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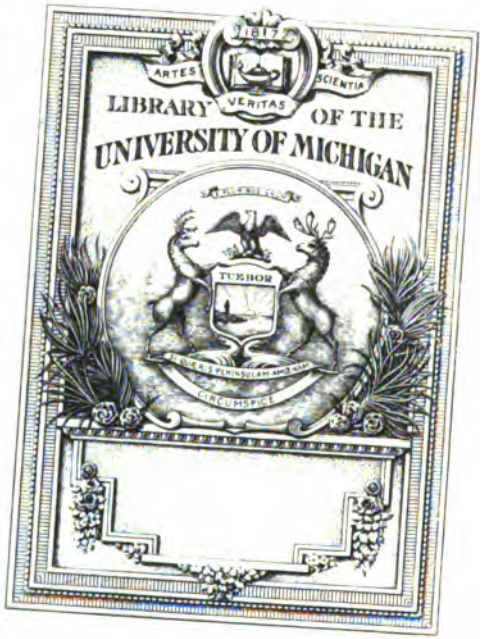
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APPENDIX

TO

SENATE JOURNAL,

OF THE

FORTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

SESSION JANUARY 6, 1879.

NASHVILLE, TENN.:
PRINTED AT "THE AMERICAN" STEAM BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.
1879.

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MESSAGE

OF

GOVERNOR JAMES D. PORTER

TO THE

FORTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, 1879.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE:
PRINTED AT "THE AMERICAN" BOOK AND JOB ROOMS.
1879.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

The reports of the Comptroller of the Treasury, the Secretary of State, the Treasurer, the State Superintendent of Public Schools, the Superintendent of the Bureau of Agriculture, Statistics, Mines and Immigration, of the Trustees of the School for the Blind, of the President and Trustees of the University of East Tennessee, of the President of the State Normal College, of the Librarian, of the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, of the Fish Commissioners, of the Trustees of the School for the Deaf and Dumb, herewith transmitted, show in detail the condition of the affairs of the State.

THE FINANCES.

The reports of the Comptroller and Treasurer show amount of receipts for two years ending December 19, 1878, of $2,000,883.64, with a balance in the treasury on the 19th of December, 1876, of $139,332.19; of this amount of receipts $238,077.95 was derived from the levy of a State tax of ten cents for the years 1877-78. The disbursements for the same period amount to $1,661,869.79, balance $478,346.04, from which is to be deducted the warrants outstanding, $99,720.23, and balance appropriated by the Fortieth General Assembly, but not expended, amounting to $87,521.86, leaving an actual balance in the treasury of $291,103.95.

The Comptroller's books have for years carried an outstanding warrant account which, it is believed, has no existence, and there is no doubt that it is the result of an error of calculation, by whom or when committed it is impossible to tell. On the 19th of December, 1876, this outstanding warrant account amounted to $129,060.21. There has been presented and paid on this account warrants amounting to $33,930.87, showing that the outstanding warrants not presented in two years amounted to $95,129.34, at a time when the Treasurer was paying all warrants upon presentation. Of the warrants issued since December 19th, 1876, amounting to $1,632,529.81, the Treasurer has paid $1,627,938.92, leaving only a balance of $4,590.89 outstanding.

The current expenses of the State government for the past two years amount to $1,044,414.00, or to the sum of $544,014.00 per annum; this statement shows a reduction of the current expense account in ten years that must be full of encouragement to the taxpayer. Further large reductions can be made by the adoption of certain changes recommended in this message and in the able report of the Comptroller. The current expense account for the years 1868-69 amounted to $1,943,663.54; for the years 1870-71 it was $1,519,088.00; for 1873-74 it was $1,324,934.00; for 1875-76 it was $1,278,908.00.

The tax levied for the year 1878 amounts to $223,212.15. Of this amount $13,286,46 has been paid, showing a balance of $209,925.69 not collected or paid over. Added to delinquent list of former years, amounting to $493,000.00, there is a total of uncollected revenue amounting to $702,925.69. A large proportion of this sum has been due for years, and mainly from the large taxpayers, who avail themselves of the law's delay and of expensive

litigation to postpone or to defeat its collection. This is unjust to the citizen who meets his obligations with promptness, and the complaint is well founded that it brings unequal and unreasonable burdens. Perfect equality in taxation is impossible, but the General Assembly can provide for uniformity in the assessment of property liable to taxation, and for certainty in collections and in payments.

Error in assessment is one of the reasons assigned for this large delinquent list. This can be equalized by the County Court acting as a Board of Supervisors, and making their action the subject of review by a State Board of Equalization, composed of the Governor and other executive officers. Another explanation of this delinquent list is the failure and defalcation of the collectors of the revenue. In addition to the fees paid to collectors, there is now an annual loss to the State of about one-tenth of the revenue paid out in costs and fees and by defaults. I cannot understand why the revenues of the State should be exhausted or lost by the laches of collectors. No levy of taxes should be made except the precise sum necessary to meet the particular obligations, but this sum should be reliable and available. This seems impossible under our system. Certainty can be secured by making the several counties liable for the quota of the State tax assessed within it, and charge the counties with the defaults, evasions and errors committed by their own chosen officials.

ASSESSMENT.

The total value of the property of the State assessed for taxation for the year 1878 amounts to $223,212,153.00, showing a decrease since 1877 of $13,696,695.00. The personal property assessed for the year 1878 amounts to $20,871,338.00. In 1875, the year of the greatest

prostration in business, the personal property of the State was assessed at $37,231,908.00. It is very clear that the shrinkage in the value of personalty is out of all proportion to that in realty, and that in fact not more than one-half of it is assessed. Real estate pays the largest part of the revenue; it can be reached at all times —no evasions can conceal it. Justice to the land owner demands that the holder of personal property should be made to bear his part of the public burden.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The State has issued 49,393 Bonds, amounting to $49,173,316.66; the number cancelled is 28,385, amounting to $28,163,016.66; the number now outstanding as a liability against the State is 20,219, amounting to $20,221,300.00. In ten years the State has paid three installments of interest, seven are past due, amounting, after deducting $149,050.00, paid to educational and charitable institutions to $4.052,717.00 making a debt of principal and interest of $24,-274,000.17.

The settlement of this debt is paramount to all questions of legislation that can engage the attention of the General Assembly; it involves the honor and good name of the State, the credit and honor of every one of its citizens; it is a liability that was voluntarily contracted, and whether it was wisely created or not, can not now be a question. I hold, and have always believed, that in the light of moral and legal duty, as a question of commercial honor and of State pride, the best settlement of the debt for Tennessee would be to pay the entire debt according to the terms of the contract; this would be a heavy burden, but when it became oppressive a temporary suspension of the interest payment could be made, and with a return of prosperity, with a moderate increase of population and a reasonable development of our resources, now in full fruition, the

whole debt could be paid without serious embarrassment to any one. But the creditors themselves have relieved the State of the necessity of providing for the entire debt by offering such an abatement of the principal as to bring its payment within the ability of the State, without making it burdensome. In December, 1877, certain creditors of the State proposed to adjust that part of the debt held by themselves, upon a basis of fifty cents for principal and past due interest, and offered assurances that the great body of the creditors would accept the same terms; this proposition was submitted to an extra session of the Fortieth General Assembly, and its acceptance earnestly recommended. I am satisfied that the creditors making this proposition would still make the adjustment; settled at fifty cents, the debt would amount to $12,137,000.00 the annual interest upon this sum, at six per cent., would amount to $728,220.00. I do not hesitate to again urge the acceptance of this proposition.

I cannot be mistaken in the opinion that the people of the State are anxious to be delivered from a farther discussion of this question and from a longer postponement of its settlement. If this recommendation is adopted, the Comptroller should be invested with authority, after a day to be fixed by law, to make publication, with notice to financial agents of the several counties, announcing the number of old bonds returned and cancelled, with the number of new bonds issued, and the amount of revenue to be provided to meet the interest, with the amount assigned to each county; upon this publication and notice, the County Courts should be required to make the necessary levy to meet the interest without further legislation.

CRIMINAL EXPENSES.

The following recommendation was made to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth General Assembly, and I again urge its adoption.

I renew the recommendation made two years ago to the Thirty ninth General Assembly, for the passage of an Act requiring the several Counties to pay their own criminal expenses. The State has paid for this purpose, during the two past years, the sum of $389,-585.63, and during the continuance of our present system there can be no material reduction. Tennessee is one of five, out of thirty-eight States of the Union, where criminal prosecutions are made a charge upon the State Treasury; in thirty-three of them the counties where crimes are committed pay all costs, and the result in these thirty-three States is that the local officers are more active and vigilant in preventing extravagant charges, and I am satisfied that where local responsibiiity is provided, bills of cost will be subjected to a scrutiny they cannot now receive; the Comptroller of the Treasury, in auditing these bills of cost, is only required by law to see that the several items are taxed in accordance with the Statute; if they were referred to the County Judge or Chairman of the County Court, the necessity for their creation would be discussed, and, it is believed, the criminal law will be administered with more economy, and by bringing the subject directly before the people, they would stimulate greater vigilance on the part of officials and require the punishment of criminals to be made with promptness. For criminal expenses for the years 1877-1878, the State has paid $391,385.56.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION OF RAILROADS.

Under the provisions of the Act approved March 20, 1877, the Board of Assessors was organized by the appointment of Samuel Ivins, of the county of McMinn, Thos. R. Shearon, of the county of Obion, and Z. M. Ewing, of the county of Giles, and upon the resignation of Col. Ivins, by the appointment of Frank A. Moses,

of the county of Knox; all the roads in the State were duly assessed, and the Western and Atlantic, Tennessee Coal and Iron, Mississippi Central, Mississippi and Tennessee, Roane Iron Company, Nickajack, Duck River Valley, Ripley and Middleton Railroads, have paid their assessment; the other companies are contesting, in the Courts, the power of the State to levy and collect taxes from them.

SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS.

The Appropriation Bill, passed by the Fortieth General Assembly, was the first compliance with the Constitutional provision that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; I earnestly recommend a strict adherence to this precedent, not alone as a Constitutional duty of maintaining legislative authority and responsibility, but as the only method of securing certainty and economy in administration.

COST OF LITIGATION.

I repeat the following recommendation made to the Fortieth General Assembly.

Citizens of the State complain that the cost of litigation is so considerable, that they are in many cases deterred from asserting their rights in the Courts of the State; the complaint is a well-founded one, and I know of no more acceptable service to the public than the correction of this evil; costs paid by litigants in the Courts of Tennessee are largely in excess of the costs paid by citizens of several of the adjoining States for the same service, and are unreasonable and excessive and ought to be reduced.

ARBITRATION COMMISSION.

Messrs. E. L. Gardenhire, John W. Burton and James J. Turner

tims. The Cholera, in epidemic form, has made its appearance on the eastern coast of China, at a point with which the United States maintain close commercial relations. Its march, so far, is upon its usual line of travel, and it will be criminal negligence in the State if no measures are adopted to exclude it from her borders. The obligation of the State to protect the person and property of the citizen is not more binding than it is to protect him against the ravages of epidemic diseases, and there is certainly no burden for the tax payer that will be carried with so much cheerfulness as that created for the preservation of the health of his family.

A State so desolated as Tennessee has been by Cholera and Yellow Fever, and threatened as it still is by these terrible plagues, should appropriate not less than ten thousand dollars per annum for the current work of the Board of Health, and clothe it with authority to quarantine the whole or any part of the State against infected points.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The enumeration of the children of the State within the ages of six and eighteen, for the scholastic year ending August 31st, 1877, shows, white, 320,935; colored, 111,523; grand total, 432,458. The number enrolled in the schools for the same period was, white, 171,535; colored, 43,043; total, 214,578; which was an increase of 33,463 over the enrollment for the previous scholastic year. The enrollment for the scholastic year ending the 31st of August, 1878, shows an increase of fourteen per cent. over the previous year; the average daily attendance upon the schools for 1877 was 142,266, an increase of 16,358 over the year 1876, with a further increase of eighteen per cent. for the year 1878; the number of schools for the year 1877 was 4,604, which was an increase of 807 over the year

1876; the number of teachers employed for the year 1877 was 5,001, an increase of 79 over the previous year; and I am gratified to state that the improvement in the character and scholarship of the teachers employed is very marked.

The public schools received, for the year 1877, from the State $162,280.28; from the counties, $244,503.32; from other sources, $71,923.28; total, $718,423.48, a decrease, as compared with the year 1876, of $120,311.67; but the Superintendent shows an increase in the receipt of school money for the year 1878 to be nearly ten per cent., with a promising increase for the next year. The private schools in the State, exclusive of Universities and Colleges, number about 1,000, with 1,200 teachers and an enrollment of about 30,000. There is in the State not less than 175,000 persons within the scholastic age, who were not enrolled in any school, public or private, for the past year. This result is in some cases chargeable to the indifference of the parent or guardian, and very often to a poverty that demands the services of the child at home; but while this large per cent. of the children of the State is not enrolled, it does not follow that the same children have not been heretofore, or will not hereafter, be enrolled. Very nearly all of them have been in attendance upon the schools at some time during the past six years, and have acquired something in the way of an education; the same facilities for all the children of the State are provided, and the result shows a steady increase in the enrollment and attendance. Our school system is pre-eminently a wise one; its success is assured, and its results are full of encouragement to the friends of popular education. The only recommendation I make concerning it is to repeat one made by a Committee appointed by the State Teachers' Association to the 40th General Assembly, of which one

of my most distinguished predecessors, Ex-Gov. Neil S. Brown, was Chairman, that it be "let alone."

The Teachers' Institutes and Conventions of County Superintendents, held in the several Congressional Districts, and presided over by the State Superintendent, were attended by many of the best teachers and thinkers in the State. These Institutes have elevated the standard of teaching, and have added much to the popularity of the school system.

For the satisfactory condition of the public schools during the past four years, the people of the State are mainly indebted to the present able State Superintendent. He has been efficiently supported by many of the County Superintendents, but the responsibility of a successful administration of his department has devolved on himself, and he has met it conscientiously and earnestly, and with a degree of intelligence and efficiency that will not fail to command the commendation of all friends of education.

STATE NORMAL COLLEGE.

This college closed its Third Annual Term on the 29th of May, 1878. Its buildings, grounds, principal library and a portion of the funds are furnished by the University of Nashville, but the principal fund for its support comes from the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund; the State has never made a contribution to it. One hundred and eight students of both sexes were in attendance during the past year; eighty-nine were from Tennessee, nineteen were Scholarship students, from Virginia, Georgia and Florida, and to each of these scholarships the Peabody Trustees appropriated two hundred dollars for the support of the students to whom they were assigned; tuition is free to all. For the current year, there are in attendance, thirty-eight Peabody Scholarship students, with eight or

ten to arrive; they represent all of the Southern States, except the Carolinas. This College is dedicated to the exclusive education of teachers, and from personal observation, and acquaintance with President Stearns and his associates of the Faculty, and with their system of instruction, I am confident that it offers advantages equal to any to be found elsewhere, and that it deserves the support of the State. If the students in attendance from the State, represented all parts of it, the friends of the College would be more encouraged, but it happens that those who are seeking professional training as teachers, are not always possessed of the pecuniary ability that will enable them to sojourn away from their homes. The consequence is that those in attendance are mainly from the territory contiguous to the city of Nashville. The superior advantages offered by this College cannot be equally distributed among those who would like to enjoy them without assistance. The Peabody Trustees feel that they have exhibited unusual liberality in establishing the College in Tennessee and in providing the money for the maintenance of the Faculty, and I agree with them in the belief that the time has come for the State to extend its benefits and to aid in its support. The fund, amounting to $26,256.81, recently appropriated to the State by the Federal Government for the care of prisoners, can with great propriety be appropriated to this purpose. This fund is paid for a service for which the State expected no compensation when it was rendered, it is a recovery that was not anticipated, and if it is now invested in the bonds of the State and the interest applied to the support of one Scholarship for each Congressional District in the State, it will be the best service to the cause of popu'ar education that can be rendered.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE.

I transmit the Sixth Biennial Report of the Trustees and Treas-

urer of East Tennessee University, and commend the recommendations made, to the consideration of the General Assembly. This institution of learning is under the direct control and supervision of the State, and is in fact the University of the State and should no longer bear the name of one of its divisions, the Trustees ask that it shall be called the University of Tennessee and I heartily join in the recommendation. Free tuition is secured to two hundred and seventy-five State students. Two are appointed upon the recommendation of each Senator, and three upon that of each Representative. The Board of Trustees recommend that a number of these scholarships should be placed at the disposal of the State Superintendent of Schools. This suggestion deserves favorable consideration, and I believe it would be wise to require a certain per cent. of those who enjoy this benefit to be qualified to enter one of the higher college classes. This would be the means of securing a thorough education to a larger number of State students and would be a great addition to the influence of the University. State Scholarships should keep their representative in the University; this large number of State students in constant attendance would give it strength and dignity, and carry its benefits to every neighborhood in the State. The Faculty of the University is an able one. The curriculum in its several colleges furnishes an ample course of study to the student in any department of science, and all that is wanting to make it rank with the foremost institutions of learning in any of the States, is the active sympathy, and support of the General Assembly.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The reports of the Superintendent and Trustees exhibit in detail the condition of this hospital, besides furnishing a carefully prepared history of it from its foundation to the present time. There

are now in the hospital, for treatment, 376 patients, the average for the term is 380. The total expenditure for the support of the hospital for the past two years was $119,484.24.

The statutes for the government of this Hospital are wanting in clearness and directness; controversies in their construction have arisen, and will continue, without a legislative construction. It is important to a successful and harmonious management of this great charity, that the duties of the several officials connected with it should be clearly defined—nothing should be left to custom or be permitted to remain in doubt.

DEATH OF TRUSTEES OF THE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Henry H. Bethshares and Butler P. Anderson, two of the most zealous and efficient Trustees of this Hospital, have recently departed this life. Dr. Bethshares died at his home in the midst of his friends, the victim of long continued ill health. Major Anderson died at Grenada, in the State of Mississippi, where he had gone to minister to the wants of the sick and dying of that plague-stricken town. The death of these honored citizens and officials should be appropriately noticed by the General Assembly.

John L. T. Sneed, of Shelby county, was appointed a Trustee of this Institution *vice* Butler P. Anderson, deceased, and W. M. Wright, of Carroll County, *vice* Dr. Bethshares, deceased.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The average number of pupils in attendance during the past year was 99. The number now in attendance is 103. They represent almost every county in the State.

Since the reorganization of this school in 1866, three hundred and thirty-two pupils have received instruction, and seventy have

been graduated; they are educated in all the branches of learning taught in the State, and instruction in printing and shoe-making is imparted to a large class of boys.

The expenditures made to this school for the two last fiscal years was $45,900.

THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

Is under excellent management and is in a flourishing condition. There are eighty-five pupils now in attendance, their studies are the same as those taught in the best schools of the country, with this addition, that the pupils of both sexes are taught some useful manual employment, through the agency of which, it is expected that they will be enabled to maintain themselves in after life. The expenditures made in support of this school for the two last fiscal years, amount to $33,499.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE, STATISTICS AND MINES.

In transmitting the biennial report of the Superintendent of this Bureau, I invite the members of the General Assembly to a critical inspection of the character and extent of the work performed by this officer. To enable himself to speak with certainty of the general productiveness of the State, he has traversed all parts of it, and his publications present an epitome comprehending the various branches of the agricultural, mineral and other resources of the State of immeasurable value. The crop reports, the report upon the Oil Region, the treatise upon Wheat Culture, Sheep Husbandry and the Grasses and Forage Plants, are able, accurate and exhaustive, and are alone a full compensation to the State, for the appropriation made to the Bureau.

IMMIGRATION.

The report of Commissioner Killebrew shows, that during the

two years past, more than seven thousand immigrants have settled in the State through the agency of this Bureau. They have not come as paupers to increase our burdens, but have become purchasers of homes. The State needs men of skill, industry and thrift—to occupy our large, uncultivated territory. The entire area of the State is 42,000 square miles or 26,880,000 acres; about 6,000,000 acres are in cultivation, leaving over 20,000,000 acres unoccupied. The value of farms in Tennessee and the comparative small area in cultivation, is not creditable to our enterprise in the past; but the labors of the Commissioner of this Bureau are making Tennessee a formidable rival of the States west of us, and with a continuance of present efforts for the next few years, the population of the State will be largely increased.

PUBLIC ROADS.

One of the most important functions of government is the making provision for public roads for the use of the people. It is a matter of public notoriety that the State of Tennessee has made a discreditable failure in the attempt to make this requirement, and now complaints of the inefficiency of the road laws come from all parts of the State. The reluctance on the part of the juries of the country to punish overseers for neglect of duty, is the result of a system that annexes to the unpaid office of road overseer heavy penalties for his negligence, but clothes him with no sufficient authority to secure prompt obedience to his own orders. I submit to the General Assembly the propriety of providing by law, a board of road commissioners, selected by lot from the body of the justices, who shall have stated meetings and general supervision of the roads of the counties, with power to appoint and remove overseers, to assess and collect through the overseer, a tax from the property and persons of

each road district, sufficient in amount to maintain the road in good order, with privilege to the tax payer to discharge the assessment against him in work upon the road. The County Court should have the power upon proper complaint, to compel by mandamus, the citizens of each road district, to comply with the law, and the existing proceeding against the overseer should not be disturbed, but a moderate compensation fixed by law should be allowed for his services. No compensation is necessary for the Commissioners, except that which is now allowed to them for similar services when acting in their ordinary official capacity. No exemption from road tax should be made in favor of any property liable to taxation, nor in favor of any person by reason of age or occupation.

RAILROADS.

Since the adjournment of the Fortieth General Assembly, the debt of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, amounting to $1,671,916.00 ; that of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, amounting to $316,774.00, the balance due from purchasers of the Knoxville and Charleston Railroad amounting to $51,125.00, and that of the Mississippi Central Railroad amounting to $1,199,180.00, have been paid in the bonds of the State, and the same have been cancelled in pursuance of law. I transmit the report of R. P. Neely, Receiver of the Mississippi Central Railroad. This receivership cost the State nothing. I required the purchaser to pay all the expenses of operating the road while it was in the custody of the State.

THE PENITENTIARY.

The number of convicts in confinement on the first of December, 1878, was 1,153 .The total number on the first of December, 1876,

was 997, showing an increase of 156 in two years. The number confined in the main prison on the 1st of December, 1878, was 600.

One of the greatest improvements made in the administration of the affairs of the State is in the management of this institution. I have made frequent personal inspections of it, and I am satisfied, after making due allowance for its deficient accommodations for the large number of convicts, that there is no penal institution in any of the States where its inmates are under better moral training and discipline, or where the sick or death roll is smaller. The officers in control of the prison have secured this result by kindness and humane treatment, and by the enforcement of proper sanitary regulations.

Under the provisions of the act approved March 26, 1877, the Penitentiary and labor of the convicts was leased to A. M. Shook for six years, from the first day of August, 1877, for a rental of seventy thousand five hundred dollars per annum. The payments are made quarterly, and have been met as they mature, and the proceeds passed into the Treasury. In addition to this cash rental, the lessees receive the convict at the place of conviction and pay the cost of transportation, which heretofore cost the State an average of twelve thousand five hundred dollars per annum. But two or three of the States of the Union realize a surplus from prison labor, and the State prisons of two or three others are self sustaining. The prisons of about the same number of European states pay expenses, and in all of them, in Europe and America, the industries of their respective localities are pursued.

From 1833, the year of the inauguration of the Penitentiary system, to 1865, the average expenditure by the State for its support, over and above its earnings, was fifteen thousand dollars per annum,

making a total of four hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars; for the succeeding four years, the State paid out for the same purpose, the sum of four hundred and fifty-nine thousand seven hundred and forty-six dollars and sixty-one cents, or an average of $114,936.67 per annum; and from the first of January, 1870, to the first of December, 1871—the time at which the lease to Cherry, O'Conner & Co. went into effect—the State paid on the same account the sum ot two hundred and four thousand three hundred dollars and twenty cents.

When the Penitentiary was established Nashville was a village, and its present location was in the country; now it is almost in the heart of a growing city, with no room for its enlargement—now an absolute necessity.

The prison has no sewerage, no adequate hospital arrangement, it is in the way of the improvement of the city of Nashville, and the absence of the sewers, makes it at certain seasons of the year dangerous to the general health. In my message to the 39th General Assembly, I urged its removal. The reasons for it are more potent now, and I earnestly repeat the recommendation, and suggest its removal to some point below the city on the north side of the river, where the State can secure isolation and perfect ventilation and sewerage, without the expenditure of any considerable amount of money; the rental derived from the labor of the convicts should be appropriated to the purchase of another site, and for the construction of a new prison. In six years, the term of the present lease, it will amount to four hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars. With this sum a prison can be constructed creditable to the humanity and character of the State. The necessity for separate accommodations for female and juvenile convicts is great and growing, and in

the construction of a new one, provision can be made for this class of offenders.

Upon the discharge of a convict, the lessees furnish him with a suit of clothes and transportation to the place of his conviction. I recommend that he be furnished by the State with a few dollars in money for his subsistence from the prison to his home. In the management of the prison, with the convicts employed in different parts of the State, with the rights and jurisdiction of the lessees to be maintained, and official protection afforded to the prisoners, the utmost care and watchfulness is required of the State prison officials. The State has under pay a Superintendent, Warden, Deputy Warden, Surgeon and Chaplain, who are charged with this great responsibility, their united salaries amount to five thousand six hundred dollars per annum. Four years of observation satisfies me that this pay is very moderate for the service rendered, and that it would be a calamity to the State and to the prisoners, to dispense with any one of these places.

LITIGATION AT WASHINGTON.

The Attorney General of the State having certified to me his ininability to attend to the suits recently tried in the Supreme Court of the United States, to which the State was a party, because of the necessity for his attendance upon the Supreme Court of the State, I employed J. B. Heiskell, Esq., to appear for the State, and transmit his report of the result of the litigation, so far as it has been determined. Among the cases disposed of was the case of Keith vs. Clark, involving the liability of the State to receive the "new issue" notes of the Bank of Tennessee for taxes. The judgment of the Supreme Court of the State was reversed, and the case remanded to the April term of the Court at Jackson. It will be observed from

the report of Mr. Heiskell, that the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States leaves open the defense that the "new issue" was in aid of the war between the States. It will be necessary for the General Assembly to make provision for Mr. Heiskell's fee for past and future services in this case and the cases finally disposed of.

THE FEDERAL DEBT OF TENNESSEE.

Under the authority of the Act of May 24th, 1866, Governor W. G. Brownlow executed and delivered three bonds, dated the 1st of June, 1866, in favor of the United States; one for $337,993.73; another for $94,152.85, and the other for 21,661.73, all due in two years, and bearing interest from date at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, for property and railway material sold to the Edgefield and Kentucky and the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville railroads. Upon a demand for a payment of these bonds my immediate predecessor, Governor John C. Brown, insisted upon an abatement of the price of the material to its actual value, also for a credit for the value of the bridges and other property of these roads destroyed by Federal authority, and for a credit for the value of the rails and cross-ties removed from the Winchester and Alabama railroad by Federal authority. The 37th General Assembly authorized Governor Brown to settle these mutual demands, but the adjustment was refused and the credits denied by the Auditing Officer of the Federal Government. An appeal, without effect, was then made to the Congress to authorize the settlement. The Federal authorities, have several times during my official terms of office, appealed to me for a settlement of our debt without considering the credits claimed by the State; and upon a recent repetition of this demand, I placed the record in the hands of Senator Harris with the request

that he would endeavor to secure Legislation that will authorize an adjustment of the controversy.

CLAIM AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

I have had the claim of the State against the United States for keeping prisoners from the year 1862 to 1871 allowed. The State will realize the sum of $26,256.81 in cash, after paying costs of prosecuting the same.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Irritating questions involving a conflict of jurisdiction between the Federal and State authorities are of frequent occurrence, but in their discussion and settlement I have always been met by the United States officials in a spirit of fairness and frankness, and with a disposition to maintain harmonious relations between the two authorities.

Cases of unusual importance, one from the 5th Judicial Circuit, where a Revenue Collector is under indictment in the Circuit Court of Macon County for a felony; one from the 6th Circuit where a United States Revenue Collector was indicted in the Circuit Court of Grundy County for murder, have been transferred under color of a Federal Statute, from the State, to the United States Circuit Court at Nashville. The State Courts retain jurisdiction of the person charged with the crime until the question of jurisdiction is determined. I have advised the Attorney General of the State to appear before the United States Court and assert the jurisdiction of the State. The case of Coleman, convicted of murder in the Criminal Court of Knoxville is pending in the Supreme Court of the United States; it involves the right of a Federal Judge to release a prisoner on trial in a State Court, because at the date of the com-

mission of the crime, he was a Federal soldier, although the crime had no relation to his duty as a soldier. Two years ago under color of preserving the public peace, the Federal authorities assumed police supervision of several of the States, and now under an excuse of protecting officials and soldiers in the discharge of duty, the dangerous power is assumed of ousting the State of Tennessee of jurisdiction over offenses against her own laws.

RELATIONS WITH THE STATES.

Harmonious and cordial relations with the other States of the Union have been cultivated and maintained. During my present term ,a requisition was made upon me by the Governor of the State of Massachussetts for the extradition of a citizen of Shelby County upon the ground that he was a fugitive from the justice of that State. Upon an inspection of the record I was of the opinion that the alleged crime was not committed within the jurisdiction of that State and therefore refused to make the surrender. A requisition from the Governor of the State of Georgia for the extradition of a citizen of Williamson County was refused because, in my opinion, formed from an inspection of the record, the party was not a fugitive from justice.

During the past four years, 194 fugitives from justice have been surrendered from this State upon the demand of the Governors of other States, and 259 have been surrendered by other States upon my own demand.

STATE LIBRARY.

The present number of volumes in the State Library is 22,000; the number added during the past two years by purchase is, 148; by interchange with other States during the same period, 548; number donated, 64.

THE CAPITOL GROUNDS,

have been completed since the adjournment of the last General Assembly. The plan originally adopted has been substantially carried out. The work combines permanence with good taste and is in full harmony with the Capitol. To Major James Glover, Superintendent of the Capitol, must be accorded the credit of a faithful execution of the plans of the artist.

REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

The official terms of office of the Registers of the Land office for the several districts have expired and it will be the duty of the General Assembly to provide for the election of their successors. The records of these offices should be transferred to the State Capitol for safe keeping, and I know of no reason why the offices cannot be consolidated into one Register for the State.

BANK STATEMENTS.

State Banks and Savings Banks should be required by law to make quarterly statements under oath to the Comptroller of the Treasury for publication. This is a matter of grave concern to the public and the State owes it to the citizens, to compel these institutions to give information as to their condition and operations.

TRAMPS.

The State is infested with a class of vagrants who have grown to be an intolerable nuisance, especially in the districts remote from the towns. They are represented to be persons of a vicious character who refuse employment, and who rely for subsistence upon whatever they can extort by intimidation, from unprotected citizens. Existing

statutes afford no sufficien tsecurity against this growing evil. Legislation should be provided for a summary riddance of the country of these marauders.

FISH CULTURE.

Under the authority of Senate joint resolution number fifteen, providing for the appointment of three Fish Commissioners, one from each Grand Division of the State, I appointed J. B. Turley, Geo. F. Akers and W.W. McDowell. A formal report from Commisioner Akers, replete with valuable suggestions, is transmitted. The State of North Carolina has made provision for re-stocking the streams of that State with the best varieties of fish, and through her Governor, has appealed to Tennessee for co-operation in stocking the tributataries of the Tennessee river. A small appropriation will be adequate, and the justice of the appeal must be recognized when it is remembered that we are the equal, if not the principal beneficiaries of the labors of the mother State in growing fish for streams that flow into our own territory.

The fish Commissioners are not provided with money or authority to do anything. The public good would be subserved by a liberal appropriation.

THE CUMBERLAND AND TENNESSEE RIVERS.

The appropriations made from time to time by the Federal Congress for the improvement of these rivers, has been of signal service in their navigation. What is wanted is larger appropriations and an early completion of the work. This can be secured if the General Assembly will give expression to the necessities of the country and in favor of the importance of the projected improvements.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The people of the State are vitally interested in the permanent improvement of this great river, and their wishes should be made known in an appropriate memorial to the Federal Congress.

EX-GOVERNOR WILLIE BLOUNT.

In accordance with the provisions of the act approved March 21st, 1877, the Superintendent of the Capitol removed the remains of this eminent man to Greenwood Cemetery, near the city of Clarksville, and erected a monument, made of Knox County marble, fitting to the character and services of the illustrious dead.

I was present as the representative of the State, and participated in the ceremonies incident to the re-interment.

SALE OF "LYONS VIEW" FARM.

This tract of land, purchased by the State for the purpose of establishing an additional Hospital for the Insane, is being damaged by waste and other voluntary injuries. The act approved March 22, 1875, directing its sale, provided that it should not be sold for less than three-fourths of its original cost. No purchaser can be found for it at that price. I recommend an amendment of the act providing for a sale of the property at public outcry to the highest bidder.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Commissioners to this Exposition of the industries of the world were appointed in pursuance of the resolution approved February 23d, 1877. I transmit the official report of Commissioner Gauthier. Through the agency of Commissioner Killebrew of the Agricultural Bureau, specimens of Tennessee wool, wood, wheat, Indian corn,

cotton, tobacco, oats and cotton seed oil, were put upon exhibition. A special medal was awarded to the cotton exhibit, a medal to the collection of agricultural products, and honorable mention was made of the wool exhibition.

STATE AID TO YELLOW FEVER SUFFERERS.

During the prevalence of the late epidemic the Treasurer of the State, under my advice, expended $4,971.77, of the public money in the purchase of supplies for the sick at various points in the infected districts. Vouchers for the expenditure are in the hands of the Treasurer, and I respectfully ask for an appropriation covering the amount of it.

CONTRIBUTIONS

For the yellow fever sufferers were sent from all parts of our own State. And from the imperial city of New York down to the mos unpretending village in the land, from Canada and from the old world, golden gifts were made for the relief of our sick and destitute, with an overflowing generosity that claims recognition from the representatives of a people, upon whom these timely benefactions were conferred.

RAILROAD, TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS COMPANIES.

During the prevalence of the late epidemic, these corporations rendered invaluable service. The relief contributed in other States and localities was distributed without charge, and the freest correspondence was permitted by the telegraph lines upon the same terms

A conspicuous service like this should be recognized in a resolution of thanks.

LIEUT. H. H. BENNER, U. S. ARMY,

Commanding the relief boat sent out by the citizens of the northwest to supply the wants of the yellow fever sufferers along the

line of the Mississippi river, died of the fever at Vicksburg, Miss., on the 17th of October last. The expedition was moved by the noblest philanthropy and sustained by a courage that has excited the sensibilities of the entire country. Tennesseeans were beneficiaries of this enterprise. It would be becoming, therefore, in their representatives to notice in fitting terms the death of its heroic commander.

CONCLUSION.

My two terms of office cover the longest period of financial distress known to the history of the State. This condition has brought difficulties of administration and of personal duty that I have endeavored to control with my best judgment and to perform without fear. In the execution of this purpose I have had the encouragement and assistance from the officers with whom I have been associated, that comes from official fidelity and an intelligent performance of duty.

JAMES D. PORTER.

Executive Office, Nashville. Tenn., Jan. 6, 1879.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

COMPTROLLER

OF THE

STATE OF TENNESSEE,

TO THE

FORTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

January 6, 1879.

JAMES L. GAINES, COMPTROLLER.

NASHVILLE, TENN.:
PRINTED AT "THE AMERICAN" BOOK AND JOB ROOMS, 48 CHURCH STREET.
1879.

LIST OF COMPTROLLERS.

DANIEL GRAHAM,
From January 23, 1836, to October 4, 1843.

F. K. ZOLLICOFFER,
From October 4, 1843, to October 15, 1849.

B. H. SHEPPARD,
From October 15, 1849, to October, 1851

ARTHUR R. CROZIER,
From October, 1851, to October, 1855.

JAS. C. LUTTRELL,
From October, 1855, to October, 1857.

JAS. T. DUNLAP,
From October, 1857, to October, 1861.

JOS. S. FOWLER,
Appointed, from ———, to May, 1865.

S. W. HATCHETT,
From May, 1865, to October, 1866.

G. W. BLACKBURN.
From October, 1866, to June, 1870.

E. R. PENNEBAKER,
From June, 1870, to January, 1873.

W. W. HOBBS,
From January, 1873, to May, 1873.

JNO. C. BURCH,
Appointed, from May, 1873, to January, 1875.

JAS. L. GAINES,
From January, 1875, to January, 1879.

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Dec., 20, 1878.

To his Excellency, James D. Porter,
Governor of Tennessee:

SIR—In compliance with the provisions of the Act of 1873, Chapter 2, I have the honor herewith to submit, for your consideration, the Report from this office to the Legislature, covering the financial transactions of the State for the two years ending December 19, 1878.

Very respectfully,
JAS. L. GAINES,
Comptroller.

REPORT.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

NASHVILLE, December 20, 1878.

To the Legislature:

Agreeably to the law which makes it the duty of the Comptroller to present to the General Assembly a correct Statement of the business of his office, I beg to submit this my Biennial Report for the two years, ending December 19, 1878, together with such explanatory remarks and suggestions as seem pertinent.

It will be found to contain the following statements and tabulations:

"A"—Financial condition of Tennessee, December 19, 1878.

"B"—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, and on what account, from December 20, 1876, to Dec. 19, 1878.

"C"—Statement of aggregate amount of warrants issued and of warrants paid each month.

"D"—Statement of warrants issued, and on what account, for each of the two years.

"E"—Tabular statement showing the amount of appropriations for two years and three months, from December 19, 1876, to March 19, 1879, amount drawn for the two years ending Dec. 19, 1878, and the amount undrawn at this date, etc.

"F"—Tabular statement of taxable property in the State for 1877, with recapitulation, compared with 1876.

"G"—Tabular statement of taxable property in the State for 1878, with recapitulation, compared with 1877.

"H"—Tabular statement showing the character and valuation of all taxable property in the State, the average value of lands, and

the State tax levy for the several years from 1836, to 1878, inclusive.

"I"—Tabular statement showing the average value per acre of lands, by counties and geographical divisions, for a series of years.

"K"—Tabular statement showing the length of the several Railroads in the State of Tennessee, also the assessed value per mile, and the aggregate assessed valuation of each Road, etc.

"L"—Tabular statement showing the number of miles of Railroad, the assessed value per mile, and the aggregate assessed value, in several counties of the State.

"M"—Tabular statement of privilege taxes collected for 1877.

"N"—Tabular statement of privilege taxes collected for 1878.

"O"—Tabular statement giving an exhibit of the State tax account of the several County Trustees for the year 1876.

"P"—The same for the year 1877.

"Q"—Tabular statement showing the amount of tax sales and the costs on same for the years 1876 and 1877.

"R"—Tabular statement of the amount and source of current revenue collected from the several counties for the year 1877.

"S"—The same for the year 1878.

"T"—Tabular statement showing the amount of warrants issued on account of criminal prosecutions during the year 1877, to the several counties of the State arranged according to Judicial Circuits.

"U"—The same for the year 1878.

"V"—Tabular statement showing the amounts reported due by Delinquents Dec. 19, 1876, and what disposition, if any, has been made of each amount since that date.

"VV"—List of Delinquents, Dec. 19, 1878, and amounts due by each.

"W"—Tabular statement showing the amount and purpose of county and municipal taxes for the year 1877.

"X"—The same for the year 1877.

"Y"—Tabular statement showing the assessed valuation of taxable property and the aggregate amount of taxes levied thereon for State, county and municipal purposes for 1878.

"Z"—The same for the year 1877.

"ZZ"—Statement of the amount and character of county and municipal indebtedness, and for what purposes.

BONDS.—Statement of bonds issued by the State of Tennessee,

aranged according to the series, showing the number and amo un issued, when, for what purpose, etc., and their present condition.

Recapitulation and summary being a condensed statement of the bond debt of the State.

Statement of bonds arranged according to purpose of issuance, showing how many have been registered, cancelled, etc., etc.

Recapitulation and summary being a condensed statement of the number and amount of bonds issued to the several Railroads, Turnpikes, Banks, &c.

List of securities received by the Comptroller during the two years.

The following is a condensed statement of all the accounts kept by the State, showing the present condition of the Treasury:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance on hand December 19, 1876.	$ 139,332 19	
Amount received from all sources from Dec. 19, 1876 to Dec. 19, 1878	2,000,883 64	
		$ 2,140,215 83
Deduct Warrants paid during the same period		1,661,869 79
Gross balance on hand, Dec. 19, 1878		$478,346 84
Deduct the following additional amounts covered by appropriation, Act of 1877:		
Warrants issued prior to Dec. 19, 1876, and unpaid	95,129 34	
Warrants issued since Dec. 19, 1876 and unpaid	4,590 89	
Unexpended balances	87,521 86	
		187,242 09
Net balances on hand, subject to draft		$291,103 95

BOND DEBT.

Aware that the Legislature and people are especially anxious at this juncture of our financial affairs to be in possession of all the facts attainable in connection with the bond debt of the State, I have thought proper, in addition to the usual exhibit of the financial condition of the State appearing as the first statement in the appendix, to prepare elaborate and complete tables, giving as full and accurate history and description of the bonds and their present condition as can well be obtained from the records. By reference to these tables it can readily be ascertained at what time the bonds were issued, under what act, to whom issued or for what purpose; whether they have been registered under the Act of 1873, and if registered whether they have been cancelled since registration, or

still remain outstanding as a liability against the State. It is also shown whether they were cancelled before registration, that is, prior to the Act of 1873, whether they have been renewed, or whether they remain outstanding and unaccounted for, never having been presented for renewal or registeration as the case may be.

A correction or explanation may be necessary in reference to the one hundred bonds—Green no letter—issued to the Mineral Home Railroad Company, and which, upon investigation by the Legislature, were declared invalid and ordered to be rejected. While the word "rejected" has been placed opposite these bonds, for convenience and to prevent the necessity of an extra column through the whole length of tables, they were all placed in the column "cancelled before registration." As a matter of fact, however, only thirty seven of these bonds were redeemed by the State prior to the passage of the Act of 1873 and before the investigation above referred to. The remaining sixty three are outstanding and have not of course been registered.

The same remarks apply to the twenty renewal bonds (same series as above) issued to the Valley of Virginia Insurance Company; three have been cancelled and seventeen are outstanding.

Much labor has been bestowed upon these tables and it is hoped they may prove of some value and assistance in the consideration of the question of the setlement of our State debt which is recognized by all as a question of very great importance to the interests of the people of the State.

Statement "E" gives an exhibit of the

APPROPRIATIONS

and amount of warrants issued against the same. Of course it was expected that some errors would creep in and omissions would occur in the inauguration of this system, but enough of its workings is already known to justify the wisdom of the last General Assembly in establishing it. And hereafter there will be no excuse or reason for any errors or omissions to any extent. In this statement the column, "Amounts drawn to Dec. 19, 1878," should correspond with the "total" column in statement "D" and these columns or either of them will show the account of warrants issued during the past two years for all purposes, whether the warrants have been paid or not, that is, regardless of the disbursements—in

other words, they show the actual current expenses of the State Government for the period indicated. For instance, the

Total warrants issued amount to		$1,632,529 81
Deduct amount of those accounts which do not properly go towards making up current expenses, viz:		
Tennessee money cancelled	117,907 18	
Denominatioal warrants cancelled	14,305 00	
Refunded Revenue	7,271 19	
Interest State Debt	145,633 45	
Interest School Fund, including Supt's Salary and expense of Department	302,998 70	
		588,115 52
And you have the sum of		$1.044,414 29

as the actual amount of current expenses for the two years ending Dec. 19, 1878, or an average of $522,207.15 per anumn. Statement "D" shows also the amount of warrants issued on each account for each of the two years. Only in one or two instances have warrants been issued, for which specific appropriation was not made and only when it was thought the public interest required it and only then with the approval and by the order of the Governor—as in the case of the expense incident to the assessment of the Railroads. And right here I would suggest that in making appropriations for the ensuing two years a reasonable amount as a contingent fund be set aside subject to the order of the Governor.

The only accounts on which claims have been presented in excess of the amount appropriated are "Tax Aggregates" and "Land Sales, Clerks fees." The claims not audited on the former account amount to $116.25 and on the latter to $479.00. These amounts are therefore the only actual "deficiencies." On the account interest on State debt, the amount issued is in excess of the interest for two years on bonds held by Educational Instiutions, etc., but this difference or excess is the amount paid on the instalment of interest July, 1875 between the date of last Report and the date of the Resolution of 1877 suspending further payments of interest, as was reported to the Extra Session of the Legislature of 1877.

The small excess on account Interest School Fund was occasioned by the lapping over of the expenses of that department, which will be remedied in the next apportionment April 1, 1879. In case of salary of Attorney General and Reporter, and also of Executive Officers, the amounts issued for the two years almost equal the

amounts appropriated for the two years and three months, because on the 1st January 1877, these Officers had due them back pay for which warrants issued and which fact was not taken into consideration when the appropriation was made.

Under advice of Attorney General I considered the aggregate amount appropriated on each account for two years and three months as subject to warrant or draft. But for this holding or construction it will readily be seen that a considerable deficiency would have occurred in case of

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS

on which account the unexpended balance amounts to only $2,-364.44. This sum will of course be wholly inadequate to the demands on that account for the next three months and it is hoped early provision will be made for this deficiency. It will be seen that the amount issued on this account is about the same as it was for the two preceding years, but the appropriation was based on an estimate made before the passage of the Act of 1877, chapter 65, by which petit larceny was made a felony. This Act has doubtless resulted to the benefit of the lessees of the Penitentiary, but it has been at the expense of the State treasury, and I think the Act should be repealed.

The recommendation that Criminal cost be paid by the Counties, except in case of sentence to the Penitentiary, has been so often made that I feel a hesitancy in again making the suggestion; but so well convinced am I that they will never be materially lessened as long as the State pays them and our Criminal laws remain unchanged that I feel constrained to renew this recommendation. When these costs are brought to the immediate notice of tax payers and are subject to home criticism, they will be materially lessened. Especial reference is had to the remarks under this head in the Comptroller's Report to the last General Assembly, and to tabular statements "R" "S" "T" and "U" in the appendix to this Report.

In any event I would recomend that in all Criminal Prosecutions the fees of clerks be a fixed and certain amount, determined, for instance, by the character of the offense or indictment and by the result or disposition of the cause, and graded in some manner similar to the fees of District Attorney General. This will cause uniformity in all Bills of Costs, avoid all disputes over and construc-

tions of a complicated "fee bill," relieve the courts of considerable labor, and will, I am sure, be more satisfactory to the clerks themselves as well as to all others concerned.

In these costs, "boarding juries" is not an inconsiderable item and one that might, at least to a great extent, be dispensed with. All Judges of criminal jurisdiction should have discretionary power over the question of keeping juries together. They should have the power to disperse their juries when engaged in felony trials except in cases where, in the opinion of the Judge, justice would be defeated by so doing. This would save not only the large expense of feeding, but would, it is believed, be the means of getting better material on juries, and would be a severe blow to the "professional juror," who habituates every Court house and haunts every Sheriff in the State.

Another item which, though small in itself, is large in the aggregate, is caused by the present expensive and circumlocutary process of ascertaining that the person convicted is insolvent. Judgment is rendered against the convicts for costs, which are taxed and copied on execution; the execution issues to the Sheriff who invariably returns it "*nulla bona.*" Then another judgment is rendered against the State for the costs in her behalf accrued. This process is adopted, and must be paid for by the State in order to ascertain what every Judge can ascertain in two minutes. Let the judgment show that it appeared to the Court, that the defendant was insolvent and that nothing could be made out of him by execution; then render a judgment against the State at once for her own costs, with a judgment over against the defendant. If the defendant should turn out in the future to be solvent, issue an execution against him and collect the money and reimburse the State.

The same could be shown of other fees, but they would each only be an additional argument in favor of the above recommendation that the fees of Clerks be fixed and certain—no more and no less—in every possible case that could occur.

This brings me to the kindred subject of the

REVENUE.

It is alleged, and doubtless truthfully, that the great majority of criminal costs is caused by the sale and use of spirituous liquors. Would it not be wise, therefore, to strike at this cause, and

at least require it to bear its share of the burdens which itself largely creates. I simply propose, therefore, that it be reached by taxation, and that some law similar to the

MOFFETT LIQUOR LAW

now in successful operation in Virginia and other States be enacted by this General Assembly—a law that taxes the article at the point of consumption. It provides for the registration of the drinks sold by each licensed dealer in wines and alcoholic and malt liquors and imposes a tax upon each drink sold. It imposes no heavy or additional burdens upon the dealers, but the burden falls directly and exclusively upon consumers and is therefore a voluntary and self-imposed tax. This mode of collecting a tax has many advantages and the system is relieved of many objections that can be urged against a specific privilege tax. From this source the State at present derives a revenue of only about $80,000.00 per annum, which amount it is confidently believed can be increased very largely by the adoption of the system above referred to, when fairly under way and properly enforced.

It will also be seen that a comparatively small amount of revenue is collected from

TAX ON LITIGATION.

Why should not this tax be collected? A great majority of it is lost entirely, and the little collected is always delayed because not required to be paid in advance. One means, and only one effectual means of collection exists: Make prepayment a condition for the issuing of the writ, and no suit will escape. If due regard for the rights of poor persons require that they be allowed to escape tax, as well as fees, then except suits *in forma pauperis* and let judgment go for the tax at the end of the suit. In all cases let the party who has paid it, recover it, if successful, of his adversary.

Again in the collection of tax upon stockholders of

BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES

which the law requires to be paid by the corporations, no provision, certain and clear, is made for the enforcement of the payment. Failure to pay should be made cause for summary seizure of the place of business and closing it up until the tax is paid.

The question of

TAX SALES

is becoming a very serious one in our revenue system, and one that

demands the careful consideration of the Legislature. In the first place I desire to call special attention to the following statement touching the action of this office in connection with the land sales for 1877 taxes, and it is earnestly hoped, whether this action be approved or not, that the Legislature will provide some remedy for the evil and thereby insure a great saving to the tax-paying people of the State. Recognizing the fact that there are in Tennessee properties which have been sold for taxes and bid in by the State, for five to ten years in succession, and believing that the lien of the State is in no way strengthened by this repeated sale and purchase by the State, and seeing in this process only a machinery for making costs, I took the responsibility of instructing the several Trustees not to sell for 1877 taxes any lot, tract or parcel of land which had been sold and struck off to the State for taxes successively for the two preceding years, and which might remain unredeemed at the date of sale for 1877 taxes. But in order to obtain the proper credit in such cases, the Trustee was directed to return or certify the charges or tax simply. In the absence perhaps of any positive statutory direction on this point, it is believed that the law giving the State possession would justify the action in treating the property as belonging to the State, and having a remedy for possession it was thought that the course adopted was maintainable in law, as it was certainly demanded by policy and the best interests of the State. Instructions were also given to Trustees, not to sell for 1877 taxes any lot or tract of land not exceeding $100.00 in valuation This was simply to avoid the payment of costs for which the State could never expect to be reimbursed—the State tax being from 2 cents to 10 cents and the costs amounting to $1.50. These instructions were generally complied with, the notable exceptions being in Davidson and Shelby Counties. In these exceptional cases, the land sales as reported for 1877 were carefully compared with the sales as certified to this office for the years 1875 and 1876, and the fees were disallowed on the tracts in question. Statement "Q" of the Appendix to this report shows $5,746.50 saved to the State Treasury by these instructions. But this amount has been diminished by a recent decision of the Supreme Court, holding that where the trustee failed to obey the instructions from this office, but sold all tracts as heretofore, and the sale as reported by him was confirmed by the Circuit Court, that the Clerk of said Court would be

entitled to his fee on all the tracts for certifying the report of confirmation. etc. I merely give the plain statement of facts, believing that they will themselves suggest the remedy.

This whole subject of tax sales needs revision. A most objectionable feature that occurs to me is the postponement of the remedy for two whole years after date of sale. After you have prevailed upon A and B to pay their taxes, or rather, they being prompt tax-payers and from a sense of duty have come forward and paid their taxes, you say to D: Here these fellows have paid their taxes, but you have not—you may have two years during which time no one shall say a word to you about this tax, and during this time we will charge you a rate of interest very small compared with what you can make the money yield you, and we would hardly consider it consistent either with proper business views or with good citizenship for you to pay sooner. It would seem a reward to delinquency—an effort to attain the "how not to do it." This change postponing the remedy for two years has destroyed the efficiency of the sale as a means of collection. It has driven all other purchasers than the State out of the market, and the State is now the only buyer. It is not for the interest of the small tax-payer upon the amount of whose taxes the cost would be a considerable percentage, but it is clearly in the interest of the rich man, of the large tax-payer, whose taxes amount to hundreds of dollars and upon which the amount of cost is the most trifling percentage—to him it is a real benefit to be paid for by the people. It is in fact, class legislation of the most objectionable character, and should be repealed.

In this connection I would call attention to the suggestions under this head, contained on pages 17 and 18 of my report to the last General Assembly. I would however further suggest, instead of the State paying the

CIRCUIT CLERK'S FEE

of one dollar on each tract immediately upon certification to this office, that in case the property is bid in by the State, the Clerk be required to wait for his fee until the property is redeemed and that he then collect his fees of the party redeeming. This would be no great hardship upon the Clerk, especially in view of the fact that this allowance or fee is a most liberal compensation for the service per- formed. The same policy should be adopted with the

TRUSTEE'S FEES,

or else in lieu of the fee, let the amount of the tax covered by his tax sale be included in the amount upon which he is entitled to commissions. As it is now, the fee for selling the property is more than the commissions would amount to if the tax on the same property were collected. This is mentioned, not with a view of lessening the legitimate pay of the Trustee, because I am well satisfied that his compensation, as determined by Sec. 10, of the Act of 1875, Chap. 91, is insufficient when compared with the labor and responsibility of the office.

The resignation of no collecting officer should take effect until his successor shall have qualified. And all

REVENUE BONDS

should be declared a lien upon the property of the principal and his sureties until the officer makes final settlement of his revenue account—such settlement being evidenced by a certificate from the proper office, under seal, in case of State, County, and Municipal taxes. This provision would remedy to some extent the defects of the existing laws relative to collecting judgments recovered by the State. Some legislation is badly needed in this connection, not because the rights of the State under the law, abstractly considered are different from that of an individual, but because she has provided no laws by which she may enforce her rights in this respect as citizens may do.

RAILROADS.

Especial reference is had to tabular statements "K" and "L" as containing valuable and interesting information in regard to railroad property in the State.

Of the $74,543.53 received from Railroads on account of taxes, as shown by the table of receipts, by far the greater portion was paid on account of 1876 taxes by the four principal roads which accepted the provisions of the 11th Section of the act of March 20, 1875. In compliance with the requirements of this section, this privilege tax was paid on or about the 1st of January, 1877, just prior to the decision of our Supreme Court declaring the provisions of said Section unconstitutional. These roads, together with others in the State, are now, and, since that decision, have been resisting in the courts the collection of the *ad valorem* tax, claiming charter

exemptions, etc. One case has very recently been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States; but other cases are pending before the same court, and it will be impo sible to arrive at a correct understanding of this whole question as to the liability to taxation of the different roads until all the cases, and the different points involved, shall have been finally determined.

By reference to Section 9, of the act of March, 1877, it will be seen that the State is to refund the privilege tax paid by these roads for the years 1875 and 1876 in excess of what the *ad valorem* tax would amount to, when ascortained, for the same years. In any event, therefore, as the privilege tax already paid into the State Treasury by these roads largely exceeds the amount derived from an *ad valorem* tax of four mills levy, little or no present revenue can be expected from that source.

The following is a list of the railroads which have paid the *ad valorem* tax without litigation, but some of them only after distraint and under protest, viz:

Western & Atlantic.
Tennessee Coal and Railroad Co.
Mississippi Central.
Mississippi & Tennessee.
Roane Iron Co.
Nickajack.
Duck River Valley, Narrow Guage.
Ripley.

By reference to the railroad table and the assessed valuation of these roads it will be seen that at 10 cents per $100, the State tax derived from these roads amounts to about $1,550.00

LOCAL TAXES AND INDEBTEDNESS.

By the kindness and courtesy of the Clerks of County Courts and the Mayors of town and cities, who furnished the necessary data, I have been enabled to prepare tables giving statistics of local taxes and indebtedness, and showing pretty fully the financial condition of nearly every county, town and city in the State. Although there is no law requiring the Comptroller to prepare such statistics, I have considered them of sufficient importanc to justify me in presenting them to the Legislature, and it is believed they will be

found not the least important or interesting of the several contained in this report.

The return of the local indebtedness for 1878, is as follows:

For counties	$3,046,680
For cities and towns	$6,934,533

And the return of the local taxes as follows:

In 1877, for counties	$1,271,551 23
In 1877, for cities and towns	1,044,467 90
Total local taxes, 1877	$2,416,619 05
In 1878, for counties	$1,392,888 89
In 1878, for cities and town	991,407 08
Total local taxes, 1878	$2,184,295 97

These figures are really appalling, especially when it is considered that they do not include all the counties and municipal corporations —about one-tenth of them (in valuation) having failed to report. It would seem, indeed, as if the simple statement of these figures would be sufficient to create an overwhelming public sentiment demanding no more local debt, and a rigorous economy in current expenses of counties and municipal corporations. The devices, however, by which debt is created, and taxes increased, are legion, and they are so skillfully managed that no one seems willing or dare raise his voice against them.

In conclusion, it is thought proper to say that it is a pleasure to acknowledge the fidelity and efficiency of the two clerks, Messrs. Campbell and Hide, who have assisted me in the discharge of the duties of this office during the past two years; also, to acknowledge the uniform kindness of the county officials throughout the State, as well as of those who have been in charge of other departments necessarily associated with this, in the performance of many official duties. I desire to return especial acknowledgments to the late Attorney General for the State, to whom I am indebted for much valuable assistance.

Very respectfully,

JAS. L. GAINES,

Comptroller.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

"A"—FINANCIAL CONDITION OF TENNESSEE, DECEMBER 19, 1878.

BOND ACCOUNT.

Liabilities.

Amount of registered bonds outstanding, 5 per cent.....	$ 292,300 00	
" " " " " 6 per cent.....	14,665,000 00	
Amount of bonds belonging to East Tennessee University not registered to be registered, 6 per cent..	397,000 00	
Amount of New Series Funding Bonds, Act of 1873, 6 per cent.....	4,867,000 00	
Total bond liabilities.....		$20,221,300 00

Assets.

Due by purchasers Tennessee and Pacific Railroad.....	$ 14,150 00	
Due by purchasers McMinnville and Manchester Rail'd..	159,000 00	— 164,150 00
Bond liabilities over assets.....		$20.057,150 00

FLOATING OR CURRENT DEBT ACCOUNT.

Liabilities.

Outstanding warrants		$ 99,720 23
Interest past due January 1, 1876	$ 600,257 50	
Interest past due July 1, 1876	600,257 50	
Interest past due January 1, 1877	600,257 50	
Interest past due July 1, 1877	600,257 50	
Interest past due January 1, 1878	600,257 50	
Interest past due July 1, 1878	600,257 50	
Interest due January 1, 1879	600,257 50	— 4,201,802 50
		$ 4,301,522 73
Less interest on bonds held by Educational Institutions, for the above seven instalments, paid under provisions of Special Acts		145,000 00
		$4,156,522 73

Resources.

Uncollected taxes on tax aggregate 1878, gross,	$ 209,925 98	
Cash on hand	478,346 04	— 688,272 02
Current Liabilities over resources		$3,468,250 71

LIABILITIES OF THE STATE AS ENDORSER.

East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad	$ 242,000 00	
Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad	1,066,000 00	— $1,308,000 00

"B" STATEMENT, *of Receipts and on what Account from December 20, 1876, to December 19, 1878, inclusive.*

MONTHS.	AMOUNTS.	ACCOUNTS.	AMOUNTS.
Dec. 20, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	$ 23,433 83	Trustees, 1876-7	$1,133,513 55
January, 1877	367,789 80	" 1878	13,286 46
February, "	303,175 77	Revenue Collectors	47,843 51
March, "	108,102 70	County Court Clerks	384,607 22
April, "	67,187 40	Circuit " "	58,821 08
May, "	35,936 34	Chancery " "	24,000 11
June, "	23,018 79	Criminal " "	4,442 64
July, "	44,496 67	Law " "	1,781 38
August, "	24,753 72	Supreme " "	10,440 71
September, "	20,980 34	Redempt. Lands, Cir. Clks., etc.	33,159 55
October, "	76,897 35	" " Treas. Agents	20,377 55
November, "	145,176 91	Revenue Commissioner	2,938 21
To Dec. 19, 1877	82,362 39	Telegraph State Tax	1,767 08
Amount received one year to Dec. 19, 1877	$1,323,312 01	Express Companies State Tax	3,750 00
Dec. 20, 1877 to Jan, 1, 1878	$ 21,042 79	Banks State Tax	5,100 00
January, 1878	118,976 83	Railroad State Tax	74,543 53
February, "	99,624 10	Insurance State Tax	39,092 36
March, "	81,513 84	" Fees	4,857 00
April, "	53,511 30	Rec'er Miss. Cent. & Tenn. R.R.	60,000 00
May, "	51,856 77	Lessees State Penitentiary	88,125 00
June, "	25,455 59	Heiskell's Reports, sales	2,271 55
July, "	42,224 73	Turnpike Commissioners	1,470 00
August, "	18,424 88	Special Com'er (Davidson Co.)	400 00
September, "	22,222 78	Tenn., Nat., Bank of Memphis	340 61
October, "	39,538 14	Legislative Expense	121 03
November, "	21,651 95	Public Printing	3,743 37
To Dec. 19, 1878	81,527 93	State Prosecutions	32 64
Amount received one year to Dec. 19, 1878	$ 677,571 63	Funding	50 00
		Land Sales	6 00
		Express Charges	1 50
Total am't rece'd two years to Dec. 19, '78	$2,000,883 64	TOTAL	$2,000,883 64

"B"—STATEMENT *of Disbursements and on what Account, from December* 20, 1876, *to Dec.* 19, 1878.

ACCOUNTS.	Warrants issued prior to Dec. 20, '76	Current Warrants.	TOTAL.
State Prosecutions	$ 7,424 46	$ 385,982 25	$ 393,406 71
Convicts to Penitentiary	.....	7,559 93	7,559 93
Arresting Fugitives	300 00	5,206 62	5,506 62
Lunatics to Asylum	.....	504 26	504 26
Executive Salaries	.....	25,308 40	25,308 40
Judicial "	3,899 97	210,252 80	214,152 77
Officers Penitentiary Salaries	.....	11,086 08	11,086 08
Superintendent Public Instruction Salary	.....	6,000 90	6,000 00
" Hospital for Insane "	.....	6,000 00	6,000 00
" Capitol "	.....	3,000 00	3,000 00
Librarians "	.....	1,999 92	1,999 92
State Geologist "	.....	525 00	525 00
Adjutant General "	.....	2,563 33	2,563 33
Attorney General and Reporter "	.....	5,500 00	5,500 00
Att'y Gen. and Rep. Exp. to Washington	.....	733 78	733 78
Executive Expense	.....	757 21	757 21
Comptroller Office Expense	.....	5,226 98	5,226 98
Treasurer " "	.....	912 37	912 37
SecretaryState " "	.....	5,862 24	5,862 24
Capitol "	.....	7,360 99	7,360 99
" Grounds "	.....	1,154 19	1,154 19
Library "	.....	1,107 96	1,107 96
Supreme Court "	668 15	8,854 98	9,523 13
Public Arms "	.....	230 94	230 94
Legislative Expense Per diem and Milage	.....	40,046 12	40,046 12
" " Miscellaneous	80 00	14,380 13	14,460 13
Public Printing	.....	11,467 95	11,467 95
Legislative Expense (Extra Session 1877)	.....	17.012 36	17,012 36
Public Printing " " "	.....	617 35	617 35
Interest School Fund	10,087 54	291,372 72	301,460 26
Common Schools Expense	.....	3,587 70	3,587 70
Interest Spencer T. Hunt Fund	.....	1,330 98	1,330 98
Poll Tax	667 25	.....	667 25
Interest State Debt	.....	145,633 45	145,633 45
Hospital for Insane	.....	112,500 00	112,500 00
Tenn. School for the Blind	4,000 00	35,900 00	39,900 00
" " " " Deaf and Dumb	1,700 00	48,000 00	49,700 00
Bureau of Agriculture, S. and M.	.....	16,469 14	16,469 14
Arbitration Commission, Mid. and W.Tenn.	.....	7,085 21	7,085 21
Heiskell's Reports	.....	7,501 74	7,501 74
Publishing Governor's Proclamations	13 00	483 80	496 80
Publishing Acts	.....	412 10	412 10
Express Charges	.....	1,629 40	1,629 40

"B" STATEMENT of *Disbursements and on what Account, from Dec. 20, 1876, to Dec. 19, 1878.—Continued.*

ACCOUNTS.	Warrants issued prior to Dec. 20, '76	Current Warrants.	TOTAL.
Land Sales	1,556 00	19,658 00	21,214 00
Tax Aggregates	368 25	1,863 00	2,231 25
Rail Road Assessment	.....	3,274 05	3,274 05
Common Schools	630 30	.....	630 30
Special Judges	179 00	1,205 96	1,384 96
Attorneys Fees	250 00	2,305 00	2,555 00
Tennessee Money Cancelled	.....	117,907 00	117,907 00
Treasury Warrants "	.....	14,305 00	14,305 00
Scalps	3 00	.....	3 00
Refunded Revenue	2,103 95	7,219 00	9,322 85
Miscellaneous Appr. Contigent, viz:	.....	.....	.....
Expense Adjutant General Office	.....	60 00	60 00
Bureau of Immigration	.....	121 53	121 53
Land Office East Tennessee	.....	110 00	110 00
Tennessee National Bank of Memphis	.....	100 00	100 00
Willie Blunt Monument	.....	600 00	600 00
Property East Tenn. Hospital for Insane	.....	10 00	10 00
Total	$33,930 87	$1,627,938 92	$1,661,869 79

"C" STATEMENT *of aggregate amount of Warrants issued from Dec.* 20, 1876, *to Dec.* 19, 1878, *inclusive.*

Issued from Dec. 20, 1876, to Jan'y 1, 1877	$134,016 76	
" in January, 1877	223,276 36	
" " February, "	44,869 15	
" " March, "	41,881 46	
" " April, "	87,853 34	
" " May, "	39,390 12	
" " June, "	47,794 89	
" " July, "	121,680 80	
" " August, "	35,873 72	
" " September, "	41,486 11	
" " October, "	34,528 98	
" " November, "	27,693 97	
" from Dec. 1, 1877, to Dec. 19, 1877	24,118 04	
Amount issued one year to Dec. 19, 1877		$ 904,463 70
Issued from Dec 20, 1877, to Dec. Jan'y, 1, 1878	$ 53,506 48	
" in January, 1878	126,184 59	
" " February, "	38,061 26	
" " March, "	42,556 50	
" " April, "	74,344 63	
" " May, "	31,575 35	
" " June, "	25,839 39	
" " July, "	151,858 38	
" " August "	28,445 56	
" " September, "	40,579 18	
" " October, "	61,815 89	
" " November, "	24,647 79	
" from Dec. 1, 1878, to Dec. 19, 1878	28,651 11	
Amount issued one year, to Dec. 19, 1878		$ 728,066 11
Total amount issued two years, to Dec. 19, 1878		$1,632,529 81

WARRANTS ISSUED PRIOR TO DEC. 19, 1876.

Amount outstanding Dec. 19, 1876	$ 129,060 21	
Amount paid since " " "	33,930 87	
Old Warrants outstanding Dec. 19, 1878		$95,129 34

CURRENT WARRANTS.

Amouut issued since Dec. 19, 1876	$ 1,632,529 81	
Amount paid	1,627,938 92	
Current warrants outstanding Dec. 19, 1878		4,590 89
Total warrants outstanding Dec. 19, 1878		$99,720 02

"C" STATEMENT *of aggregate amount of Warrants paid from Dec. 20, 1876, to Dec, 19 1878, inclusive.*

	Warrants issued prior to Dec. 20, '76	Current Warrants.	TOTAL.
Paid from Dec. 20, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	$ 4,850 43	$ 124,851 48	$ 129,701 91
" in January, 1877.....	15,603 65	175,297 68	190,901 33
" " February, "	4,138 04	72,3 6 92	76,534 96
" " March, "	2,241 18	44,612 62	46,853 80
" " April, "	87 30	88,992 50	89,079 80
" " May, "	3,544 14	54,849 11	58,393 25
" " June, "	212 70	45,873 62	46,086 32
" " July, "	121 35	80,452 95	85,574 30
" " August, "	88 35	45,349 24	45,437 59
" " September, "	290 60	42,338 64	42,629 24
" " October, "	900 65	47,620 87	48,521 52
" " November, "	62 12	41,054 17	41,116 29
" from Dec. 1, 1877, to Dec. 19, 1877.....	332 85	27,023 89	27,356 74
Total amount paid one year to Dec. 19, 1877..	32,473 36	890,713 69	923,187 05
Paid from Dec. 20, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878.....	$ 461 24	40,970 00	$ 41,431 24
" in January, 1878.....	105 40	119,788 12	119,893 53
" " February, "	484 47	61,272 95	61,757 42
" " March, "	269 85	43,510 81	43,780 66
" " April, "	.....	74,600 89	74,600 89
" " May,, "	51 50	34,546 16	34,597 66
" " June, "	.....	27,345 01	27 345 01
" " July, "	64 05	119,724 36	119,788 41
" " August, "	.....	39,250 99	39,250 99
" " September, "	1 00	43,090 44	43,091 44
" " October, "	7 00	67,909 69	67,916 69
" " November, "	13 00	32,179 62	32,192 62
from Dec' 1, 1878, to Dec. 19, 1878.....	.....	33,036 19	33,036 19
Total amount paid one year to Dec. 19, 1878..	$ 1,457 51	$ 737,225 23	$ 738,682 74
Total am't paid, two years to Dec. 19, 1878..	$ 33,930 87	$1,627,938 92	$1,661,869 79

"D" STATEMENT *of Warrants issued and on what account from Dec.* 20, 1876, *to Dec.* 19, 1878, *inclusive,*

ACCOUNTS.	Am't. issued from Dec. 20, 1876, to Dec. 19, '77.	Am't issued from Dec. 20, 1877, to Dec. 19, '78.	TOTAL.
Criminal Prosecutions, Clerk Wit's, etc	$ 112,220 24	$ 112,995 20	$ 225,215 44
" " Attorneys General	8,850 76	11,995 00	20,845 76
" " Boarding Juries	15,057 44	13,215 53	28,272 97
" " Jail fees	54,772 44	62,278 95	117,051 39
Convicts to Penitentiary	7,531 51	27 72	7,559 23
Lunatics to Asylum	34 98	469 28	504 26
Arresting Fugitives	4,836 82	697 75	5,534 57
Executive Salaries	13,945 88	11,362 50	25,308 38
Judicial "	104,433 28	105,556 99	209,990 27
Officer Penitentiary Salaries	5,486 22	5,599 87	11,086 09
Supt. Hospital for Insane Salary	3,000 00	3,000 00	6,000 00
" Capitol "	1,500 00	1,500 00	3,000 00
Librarians "	999 96	999 96	1,999 92
Adjutant General "	1,463 33	1,100 00	2,563 33
State Geologist "	525 00	.....	525 00
Attorney Gen'l and Reporter "	3,500 00	3,000 00	6,500 00
Att'y Gen'l and Rep. Exp. to Washington	289 25	444 53	733 78
Executive Expense	504 52	252 69	757 21
Comptroller office Expense	2,226 83	3,000 15	5,226 98
Treasurers " "	553 65	358 72	912 37
Sec'y State " "	2,630 55	3,231 69	5,862 24
Funding "	.....	5 00	5 00
Supreme Court "	3,383 24	5,472 34	8,855 58
Library "	551 93	556 03	1,107 96
Capitol "	5,109 77	2,250 92	7,360 69
" Grounds "	664 69	489 50	1,154 19
Legislative Expense Per diem and Milage	40,046 12	.....	40,046 12
" " Misellaneons	13,760 13	700 00	14,460 13
Public Arms "	83 90	147 04	230 94
Legislative " Extra Sessions	.....	17,012 36	17,012 36
Public Printing " "	.....	617 35	617 35
Supt. Public Instructions Salary	3,000 00	3,000 00	6,000 00
Interest School Fund	147,013 35	146,397 65	293,411 00
Common Schools Expense	1,926 65	1,661 05	3,587 70
Interest Spencer T. Hunt Fund	664 74	666 24	1,330 98
Interest State Debt	106,843 45	38,790 00	145,633 45
Hospital for Insane	43,750 00	68,750 00	112,500 00
Tennessee School for the Blind	21,399 00	12,100 00	33,499 00
" " " " Deaf and Dumb	24,400 00	21,500 00	45,900 00
Bureau of Agriculture S. and M	8,495 33	6,973 33	15,468 66
" " " " " " (App. '75	.....	1,000 48	1,000 48

"D" STATEMENT *of Warrants issued and on what account from Dec. 20, 1876, to Dec. 19, 1878, inclusive.—Continued.*

ACCOUNTS.	Am't. issued from Dec. 20, 1876, to Dec. 19, '77.	Am't issued from Dec. 20, 1877, to Dec. 19, '78.	TOTAL.
Arbitration Commission Mid. and W.Tenn..	5,281 63	1,803 25	7,084 88
Tax Aggregates.....	1,059 50	950 25	2,009 75
Heiskell's Reports.....	12 50	7,489 24	7,501 74
Public Printing.....	11,402 60	65 35	11,467 95
Publishing Governor's Proclamations.....	337 80	170 50	508 30
Land Sales (Clerks' Fees).....	890 00	19,109 00	19,999 00
Railroad Assessment.....	3,267 80	6 25	3,274 05
Express Charges.....	974 70	654 70	1,629 40
Special Judges.....	1,221 96	.....	1,221 96
Attorneys Fees.....	2,305 00	.....	2,305 00
Publishing Acts.....	412 10	.....	412 10
Tennessee Money Cancelled.....	95,002 18	22,905 00	117,907 18
Treasury Warrants "	11,649 00	2,656 00	14,305 00
Refunded Revenue.....	4,360 44	2,910 75	7,271 19
Miscellaneous Appropriation (Contingent)...	831 53	170 00	1,001 53
	$904,463 70	$728,066 11	$1,632,529 81

"E" TABULAR STATEMENT *showing the amount of appropriations for two years and three months, from Dec.* 19, 1876, *to March* 19. 1879; *amount drawn for the two years, ending Dec.* 19, 1878, *and the amount undrawn Dec.* 19, 1878.

ACCOUNTS.	Amount Appropriated.	Amounts drawn to Dec. 19, 1878,	Amount undrawn.
Criminal Prosecutions	$ 393,750 00	$ 391,385 56	$2,364 44
Convicts to Penitentiary	12,000 00	7,559 23	4,440 77
Lunatics to Asylum	1,125 00	504 26	620 74
Arresting Fugitives	6,750 00	5,534 57	1,215 43
Executive Salaries	25,312 00	25,308 38	3 62
Judicial "	237,600 00	209,990 27	27,610 00
Officers Penitentiary Salaries	13,211 00	11,086 09	2,124 91
Supt. Hospital for Insane, Salary	6,750 00	6,000 00	750 00
" Capitol "	3,375 00	3,000 00	375 00
Librarians "	2,250 00	1,999 92	250 08
State Geologist "	525 00	525 00	.....
Adjutant General "	2,850 00	2,563 33	286 67
Attorney Gen'l and Reporter Salary	6,750 00	6,500 00	250 00
Att'y Gen'l and Rep. Exp. to Washington	1,000 00	733 78	266 22
Executive Expense	13,799 50	12,758 80	1,040 70
Supreme Court Expense	10,000 00	8,855 58	1,144 42
Library "	1,125 00	1,107 96	17 04
Capitol "	7,691 00	7,360 69	330 31
" Grounds "	1,200 00	1,154 19	45 81
Public Arms "	281 00	230 94	50 06
Legislative Expense per diem and milage	40,046 12	40,046 12	.....
Public Printing	12,000 00	11,467 95	532 05
Legislative Expense (Miscellaneous)	14,619 68	14,460 13	159 55
" " (Extra Sessions)	17,012 36	17,012 36	.....
Public Printing " "	617 35	617 35	.....
Hospital for Insane	126,250 00	112,500 00	13,750 00
School for Blind	42,000 00	33,499 00	8,501 00
" " Deaf and Dumb	61,750 00	45,900 00	15,850 00
Bureau of Agriculture S. and M,	16,000 00	15,468 66	531 34
" " " " " (App. 1875.	1,000 48	1,000 48	.....
Arbitration Commissions	8,000 00	7,084 88	915 12
Supreme Court Reports	10,000 00	7,501 74	2,498 26
Land Sales	20,000 00	19,999 00	1 00
Tax Aggregates	2,000 00	2,009 75	.....
Publishing Governor's Proclamations	1,125 00	508 30	616 70
" Acts	550 00	412 10	137 90

"E" TABULAR STATEMENT *showing the amount of appropriations for two years and three months, from Dec.* 19, 1876, *to March* 19, 1878; *amount drawn for the two years ending Dec.* 19, 1879, *and the amount undrawn.—Continued.*

ACCOUNTS.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount drawn to Dec. 19, 1878.	Amount undrawn.
Express Charges	2,250 00	1,629 40	620 60
Special Judges	1,222 00	1,221 96	04
Attorneys Fees	2,305 00	2,305 00	....
Miscellaneous, Contingent	1,000 00	1,001 53	....
Interest School Fund	....	....	....
Supt. Public Instruction, Salary	301,500 00	302,998 70	....
Common School Expense	....	....	....
Interest State Debt	145,633 45	145,633 45	....
Interest Spencer T. Hunt Fund	1,553 06	1,330 98	222 08
Railroad Assessment	....	3,274 05	....
Tennessee Money Cancelled	....	117,907 18	....
Denominational Warrants Cancelled	....	14,305 00	....
Funding Expense	....	5 00	....
Refunded Revenue	....	7,271 19	....
Total	$1,575,799 00	$1,632,529 81	87,521 86

"F"—Tabular Statement *of Taxable Property in East Tennessee for* 1877, (*Compared with* 1876.)

Counties.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Value per Acre.	Value of Town Lots.	Value other Taxables.	Total Valuation 1877.	Total Valuation 1876.	Incr'se Valuation.	Decrease in Valuation.	State Tax, 1877, 10c. on $100.	State Tax, 1876, 40c. on $100	Inc'se Tax.	Decrease Tax.
Anderson	212,310	$1,021,892	$ 4 82	$.....	120,165	$ 1,142,057	$ 1,210,220	$	$ 68,163	$ 1,142 05	$ 4,840 88	.....	$ 3,698 83
Bledsoe	263,986	540,013	2 04	15,225	117,921	673,159	717,927	.....	44,768	673 15	2,871 70	.....	2,198 55
Blount	335,389	1,594,649	4 75	95,131	133,450	1,823,230	1,938,723	.....	115,493	1,823 23	7,754 89	.....	5,931 66
Bradley	210,955	1,352,474	6 41	444,934	515,175	2,312,583	2,516,851	.....	204,268	2,312 58	10,067 40	.....	7,754 82
Campbell	292,762	734,319	2 51	47,395	50,607	832,321	943,522	.....	111,201	832 32	3,774 08	.....	2,941 76
Carter	248,710	765,794	3 08	43,715	40,672	850,181	866,458	.....	16,277	850 18	3,465 83	.....	2,615 65
Claiborne	273,227	881,614	3 22	38,040	60,723	980,377	996,837	.....	16,460	980 37	3,987 34	.....	3,006 97
Cocke	250,807	1,111,725	4 43	32,330	82,222	1,226,277	1,217,401	8,876	.....	1,226 27	4,869 60	.....	3,643 33
Grainger	167,788	1,102,723	6 57	14,475	149,103	1,266,301	1,314,490	.....	48,189	1,266 30	5,257 96	.....	3,991 66
Greene	382,602	2,332,316	6 09	172,213	167,251	2,671,780	2,817,139	.....	145,359	2,671 78	11,268 55	.....	8,596 77
Hamblen	101,726	1,003,497	9 86	227,635	217,396	1,448,528	1,377,178	71,350	.....	1,448 52	5,508 71	.....	4,060 19
Hamilton	227,655	2,099,064	9 22	2,607,263	729,520	5,435,847	5,694,314	.....	258,467	5,435 84	22,777 25	.....	17,341 41
Hancock	104,713	528,220	5 04	10,610	28,420	567,250	570,425	.....	3,175	567 25	2,281 70	.....	1,714 45
Hawkins	288,460	2,002,415	6 94	108,025	90,808	2,201,248	2,380,246	.....	178,998	2,201 24	9,520 98	.....	7,319 74
James	99,522	587,923	5 91	21,745	36,219	645,887	752,802	.....	106,915	645 88	3,011 20	.....	2,365 32
Jefferson	186,346	1,615,870	8 67	121,330	228,190	1,965,390	2,063,100	.....	97,710	1,965 39	8,252 40	.....	6,287 01
Johnson	219,967	435,053	1 98	15,250	5,887	456,190	470,312	.....	14,122	456 19	1,881 24	.....	1,425 05
Knox	302,972	3,688,954	12 18	3,532,260	809,891	8,031,105	8,931,521	.....	900,416	8,031 10	35,726 08	.....	27,694 98
Loudon	137,566	1,199,990	8 72	101,735	147,834	1,449,559	1,757,121	.....	307,562	1,449 55	7,028 48	.....	5,578 93
McMinn	282,652	1,949,529	6 90	249,663	214,094	2,413,286	2,420,079	.....	6,793	2,413 28	9,680 31	.....	7,267 03
Marion	360,980	1,115,490	3 09	21,700	149,670	1,286,860	1,039,254	247,606	.....	1,286 86	4,157 01	.....	2,870 15
Meigs	125,460	978,605	7 80	11,115	81,635	1,071,355	1,163,817	.....	92,462	1,071 35	4,655 26	.....	3,583 91
Monroe	469,503	1,797,347	3 83	151,555	142,926	2,091,828	2,211,262	.....	119,434	2,091 82	8,845 04	.....	6,753 22
Morgan	422,377	365,805	87	10,755	5,500	382,060	554,018	.....	171,958	382 06	2,216 07	.....	1,834 01
Polk	225,018	905,313	4 02	41,568	67,158	1,014,039	963,018	51,021	.....	1,014 03	3,852 07	.....	2,838 04
Rhea	203,812	919,533	4 51	10,680	118,885	1,049,098	1,064,672	.....	15,574	1,049 09	4,258 68	.....	3,209 59
Roane	249,231	1,942,641	7 79	74,860	189,571	2,207,072	2,189,909	17,163	.....	2,207 07	8,759 63	.....	6,552 56
Scott	462,818	324,349	71	5,670	10,230	340,249	303,259	36,990	.....	340 24	1,213 03	.....	872 79
Sevier	777,856	1,221,709	1 57	18,950	110,376	1,351,035	1,410,817	.....	59,782	1,351 03	5,643 26	.....	4,292 23
Sequatchie	168,338	246,671	1 46	9,900	13,409	269,980	268,650	1,330	.....	269 98	1,074 60	.....	804 62
Sullivan	281,067	1,594,407	5 67	330,190	187,677	2,112,274	2,050,330	61,944	.....	2,112 27	8,201 32	.....	6,089 05
Unicoi	103,034	153,252	1 49	3 190	.....	156,442	130,324	26,118	.....	156 44	521 29	.....	364 85
Union	117,631	684,839	5 82	15,700	44,624	745,163	764,250	.....	19,087	745 16	3,057 00	.....	2,311 84
Washington	240,902	1,527,765	6 34	191,515	36,254	1,755,534	1,807,818	.....	52,284	1,755 53	7,231 27	.....	5,475 74
Total	8,798,142	$40,325,760	4 58	$8,796,322	5,103,463	$ 54,225,545	$ 56,878,004	$ 522,398	$ 3,174,917	$54,225 40	$227,512 11	.....	$173,286 71

RECAPITULATION—*East Tennessee*, 1877.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.								TAX.	
No. Acres of Land....	8,798,142	Value of Land.....	$40,325,760	Decrease in Valuation..	$3,174,917	Value other Taxables 1876.....	$5,924,102	Decrease in Taxation	$173,286 71
Value Acres.....	$40,325,760	Value of Town Lots..	8,796,322	Increase in Valuation..	522,398	Value other Tax'ls. '77	5,103,463	Inc'rse in Taxation	.....
Average Value per Acre in East Tennessee.....	$ 4 58	Value other Taxables	5,103,463						
		Total Val. Tax. Prop.	$54,225,545	Total Decrease.....	$2,652,519	Decrease.....	$820 639	Total Decrease.....	$173,286 71

"F"—Tabular Statement *of Taxable Property in Middle Tennessee for* 1877. (*Compared with* 1876).

Counties.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Value per Acre.	Value of Town Lots.	Value other Taxables.	Total Valuation 1877	Total Valuation 1876	Increase Valuation	Decrease Valuation.	State Tax 1877 10ct. on $100	State Tax 1876 40ct. on $100	Incre'se Tax.	Decrease Tax.
Bedford	289,445	$ 4,602,024	$15 90	$ 507,200	$ 436,660	$ 5,545,884	$ 5,896,994	.....	$ 351,110	$ 5,545 88	$ 23,587 97	.....	$ 18,042 09
Cannon	160,621	1,097,090	6 82	38,925	87,620	1,223,635	1,145,220	$ 78,415	.....	1,223 63	4,580 88	.....	3,357 25
Clay	124,923	717,655	5 74	20,065	78,632	816,352	761,020	55,332	.....	816 38	3,065 48	.....	2,249 10
Cheatham	172,825	889,219	5 15	26,380	36,237	951,836	1,041,678	.....	89,842	951 83	4,166 71	.....	3,214 88
Coffee	267,195	1,192,643	4 46	111,705	119,905	1,424,253	1,501,772	.....	77,519	1,424 25	6,007 08	.....	4,582 83
Cumberland	674,840	481,008	71	7,088	1,812	489 908	565,570	.....	75,662	489 90	2,262 28	.....	1,772 38
Davidson	311,708	6,962,730	22 34	12,110,340	3,399,780	22,472,850	25,034,446	.....	2,561,596	22,472 85	100,137 78	.....	77,664 93
Dickson	294,264	986,557	3 35	60,890	61,462	1,108,909	1,106,198	2,711	.....	1,108 90	4,424 79	.....	3,315 89
DeKalb	199,650	1,498,164	7 50	84,615	126,488	1,709,267	1,803,183	.....	93,916	1,709 26	7,212 73	.....	5,503 47
Fentress	378,226	391,432	1 03	5,725	5,900	403,057	436,470	.....	33,413	403 05	1,745 88	.....	1,342 83
Franklin	297,664	1,438,981	4 83	214,535	67,659	1,721,175	1,798,484	.....	77,309	1,721 17	7,193 93	.....	5,472 76
Giles	467,584	3,964,310	8 69	616,179	676,955	5,257,444	6,607895	.....	1,350451	5,257 44	26,431 58	.....	21,174 14
Grundy	241,180	359,700	1 49	55,101	14,450	429,251	498,924	.....	69,673	429 25	1,995 69	.....	1,566 44
Humphreys	260,380	981,609	3 77	18,120	26,070	1,025,799	1,146,002	.....	120,203	1,025 79	4,584 00	.....	3,558 21
Hickman	325,462	1,273,207	3 91	25,323	239,102	1,537,632	1,566,959	.....	29,327	1,537 63	6,267 83	.....	4,730 20
Houston	145,978	365,683	2 51	29,523	8,800	404,006	422,515	.....	18,509	404 00	1,690 06	.....	1,286 06
Jackson	181,676	849,182	4 67	41,035	60,615	950,832	1,242,541	.....	291,709	950 83	4,970 16	.....	4,019 33
Lawrence	377,002	1,008,179	2 62	74,024	43,203	1,125,406	1,209,113	.....	83,707	1,125 40	4,836 45	.....	3,711 05
Lewis	137,050	177,834	1 30	550	2,565	180,949	189,413	.....	8,464	180 94	757 65	.....	576 71
Lincoln	338,767	3,178,080	9 38	457,345	489,002	4,125,027	4,211,389	.....	86,362	4,125 02	16,845 55	.....	12,720 53
Macon	177,437	818,969	4 62	15,825	56,652	891,446	886,640	4,806	.....	891 44	3,546 56	.....	2,655 12
Marshall	224,814	2,946,207	13 11	121,049	297,979	3,365,235	3,675,540	.....	310,305	3,365 23	14,702 16	.....	11,336 93
Maury	370,477	5,677,503	15 32	925,495	1,024,029	7,627,027	9,072,166	.....	1,445,139	7,627 03	36,288 66	.....	28,661 63
Montgomery	331,529	4,010,325	12 10	114,640	685,730	4,810,695	5,338,725	.....	528,030	4,810 69	21,354 90	.....	16,544 21
Moore	71,847	524,543	7 16	51,610	40,671	616,824	661,454	.....	44,630	616 82	2,645 81	.....	2,028 99
Overton	268,209	699,755	2 61	12,165	43,790	755,710	750,568	5,142	.....	755 71	3,002 27	.....	2,246 56
Putnam	228,927	900,390	3 93	25,375	69,620	995,385	1,003,633	.....	8,248	995 38	4,014 53	.....	3,019 15
Robertson	287,594	2,463,780	8 57	204,810	611,250	3,279,840	3,510,670	.....	230,830	3,279 84	14,042 68	.....	10,762 84
Rutherford	378,783	5,403,456	14 27	939,960	727,200	7,070,616	7,612,800	.....	542,184	7,070 61	30,451 20	.....	23,380 59
Smith	195,338	2,514,080	12 82	76,505	305,651	2,896,236	3,053,099	.....	156,863	2,896 23	12,212 39	.....	9,316 16
Stewart	268,682	1,134,927	4 22	39,250	70,122	1,244,299	1,447,522	.....	203,223	1,244 29	5,790 08	.....	4,545 79
Sumner	349,770	3,060,194	8 75	368,085	586,980	4,015,259	4,553,593	.....	538,334	4,015 25	18,214 37	.....	14,199 12
Trousdale	67,571	780,872	11 55	56,355	81,284	918,511	919,031	.....	520	918 51	3,676 12	.....	2,757 61
VanBuren	122,110	214,368	1 76	2,830	10,071	227,269	236,590	.....	9,321	227 26	946 36	.....	719 10
Warren	236,981	1,402,072	5 92	203,400	323,377	1,928,849	2,134,736	.....	205,887	1,928 84	8,538 94	.....	6,610 10
Wayne	377,283	1,018,670	2 70	72,920	77,400	1,168,970	1,397,309	.....	228,339	1,168 97	5,589 23	.....	4,420 26
White	232,039	985,930	4 25	43,620	68,230	1,097,780	1,111,805	.....	14,025	1,097 78	4,447 22	.....	3,349 44
Williamson	347,679	4,571,805	13 12	488,095	797,080	5,856,980	7,029,083	.....	1,172,103	5,856 98	28,116 33	.....	22,259 35
Wilson	353,312	4,149,216	11 74	460,976	591,586	5,201,778	5,510,375	.....	308,597	5,201 77	22,041 50	.....	16,839 73
Total	10,536,822	$75,692,929	$ 7 18	$18,727,633	$12,451,619	$106,872,181	$118,091,125	$146,406	$11,365,350	$106,872 08	$472,385 79	.....	$365,513 76

RECAPITULATION—*Middle Tennessee*, 1877.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.								TAX.	
Number Acres Land.	10,536,829	Value of Land.....	$ 75,692,929	Decrease in Valuation.....	$11,365,350	Value Other Taxables 1876.....	$14,023,535	Decrease in Taxation.....	$365,513 76
Value Acres.....	$75,692,929	Value of Town Lots	18,727,633	Increase in Valuation.....	146,406	Value Other Taxables 1877.....	12,451,619	Increase in Taxation.....	
Average Value Per Acre in Middle Tennessee.....	$7.18	Value of Other Taxables.....	12,451,619	Total Decrease.....	$11,218,944	Decrease.....	$1,571,916	Total Decrease.....	$365,513 76
		Total Value Taxable Property.....	$106,872,181						

"F."—TABULAR STATEMENT *of Taxable Property in West Tennessee for* 1877., (*Compared with* 1876.)

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Val'e per Acre	Value of TownLots	Value of other T'x'bl's.	Total Valuation 1877.	Total Valuation 1876.	Increase Valuation	Decrease Valu'ti'n.	St'te Tax 1877; 10 cts. on $100.	State Tax 1876; 40 cts. on $100.	Increase Tax.	Decrease Tax.
Benton	254343	$ 868328	$3 41	$ 31463	$ 41661	$ 941452	$ 952953	.....	$ 11501	$ 941 45	$ 3811 81	.....	$ 2870 36
Carroll	351625	2652928	7 55	281444	214338	3148710	3565302	.....	416592	3148 71	14261 20	.....	11112 49
Crockett	160231	1453016	9 07	129064	92532	1674612	2185577	.....	510965	1674 61	8742 30	.....	7067 69
Decatur	203035	832650	4 10	23430	47719	903799	1040303	.....	136504	903 79	4161 21	.....	3257 42
Dyer	333927	2248224	6 73	247691	189375	2685290	3219438	.....	534148	2685 29	12877 75	.....	10192 46
Fayette	432833	3535470	8 17	208620	361360	4105450	5517050	.....	1411600	4105 45	22068 20	.....	17962 75
Gibson	363872	3895484	10 71	829070	295248	5019802	6082301	.....	1062499	5019 80	24320 20	.....	19309 40
Hardeman	409492	2377552	5 81	538135	468358	3384045	4120742	.....	736697	3384 05	16482 96	.....	13098 91
Hardin	325135	1434505	4 41	58265	74590	1567360	1861720	.....	294360	1567 36	7446 88	.....	5879 52
Haywood	296539	2311337	7 78	760235	403633	3475205	4186888	.....	711683	3475 20	16747 55	.....	13272 35
Henderson	371322	1811033	4 88	67995	94924	1973952	2287461	.....	313509	1973 95	9149 84	.....	7175 89
Henry	361492	2093470	5 63	265990	205410	2504870	2768330	.....	263460	2504 87	11073 32	.....	8568 45
Lake	76451	615800	8 05	28940	23582	668322	852658	.....	184336	668 32	3410 63	.....	2742 31
Lauderdale	275831	1505959	5 46	102755	52270	1660984	2207335	.....	546351	1660 98	8829 34	.....	7168 36
Madison	355920	2793552	7 85	1740926	226670	4761148	6016111	.....	1254963	4761 14	24064 44	.....	19303 30
McNairy	397126	1707492	4 30	84520	111855	1903867	2313849	.....	409982	1903 86	9255 39	.....	7351 53
Obion	359352	3013667	8 39	347470	238034	3599171	3708251	.....	109080	3599 17	14833 00	.....	11233 83
Perry	251923	752852	2 99	10305	75465	838622	997087	.....	158465	838 62	3988 34	.....	3149 72
Shelby	441193	6312931	14 31	15652705	3274113	25239749	31763394	.....	6523645	25239 74	127053 57	.....	101813 83
Tipton	263113	2049545	7 79	220200	127948	2397783	2955058	.....	557275	2397 78	11820 23	.....	9422 45
Weakley	346711	3056643	8 81	154650	145636	3356929	4431488	.....	1074559	3356 92	17725 95	.....	14369 03
Total	6631466	$ 47262488	$7 13	$ 21783963	$6764721	$ 75811122	$93033296	.....	$17222174	$75811 06	$372133 11	.....	$296322 05

RECAPITULATION—*West Tennessee*, 1877.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.				TAX.	
No Acres Land..... 6,631,466	Value of Land.....$47,202,438	Decrease in Valuation.....$17,222,174	Value of other Taxables 1876.....$ 8,684,363	Decrease in Taxation.....$296,322 05
Value Acres.....$47,202,438	Value of Town Lots... 21,783,963			
	Value of other taxables..... 6,764,721	Increase in Valuation.....	Value of other Taxables 1877..... 6,764,721	Increase in Taxation.....
Average Val. per Acre in West Tenn..... $7 13	Total Value Taxable Property.....$75,811,122	Total Decrease.....$17,222,174	Decrease .....$ 1,919,642	Total Decrease.....$296,322 05

"F"—GENERAL RECAPITULATION—1877.

ACREAGE.

No. acres land in East Tennessee	8,798,142	
No. acres land in Middle Tennessee	10,536,822	
No. acres land in West Tenneszee	6,631,466	
Total No. acres land in State		25,966,430
Average value per acre in State		$6 29

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

Value of land in acres in East Tennessee	$40,325,760 00	
Value of land in acres in Middle Tennessee	75,692,929 00	
Value of land in acres in West Tennessee	47,262,438 00	
		$163,281,127 00
Value of town lots in East Tennessee	$ 8,796,322 00	
Value of town lots in Middle Tennessee	18,727,633 00	
Value of town lots in West Tennessee	21,783,963 00	
		$49,307,918 00
Value of other taxables in East Tennessee	$ 5,103,463 00	
Value of other taxables in Middle Tennessee	12,451,619 00	
Value of other taxables in West Tennessee	6,764,721 00	
		$24,319,803 00
Total value taxable property in State		$236,908,848 00

VALUATION (compared with 1876.)

Decrease in value of property in East Tennessee	$ 3,174,917 00	
Decrease in value of property in Middle Tennessee	11,365,350 00	
Decrease in value of property in West Tennessee	17,222,174 00	
Total decrease		$31,762,441 00
Increase in value of property in East Tennessee	$ 522,398 00	
Increase in value of property in Middle Tennessee	146,406 00	
Increase in value of property in West Tennessee		
Total increase		$ 668,804 00
Net decrease in State		$ 31,093,637 00

*TAX—(compared with 1876.)

Decrease in taxation in East Tennessee	$ 173,286 71	
Decrease in taxation in Middle Tennessee	365,512 76	
Decrease in taxation in West Tennessee	296,322 05	
Total decrease		$ 835,122 52
Increase in taxation in East Tennessee		
Increase in taxation in Middle Tennessee		
Increase in taxation in West Tennessee		
Total decrease in State		$ 835,122 52

* State tax 1876—40 cents per $100.
State tax 1877—10 cents per $100.

"G."—Tabular Statement *of Taxable Property in East Tennessee for* 1878. (*Compared with* 1877.)

Counties.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Value per Acre.	Value of Town Lots.	Value of other T'x'bl's.	Total Valuation 1878.	Total Valuation 1877.	Increa'e V'l'at'n.	D'crea'e V'l'at'n.	State Tax 1878.	State Tax 1877.	Increa'e Tax.	D'crea'e Tax.
Anderson	212310	$ 913135	$ 4 30	$	$ 202007	$ 1115142	$ 1142057	$	$ 26915	$ 1115 14	$ 1142 05	$	26 91
Bledsoe	278001	501065	1 80	13773	89158	603996	673159	.....	69163	603 99	673 15	.....	69 16
Blount	369132	1547168	4 19	89785	103547	1740500	1823230	.....	82730	1740 50	1823 23	.....	82 73
Bradley	201437	1304844	6 48	372450	673992	2351286	2312583	38703	.....	2351 28	2312 58	38 70	.....
Campbell	261687	701732	2 68	40835	35061	777628	832321	.....	54693	777 62	832 32	.....	54 70
Carter	251845	735151	2 92	39700	37678	812529	850181	.....	37652	812 52	850 18	.....	37 66
Claiborne	191477	819092	4 28	31495	26517	877104	980377	.....	103273	877 10	980 37	.....	103 27
Cocke	260189	1101830	4 41	38550	64775	1205155	1226277	.....	21122	1205 15	1226 27	.....	21 12
Grainger	181877	1099541	6 05	13025	121182	1233748	1266301	.....	32553	1233 74	1266 30	.....	32 56
Greene	394068	2263897	5 74	160005	138968	2562870	2671780	.....	108910	2562 87	2671 78	.....	108 91
Hamblen	99821	940965	9 53	190720	163680	1295365	1448528	.....	153163	1295 36	1448 52	.....	153 16
Hamilton	210893	1955967	9 27	2467955	717276	5141198	5435847	.....	294649	5141 20	5435 84	.....	294 64
Hancock	100532	499560	4 97	10440	19080	529080	567250	.....	38170	529 08	567 25	.....	38 17
Hawkins	289560	1882237	6 50	93510	69035	2044782	2201248	.....	156466	2044 78	2201 24	.....	156 46
James	100925	522394	5 17	20355	26560	569309	645887	.....	76578	569 30	645 88	.....	76 58
Jefferson	170378	1599526	9 39	118265	184020	1901811	1965390	.....	63579	1901 81	1965 39	.....	63 58
Johnson	219833	431179	1 96	14350	2650	448179	456190	.....	8011	448 17	456 19	.....	8 02
Knox	303370	3671292	12 10	3418539	793392	7888223	8031105	.....	142882	7888 22	8031 10	.....	142 88
Loudon	138236	1112743	8 41	97045	177532	1387320	1449559	.....	62239	1387 32	1449 55	.....	62 23
McMinn	268553	1815749	6 76	232355	166349	2214453	2413286	.....	198833	2214 45	2413 28	.....	198 83
Marion	332322	991907	2 98	15065	54115	1061087	1286860	.....	225773	1061 08	1286 86	.....	225 78
Meigs	124941	877151	7 02	15395	63491	956037	1071355	.....	115318	956 03	1071 35	.....	115 32
Monroe	372955	1735325	4 65	146045	109269	1990639	2091828	.....	101189	1990 63	2091 82	.....	101 19
Morgan	413126	485301	1 17	13457	9800	508558	382060	126498	.....	508 55	382 06	126 49	.....
Polk	241392	645530	2 67	31431	39288	716249	1014039	.....	297790	716 24	1014 03	.....	297 79
Rhea	196703	727777	3 70	6625	84859	819261	1049098	.....	229837	819 26	1049 09	.....	229 83
Roane	225430	1808043	8 02	67810	91773	1967626	2207072	.....	239446	1967 62	2207 07	.....	239 45
Scott	446713	307965	64	5405	10866	324236	340249	.....	16013	324 24	340 24	.....	16 00
Sevier	423533	1168153	2 76	16085	98591	1283729	1351035	.....	67306	1283 72	1351 03	.....	67 31
Sequatchie	161297	214815	1 33	9905	9758	234478	269980	.....	35502	234 47	269 98	.....	35 51
Sullivan	266053	1500103	5 68	332965	142732	1975800	2112274	.....	136474	1975 80	2112 27	.....	136 47
Unicoi	99885	144707	1 45	5885	.....	150592	156442	.....	5850	150 59	156 44	.....	5 85
Union	117625	651558	5 54	15455	25892	692905	745163	.....	52258	692 90	745 16	.....	52 26
Washington	240904	1458491	6 05	180492	43238	1682221	1755534	.....	73313	1682 22	1755 53	.....	73 31
Total	8156903	$ 38135893	$ 4 68	$8326072	$4601131	$ 51063096	$ 54225545	165201	$3327650	$ 51062 95	$ 54225 40	$ 165 19	$3327 64

RECAPITULATION—*East Tennessee* 1878.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.								TAX.	
Number acres land...	8,156,903	Value of land.....	$38,135,893	Decrease in valuation.....	$ 3,327,650	Value other taxables 1877.....	$ 5,103,463	Decrease in Taxation.....	$ 3,327 64
Value acres.....	$ 38,135,893	Value of Town Lots...	8,326,072	Increase in valuation.....	165,201	Value other taxables 1878.....	4,601,131	Increase in Taxation.....	165 19
Average Value per acre in East Tennessee.....	$ 4 68	Value of other taxables.....	4,601,131	Total Decrease.....	$ 3,162,449	Decrease.....	$ 502,332	Total Decrease.....	$ 3,162 45
		Total value of taxable property.....	$51,063,096						

"G"—TABULAR STATEMENT *of Taxable Property in Middle Tennessee for* 1878. (*Compared with* 1877.)

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Value per Acre.	Value of Town Lots.	Value other Taxables.	Total Valuation 1878	Total Valuation 1877	Incre'se Valuation.	Decrease Valuation	State Tax 1878.	State Tax 1877.	Inc'se Tax.	Decrease Tax.
Bedford	293,758	$ 3,835,631	$13 06	$ 465,421	$ 395,874	$ 4,696,926	$ 5,545,884	$.....	$ 848,958	$ 4,696 92	$ 5,545 88	$.....	$ 848 96
Cannon	159,866	1,036,415	6 50	39,120	74,450	1,149,985	1,223,635	.....	73,650	1,149 98	1,223 63	.....	73 65
Clay	126,788	700,556	5 52	19,000	61,499	781,055	816,352	.....	35,297	781 06	816 38	.....	35 32
Cheatham	182,074	816,960	4 49	25,110	66,770	908,840	951,836	.....	42,996	908 84	951 83	.....	42 99
Coffee	250,101	1,087,914	4 35	118,685	94,103	1,300,732	1,424,253	.....	123 521	1,300 73	1,424 25	.....	123 52
Cumberland	563,544	394,861	70	4,855	1,350	401,066	489,908	.....	88,842	401 06	489 90	.....	88 84
Davidson	309,436	6,594,000	21 31	11,258,365	3,154,860	21,007,225	22,472,850	.....	1,465,625	21,007 85	22,472 85	.....	1,465 00
Dickson	306,674	976,557	3 19	58,705	45,300	1,080,562	1,108,909	.....	28,347	1,080 56	1,108 90	.....	28 34
DeKalb	199,647	1,403,725	7 03	133,610	153,485	1,690,820	1,709,267	.....	18,447	1,690 82	1,709 26	.....	18 44
Fentress	393,523	407,697	1 04	4,040	12,780	424,517	403,057	21,460	.....	424 51	403 05	21 46	.....
Franklin	336,237	1,412,340	4 20	217,880	61,670	1,691,890	1,721,175	.....	29,285	1,691 89	1,721 17	.....	29 28
Giles	655,665	3,680,636	5 61	619,581	590,889	4,891,106	5,257,444	.....	366,338	4,891 10	5,257 44	.....	366 34
Grundy	210,127	346,537	1 65	48,977	8,385	403,899	429,251	.....	25,352	403 89	429 25	.....	25 36
Humphreys	261,380	938,262	3 59	19,920	.....	958,182	1,025,799	.....	67,617	958 18	1,025 79	.....	67 61
Hickman	324,230	1,260,268	3 89	27,497	197,398	1,485,163	1,537,632	.....	52,469	1,485 16	1,537 63	.....	52 47
Houston	125,396	351,376	2 80	30,948	250	382,574	404,006	.....	21,432	382 57	404 00	.....	21 43
Jackson	179,034	771,573	4 31	43,310	20 842	845,725	950,832	.....	105,107	845 72	950 83	.....	105 11
Lawrence	367,133	899,831	2 45	62,455	32,942	995,228	1,125,406	.....	130,178	995 22	1,125 40	.....	130 18
Lewis	182,607	175,240	90	630	1,280	177,150	180 949	.....	3,799	177 15	180 94	.....	3 79
Lincoln	347,002	2,997,766	8 61	470,890	423,788	3,892,444	4,125,027	.....	232,583	3,892 44	4,125 02	.....	232 58
Macon	173,192	735,023	4 24	12,975	49,238	797,236	891,446	.....	94,210	797 24	891 44	.....	94 20
Marshall	227,259	2,792,105	12 24	128,985	2,351	3,156,270	3,365,235	.....	208,965	3,156 27	3,365 23	.....	208 96
Maury	389,424	5,323,339	14 52	960,175	821,835	7,305,149	7,627,027	.....	321,878	7,305 14	7,627 03	.....	321 89
Montgomery	314,291	2,793,985	8 89	1,252,955	600,145	4,647,085	4,810,695	.....	163,610	4,647 08	4,810 69	.....	163 61
Moore	71,792	510,800	7 20	48,505	24,438	589,743	616,824	.....	27,081	589 74	616 82	.....	27 08
Overton	285,401	712,520	2 53	10,492	37,577	760,589	755,710	4,879	.....	760 58	755 71	4 87	.....
Putnam	218,431	799,652	3 66	21,105	55,896	876,653	995,885	.....	118,732	876 65	995 38	.....	118 73
Robertson	287,337	2,420,710	8 42	242,090	529,570	3,192,370	3,279,840	.....	87,470	3,192 37	3,279 84	.....	87 47
Rutherford	376,154	5,190,890	13 80	873,370	653,215	6,717,475	7,070,616	.....	353,141	6,717 47	7,070 61	.....	353 14
Smith	195,836	2,526,995	12 90	75,360	264,565	2,866,920	2,896,236	.....	29,316	2,866 92	2,896 23	.....	29 31
Stewart	260,808	1,156,964	4 44	42,555	59,770	1,259,289	1,244,299	14,990	.....	1,259 29	1,244 29	15 00	.....
Sumner	327,168	3,111,472	9 51	389,527	542,692	4,043,691	4,015,259	28,432	.....	4,043 69	4,015 25	28 44	.....
Trousdale	67,244	692,979	10 31	84,426	44,423	821,828	918,511	.....	96,683	821 82	918 51	.....	96 69
Van Buren	113,515	218,425	1 04	.....	2,323	220,748	227,269	.....	6,521	220 74	227 26	.....	6 52
Warren	246,665	1,377,278	5 54	198,815	255,784	1,831,877	1,928,849	.....	96,972	1,831 87	1,928 84	.....	96 97
Wayne	390,827	985,406	2 52	67,335	51,210	1,103,951	1,168,970	.....	65,019	1,103 95	1,168 97	.....	65 02
White	241,439	919,612	3 81	42 975	63,483	1,026,070	1,097,780	.....	71,710	1,026 07	1,097 78	.....	71 71
Williamson	349,716	4,326,422	12 37	517,030	659,311	5,502,763	5,856,980	.....	354,217	5,502 76	5,856 98	.....	354 22
Wilson	345,580	3,982,858	11 53	507,388	475 430	4,965,676	5,201,778	.....	236,102	4,965 67	5,201 77	.....	236 10
Total	10,646,301	$70,871,580	$ 6 66	$19,145,062	$10,883,830	$100,850,472	$106,872.181	$69,761	$6,091,470	$100,850 97	$106,872 08	$69 77	$6,090 88

RECAPITULATION—*Middle Tennessee*, 1878.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.								TAX.	
Number Acres Land.	10,646,301	Value of Land.....	$70,871,580	Decrease in Valuation..	$6,091,470	Value Other Taxables 1877.....	$12,451,619	Decrease in Taxation..	$6,090 83
Value Acres.....	$70,871,580	Value of Town Lots..	19,145,062	Increase in Valuation.	69,761	Value Other Taxables 1878.....	10,833,830	Increase in Taxation..	69 77
Average Value Per Acre in Middle Tennessee.....	$6.66	Value of Other Taxables.....	10,833,830	Total Decrease.....	$6,021,709	Decrease.....	$ 1,617,789	Total Decrease.....	$6,021 06
		Total Value Taxable Property.....	$100,850.472						

"G"—TABULAR STATEMENT *of Taxable Property in West Tennessee for* 1878, (*Compared with* 1877.)

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Value per Acre.	Value of Town Lots.	Value other Taxables.	Total Valuation 1878.	Total valuation 1877.	Incr'se Valuation.	Decrease Valuation.	State Tax 1878	State Tax 1877.	Inc'se Tax.	Decr'se Tax.
Benton	252627	$ 848192	$ 3 35	$ 31825	$ 31174	$ 911191	$ 941452	.....	$ 30261	$ 911 19	$ 941 45	.....	$ 30 26
Carroll	358934	2478513	6 91	265282	155744	2899539	3148710	.....	249171	2899 54	3148 71	.....	249 17
Crockett	160743	1390498	8 65	134415	71040	1595953	1674612	.....	78659	1595 95	1674 61	.....	78 66
Decatur	203458	773524	3 80	27675	25161	826360	903799	.....	77439	826 36	903 79	.....	77 43
Dyer	315000	2179815	6 92	259625	157564	2597004	2685290	.....	88286	2597 01	2685 29	.....	88 28
Fayette	439740	3012300	6 85	336650	241060	3590010	4105450	.....	515440	3590 01	4105 45	.....	515 44
Gibson	365206	3842212	10 52	780987	226743	4849942	5019802	.....	169860	4849 94	5019 80	.....	169 86
Hardeman	410118	2270037	5 54	503355	358904	3133296	3384045	.....	251749	3132 29	3384 05	.....	251 76
Hardin	318351	1391040	4 37	64315	56835	1512190	1567360	.....	55170	1512 19	1567 36	.....	55 17
Haywood	298855	2101611	7 03	674000	262824	3038435	3475205	.....	436770	3038 43	3475 20	.....	436 77
Henderson	372490	1683844	4 52	61010	88829	1833683	1973952	.....	140269	1833 68	1973 95	.....	140 27
Henry	359111	1952130	5 44	271870	154220	2378220	2504870	.....	126650	2378 22	2504 87	.....	126 65
Lake	76205	622194	8 16	26750	74850	723794	668322	$ 55472	.....	723 79	668 32	55 47	.....
Lauderdale	279895	1454358	5 20	99265	32490	1586113	1660984	.....	74871	1586 11	1660 98	.....	74 87
Madison	351824	2596591	7 38	1575138	176164	4347893	4761148	.....	413255	4347 89	4761 14	.....	413 25
McNairy	394119	1554471	3 94	84706	97778	1736955	1903867	.....	166912	1736 95	1903 86	.....	166 91
Obion	330220	2832567	8 58	374025	159150	3365742	3599171	.....	233429	3365 74	3599 17	.....	233 43
Perry	249375	719241	2 88	10675	68015	797931	838622	.....	40691	797 91	838 62	.....	40 71
Shelby	454639	6055844	13 32	15222978	2769040	24047862	25239743	.....	1191887	24047 86	25239 74	.....	1191 88
Tipton	266058	1939265	7 30	224475	108195	2271935	2397783	.....	125848	2271 93	2397 78	.....	125 85
Weakley	345855	2973165	8 60	161775	120597	3255537	3356929	.....	101392	3255 53	3356 92	.....	101 39
Total	6602818	$ 44671412	$ 6 77	$ 21190796	$ 5436377	$ 71298585	$ 75811122	$ 55472	$ 4568009	$ 71298 52	$ 75811 06	$55 47	$4568 01

RECAPITULATION—*West Tennessee*, 1878.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.								TAX.	
Number Acres Land...	6,602,818	Value of Land.....	$44,671,412	Decrease in Valuation.....	$ 4,568,009	Value of other taxables 1877.....	$ 6,764,721	Decrease in Taxation.....	$ 4,568 01
Value Acres.....	$44,671,412	Value of Town Lots...	21,190,796	Increase in Valuation.....	55,472	Value of other taxables 1878.....	5,436,377	Increase in Taxation.....	55 47
Average Value Per acre in West Tennessee.....	$6 77	Value of other taxables.....	5,436,377	Total Decrease.....	$ 4,512,587	Decrease.....	$ 1,328,344	Total Decrease.....	$ 4,512 54
		Total value of taxable property.....	$71,298,585						

"G"—GENERAL RECAPITULATION—1878.

ACREAGE.

No. acres land in East Tennessee	8,156,903	
No. acres land in Middle Tennessee	10,646,301	
No. acres land in West Tennessee	6,602,818	
Total No. acres land in State		25,406,022
Average value per acre in State		$6 05

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

Value of land in acres in East Tennessee	$38,135,893 00	
Value of land in acres in Middle Tennessee	70,871,580 00	
Value of land in acres in West Tennessee	44,671,412 00	
		$153,678,885 00
Value of town lots in East Tennessee	$ 8,326,072 00	
Value of town lots in Middle Tennessee	19,145,062 00	
Value of town lots in West Tennessee	21,190,796 00	
		$ 48,661,930 00
Value of other taxables in East Tennessee	$ 4,601,131 00	
Value of other taxables in Middle Tennessee	10,833,830 00	
Value of other taxables in West Tennessee	5,436,377 00	
		$ 20,871,338 00
Total value taxable property in State		$223,212,153 00

VALUATION—(compared with 1877.)

Decrease in value of property in East Tennessee	$ 3,327,650 00	
Decrease in value of property in Middle Tennessee	6,091,470 00	
Decrease in value of property in West Tennessee	4,568,009 00	
Total decrease		$ 13,987,129 00
Increase in value of property in East Tennessee	$ 165,201 00	
Increase in value of property in Middle Tennessee	69,761 00	
Increase in value of property in West Tennessee	55,472 00	
Total increase		$ 290,434 00
Net decrease in State		$ 13,696,695 00

TAX—(compared with 1877.)

Decrease in taxation in East Tennessee	$ 3,327 64	
Decrease in taxation in Middle Tennessee	6,090 83	
Decrease in taxation in West Tennessee	4,568 01	
Total decrease		$ 13,986 48
Increase in taxation in East Tennessee	$ 165 19	
Increase in taxation in Middle Tennessee	69 77	
Increase in taxation in West Tennessee	55 47	
Total increase		$ 290 43
Net decrease in State		$ 13,696 05

4b

"H."—TABULAR STATEMENT, *Showing the Character and Valuation of all Taxable Property in the State, the Average Value of Lands, and the State Tax Levy for a Series of Years.*

Year.	No. Acres.	Value of Acres.	Value of Town Lots.	Value of other Property.	Total Value.	Value of Slaves.	Average Value per Acre.	Rate of Taxation per $100.
1836	16,458,571	$ 64,773,332	$ 8,284,927	$	$ 72,992,259	$ 44,573,284	$ 4 00	$0 05
1839	18,442,165	70,800,838	9,429,493		80,230,731	44,443,212	3 82	0 05
1840	18,251,622	70,708,813	8,825,797		79,534,110	43,073,760	3 84	0 05
1842	18,840,883	68,249,788	8,317,163		76,566,951	41,907,613	3 56	0 05
1844	19,045,019	63,176,313	8,156,446		71,332,759	37,481,896	3 31	0 07½
1846	20,651,775	64,168,868	8,834,661		73,003,529	39,713,122	3 10	0 07½
1849	22,913,792	77,830,788	12,338,670		90,169,458	51,377,030	3 40	0 11½
1850	25,821,988	84,110,174	12,811,177		96,921,351	55,441,455	3 25	0 11½
1852	25,436,563	97,769,537	16,623,052		114,392,589	63,027,716	3 84	0 11½
1854	25,278,537	116,223,808	21,546,143	10,069,203	147,839,154	71,172,897	4 60	0 14
1856	25,362,726	139,378,342	27,039,565	11,581,981	177,999,888	82,319,723	5 49	0 14
1858	25,963,670	212,820,993	29,770,858	22,594,038	265,185,889	110,960,257	8 20	0 13 1-16
1860	26,065,207	209,297,530	41,329,005	22,700,705	273,327,240	115,609,554	8 03	0 07
1861	26,291,596	143,293,178	49,269,292	24,362,157	216,924,621	101,222,581	5 45	0 15
1866					214,446,211		6 72	0 27½
1867	23,115,916	155,245,178	59,039,406	11,108,826	225,393,410		6 72	0 45
1868	24,701,999	170,124,054	27,394,305	10,536,208	208,054,567		6 88	0 60
1869	24,726,976	152,610,562	29,599,956	41,726,169	223,936,687		6 17	0 60
1870					252,882,874			0 20
1871	24,466,920	205,386,777	72,518,243		287,905,020		8 39	0 60
1872	24,722,468	185,182,379	61,444,008	26,047,965	272,674,352		7 43	0 40
1873	25,454,931	200,673,358	61,092,135	45,514,245	308,089,738		7 88	0 40
1874	25,252,393	172,748,956	43,024,281	35,393,494	289,533,565		7 09	0 40
1875	27,248,971	183,228,365	57,578,261	37,213,908	278,020,534		6 74	0 40
1876	26,100,037	182,183,996	57,186,489	28,632,500	268,002,485		6 98	0 40
1877	25,966,430	163,281,127	49,307,928	24,319,803	236,908,848		6 29	0 10
1878	25,406,022	153,678,885	48,661,930	20,871,338	223,312,153		6 05	0 10

"I"—TABULAR STATEMENT *showing the Average Value per Acre of Lands by Counties and Geographical Divisions, for the Years* 1871 *to* 1878, *both inclusive.*

COUNTIES.	AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE.							
	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878
Anderson	$ 4 10	$ 5 05	$ 5 58	$ 5 66	$ 5 66	$ 5 60	$ 4 82	$ 4 30
Bledsoe	2 90	2 64	2 90	2 21	2 35	2 36	2 04	1 80
Blount	5 13	5 29	6 27	5 02	4 70	4 67	4 75	4 19
Bradley	8 33	8 41	8 34	7 18	6 09	7 13	6 41	6 48
Campbell	3 17	3 06	3 26	3 17	3 48	2 38	2 51	2 68
Carter	3 56	2 62	3 32	3 00	3 00	2 77	3 08	2 92
Claiborne	3 80	3 74	3 92	.....	4 30	3 49	3 22	4 28
Cocke	4 28	4 10	4 61	4 23	5 07	4 64	4 43	4 41
Grainger	4 45	6 36	7 18	7 13	6 87	6 84	6 57	6 05
Greene	6 80	6 34	8 05	6 80	6 29	6 20	6 09	5 74
Hamblen	10 69	10 42	11 47	10 87	9 25	9 02	9 86	9 53
Hamilton	9 55	10 01	12 50	.....	8 27	10 75	9 22	9 27
Hancock	5 05	3 53	4 22	5 84	5 17	5 17	5 04	4 97
Hawkins	7 30	7 08	7 02	6 75	7 60	7 46	6 94	6 50
James	6 55	6 45	6 17	6 13	6 63	6 62	5 91	5 17
Jefferson	10 56	10 31	11 98	.....	9 20	9 22	8 67	9 39
Johnson	1 88	1 32	2 36	2 17	1 95	1 95	1 98	1 96
Knox	12 65	12 81	15 00	13 52	13 18	13 14	12 18	12 10
Loudon	10 97	10 86	10 76	10 17	9 33	9 59	8 72	8 41
McMinn	8 45	7 90	8 00	7 29	7 05	7 10	6 90	6 76
Marion	3 72	3 27	4 00	3 08	3 06	3 23	3 09	2 98
Meigs	7 36	7 58	8 30	7 85	8 31	7 80	7 80	7 02
Monroe	3 80	3 55	4 22	4 74	4 27	4 25	3 83	4 65
Morgan	0 83	0 83	0 44	0 59	0 85	0 81	0 87	1 17
Polk	5 02	4 42	3 84	4 07	3 42	3 42	4 02	2 67
Rhea	3 40	3 62	4 78	5 31	4 15	4 69	4 51	3 70
Roane	8 54	6 56	8 32	.....	8 77	8 53	7 79	8 02
Scott	0 64	0 63	0 60	0 70	0 72	0 76	0 71	0 64
Sevier	2 44	2 34	2 50	2 30	0 79	1 68	1 57	2 76
Sequatchie	1 75	1 87	2 26	1 90	1 49	1 58	1 46	1 33
Sullivan	6 89	6 37	7 65	6 99	6 83	6 94	5 67	5 68
*Unicoi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 41	1 49	1 45
Union	6 33	6 26	7 45	9 91	2 05	6 06	5 82	5 54
Washington	6 75	6 25	7 44	4 90	5 30	5 55	6 34	6 05
Average Value Per Acre, East Tenn.	$ 5 46	$ 5 08	$ 5 39	$ 4 81	$ 4 30	$ 4 77	$ 4 58	$ 4 68

* Organized in 1875.

"I"—TABULAR STATEMENT *showing the Average Value per Acre of Lands, by Counties and Geographical Divisions, for the Years* 1871 *to* 1878, *both inclusive, continued.*

COUNTIES.	AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE.							
	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878
Bedford	$18 11	$18 68	$18 05	$17 17	$15 80	$15 79	$15 90	$13 06
Cannon	8 74	8 32	9 07	8 40	6 49	6 52	6 82	6 50
Clay	5 13	5 11	5 29	5 27	5 32	5 32	5 74	5 52
Cheatham	5 00	5 07	5 43	5 24	5 22	5 01	5 15	4 49
Coffee	6 45	5 66	6 00	5 40	4 92	4 98	4 46	4 35
Cumberland	0 76	0 78	0 68	0 68	0 66	0 75	0 71	0 70
Davidson	29 18	30 00	29 00	.....	25 84	25 99	22 34	21 31
Dickson	3 83	2 72	3 69	3 43	3 32	3 32	3 35	3 19
DeKalb	5 73	5 90	7 83	7 44	7 71	7 69	7 50	7 03
Fentress	1 11	1 00	1 10	1 09	1 05	0 95	1 03	1 04
Franklin	7 12	5 48	5 60	6 34	3 97	4 25	4 83	4 20
Giles	14 40	13 20	14 60	13 22	13 46	13 41	8 69	5 61
Grundy	2 33	1 94	2 32	1 74	2 03	1 92	1 49	1 65
Humphreys	4 17	3 58	3 80	4 24	3 71	3 79	3 77	3 59
Hickman	2 68	3 40	4 07	3 98	3 82	3 62	3 91	3 89
Houston	1 92	2 07	2 55	2 70	3 01	2 92	2 51	2 80
Jackson	5 00	5 07	5 52	5 30	6 22	6 21	4 67	4 31
Lawrence	2 39	2 40	2 88	2 76	2 99	2 99	2 62	2 45
Lewis	1 53	1 53	1 81	1 82	1 51	1 53	1 30	0 90
Lincoln	10 96	10 99	12 89	10 43	9 50	9 50	9 38	8 61
Macon	3 91	3 83	4 70	4 51	4 38	4 55	4 62	4 24
Marshall	18 28	17 30	16 56	13 78	14 30	13 98	13 11	12 24
Maury	20 32	20 41	21 66	20 17	16 66	16 90	15 32	14 52
Montgomery	8 48	8 29	10 68	9 01	10 45	10 02	12 10	8 89
Moore	.....	8 67	10 03	8 78	7 99	7 97	7 16	7 20
Overton	2 99	3 02	3 05	2 73	2 57	2 61	2 61	2 53
Putnam	3 29	3 36	3 64	3 61	4 17	4 12	3 93	3 66
Robertson	12 85	9 99	11 99	11 09	9 35	9 36	8 57	8 42
Rutherford	15 95	15 42	18 15	16 19	15 47	13 37	14 27	13 80
Smith	11 23	11 38	12 25	11 59	13 47	13 46	12 82	12 90
Stewart	4 21	3 86	4 60	4 23	4 72	4 75	4 22	4 44
Sumner	13 72	12 58	11 98	10 82	11 93	11 28	8 75	9 51
Trousdale	12 15	13 52	13 27	11 55	11 59	11 35	11 55	10 31
VanBuren	1 29	1 34	1 58	1 50	1 72	1 61	1 76	1 04
Warren	6 95	7 22	7 29	6 73	6 50	6 45	5 92	5 54
Wayne	2 91	2 86	2 94	3 11	3 17	3 12	2 70	2 52
White	3 85	4 00	5 25	4 63	4 22	4 32	4 25	3 81
Williamson	18 25	14 04	16 26	15 71	16 08	16 09	13 12	12 37
Wilson	14 32	14 44	14 49	13 03	12 58	12 41	11 74	11 52
Average Value Per Acre, Middle Tenn.	$10 25	$ 8 29	$ 8 64	$ 7 56	$ 7 76	$ 7 84	$ 7 18	$ 6 66

"I"—TABULAR STATEMENT *showing the Average Value per Acre of Lands by Counties and Geographical Divisions, for the Years* 1871 *to* 1878, *both inclusive, continued.*

COUNTIES.	AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE							
	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878
Benton	$ 3 29	$ 3 64	$ 3 80	$ 2 96	$ 3 66	$ 3 57	$ 3 41	$ 3 35
Carroll	8 95	8 47	8 97	8 73	8 47	8 41	7 55	6 91
Crockett	.....	14 56	16 26	15 36	12 15	11 81	9 07	8 65
Decatur	3 85	4 34	4 47	4 34	4 76	4 68	4 10	3 80
Dyer	8 29	8 13	9 80	9 01	8 49	8 03	6 73	6 92
Fayette	9 50	9 43	11 21	10 10	10 40	10 30	8 17	6 85
Gibson	13 32	12 53	15 00	13 74	12 84	12 79	10 71	10 52
Hardeman	6 47	6 39	8 37	7 14	6 96	7 03	5 81	5 54
Hardin	4 58	4 37	5 06	5 05	5 37	5 31	4 41	4 37
Haywood	16 31	10 85	12 50	11 67	9 35	9 37	7 78	7 03
Henderson	4 43	4 41	5 23	5 24	5 57	5 43	4 88	4 52
Henry	6 88	6 93	7 83	6 95	6 35	6 25	5 63	5 44
Lake	9 14	8 07	8 96	8 56	10 21	10 64	8 05	8 16
Lauderdale	7 69	7 98	9 22	8 12	7 43	7 51	5 46	5 20
Madison	9 12	8 94	10 67	10 26	10 05	8 95	7 85	7 38
McNairy	3 55	3 67	4 36	3 47	5 00	5 01	4 39	3 94
Obion	10 53	10 83	12 25	10 77	8 70	8 71	8 39	8 58
Perry	4 09	4 42	4 58	3 88	3 43	3 43	2 99	2 88
Shelby	26 83	25 00	21 57	20 61	17 94	18 27	14 31	13 32
Tipton	10 47	10 39	10 20	10 28	9 61	9 61	7 79	7 29
Weakley	10 21	9 68	10 82	10 08	11 43	11 37	8 81	8 10
Average Value Per Acre, West Tenn	$ 9 05	$ 8 98	$ 9 84	$ 8 94	$ 8 66	$ 8 51	$ 7 13	$ 6 77
Average Value Per Acre in State	$ 8 39	$ 7 43	$ 7 88	$ 7 09	$ 6 74	$ 6 98	$ 6 29	$ 6 05

'K"—TABULAR STATEMENT *showing the Length of the several Railroads in the State of Tennessee; also the assessed value per mile, and the aggregate assessed valuation of each Road, etc., etc., compiled from the returns of the Railroad Assessors, September 15, 1877.*

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	No. of Miles.	Assessed Value per Mile.	Aggregate Assessed Value.
Alabama & Chattanooga	2.46	$ 4,639 64	$ 11,413 51
Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap & Charleston	39.91	2,875 88	114,776 37
Duck River Valley	20.40	3,482 49	71,042 92
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia (Eastern Division)	138.09	7,361 96	1,016,613 89
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia (Western Division)	131.27	7,393 80	970,584 12
Holly Springs, Brownsville & Ohio	3.25	12,149 85	39,487 00
Knoxville & Charleston	17.48	2,549 56	44,566 35
Knoxville & Ohio	41.26	5,456 84	225,149 28
Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern	379.74	9,471 02	3,596,525 13
Memphis & Charleston	108.40	6,652 46	721,126 66
Mobile & Ohio	117.00	14,080 00	1,647,360 00
Mississippi & Tennessee	11.95	8,105 54	96,861 20
Mississippi Central	125.58	7,427 40	932,732 89
McMinnville & Manchester	35.70	3,205 32	114,429 82
Nickajack Railroad and Mining Co.	1.12	2,[illegible]29 06	2,608 50
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis (Jasper Division)	9.50	2,676 33	25,425 15
" " " (North-Western Division)	174.97	4,736 16	828,685 91
" " " (Nashville & Chattanooga Div.)	153.75	12,[illegible]8 84	1,901,769 15
Paducah & Memphis	68.85	4,[illegible]57 30	334,425 10
Roane Iron Co.	5.04	2,063 04	10,439 00
Ripley	4.75	3,1[illegible]6 80	15,227 55
Rogersville & Jefferson	16.00	2,[illegible]00 00	35,200 00
Tennessee C[illegible] and Railroad Co.	24.00	7,[illegible] 63	168,015 26
Tennessee & [illegible]acific	30.56	4,[illegible] 38	144,438 15
St. Louis & [illegible]outheastern	45.07	6,[illegible]96	290,[illegible]59 12
Western & Atlantic	21.04	11,67[illegible] 32	245,732 89
Winchester & Alabama	40.74	3,727 81	151,870 93
Total	1767.88		$ 13,757,105 86

"L"—TABULAR STATEMENT, *showing the number of miles of railroad, the assessed value per mile, and the aggregate assessed value in each of the several counties in the State of Tennessee, as returned by the Board of Railroad Assessors, Sept.* 15, 1877.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND OF RAILROADS IN EACH COUNTY.	No. of Miles.	Assessed Value per Mile.	Aggregate assessed value.
Anderson	17.61		$ 96094 95
Knoxville and Ohio	17.61	$ 5456 84	96094 95
Bedford	26.26		324805 73
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, (N. & C. Div.)	26.26	12368 84	324805 73
Benton	25.06		171245 11
Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern, (L. C. and M. Div.)	11.10	9477 02	105128 32
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, (Northwestern Div.)	13.96	4736 16	66116 79
Blount	8.52		21722 25
Knoxville & Charleston	8.52	2549 56	21722 25
Bradley	35.66		263662 90
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, (Western Div.)	35.66	7393 80	263662 90
Campbell	5.98		32631 90
Knoxville & Ohio	5.98	5456 84	32631 90
Carter	2.97		21865 02
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, (Eastern Div.)	2.97	7361 96	21865 02
Carroll	45.88		299681 57
Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern, (L. C. and M. Div.)	17.40	9471 02	164795 74
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, (Northwhstern Div.)	28.48	4736 16	134885 83
Cheatham	9.81		46461 72
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, (Northwestern Div.)	9.81	4736 16	46461 72
Cocke	27.50		79086 70
Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap & Charleston	27.50	2875 88	79086 70
Coffee	31.14		173030 18
McMinnville & Manchester	23.15	3205 32	74203 15
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, (N. & C. Div.)	7.99	12368 84	98827 03
Crockett	8.50		80503 67
Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern, (L. C. & M. Div.)	8.50	9471 02	80503 67
Davidson	93.77		734905 59
Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern	21.55	9471 02	204100 48
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, (N. & C. Div.)	21.21	12368 84	262313 09
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, (Northwestern Div.)	20.77	4736 16	98370 04
St, Louis & South Eastern	15.77	6449 06	101701 67
Tennessee & Pacific	1.47	4726 38	6839 77
Dickson	24.85		117693 51
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, (Northwestern Div.)	24.85	4736 16	117693 57
Dyer	0.50		2428 67
Paducah & Memphis	0.50	4857 30	2428 65
Fayette	49.89		357821 95
Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern, (L. C. & M. Div.)	9.20	9471 02	87133 37
Memphis & Charleston	40.69	6652 46	270688 58
Franklin	64.33		563157 0
Tennessee Coal and Railroad Co	9.00	6953 76	62583 80
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, (N. & C. Div.)	34.06	12368 84	421282 64
Winchester & Alabama	21.27	3727 81	79290 54
Gibson	80.10		846329 30
Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern, (L. C. & M. Div.)	22.10	9471 02	209309 51
Mobile & Ohio	31.00	14080 00	436480 04
Mississippi Central	27.00	7427 40	200539 84
Giles	34.98		331296 90
Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern, (N. & D. Div)	34.98	9471 02	331296 90

Assessed Valuation of Railroads—Continued.

Names of Counties and of Railroads in each County.	No. of Miles.	Assessed Value per Mile.	Aggregate assessed value
Greene	31.66		$233079 65
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, (Eastern Div)	31.66	$ 7361 96	233079 65
Grundy	15.00		104306 40
Tennessee Coal and Railroad Co	15.00	6953 76	104306 40
Hamblen	28.13		153522 98
Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston	7.26	2875 88	20878 88
East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, (Eastern Div)	20.87	7361 96	153644 10
Hamilton	50.29		526667 87
Alabama & Chattanooga	2.46	4639 64	11413 51
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, (Western Div)	12.43	7393 80	91904 93
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, (N. & C. Div)	14.36	12368 84	177616 54
Western & Atlantic	21.04	11679 32	245732 89
Hardeman	68.43		468380 16
Memphis & Charleston	25.57	6652 46	170103 40
Mississippi Central	38.11	7427 40	283058 21
Ripley	4.75	3205 80	15227 55
Hawkins	18.42		53015 94
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, (Eastern Div)	2.42	7361 96	17815 94
Rogersville & Jefferson	16.00	2200 00	35200 00
Haywood	46.05		350136 45
Holly Springs, Brownsville & Ohio	3.25	12149 85	39487 00
Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern, (L. C. & M. Div.)	32.80	9471 02	310649 45
Henry	33.50		317279 17
Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern, (L. C. & M. Div.)	33.50	9471 02	317279 17
Houston	27.30		258558 84
Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern, (L. C. & M. Div.)	27.30	9471 02	258558 84
Humphreys	30.61		144973 85
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, (Northwestern Div)	30.61	4736 16	144973 85
James	6.67		49316 64
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, (Western Div)	6.67	7393 80	49316 64
Jefferson	23.64		150933 42
Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap & Charleston	5.15	2875 88	14810 78
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, (Eastern Div)	18.49	7361 96	136122 64
Knox	65.37		405131 64
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, (Eastern Div)	17.92	7361 96	131926 32
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, (Western Div)	20.82	7393 80	153938 91
Knoxville & Ohio	17.67	5456 84	96422 36
Knoxville & Charleston	8.96	2549 56	22844 05
Lincoln	19.47		72580 46
Winchester & Alabama	19.47	3727 81	72580 46
Loudon	18.48		136267 73
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, (Western Div)	18.43	7393 80	136267 73
McMinn	26.26		194161 18
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, (Western Div)	26.26	7393 80	194161 18
McNairy	41.80		500899 02
Memphis & Charleston	11.80	6652 46	78499 02
Mobile & Ohio	30.00	1408 00	422400 00
Madison	61.89		762198 68
Mobile & Ohio	31.00	14080 00	436480 00
Mississippi Central	30.39	7427 40	225718 68
Marion	24.56		201580 27
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, (Jasper Div)	9.50	2676 33	25425 15
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, (N. & C. Div)	13.94	12368 84	172421 62
Nickajack Railroad and Mining Co	1.12	2329 06	2608 50
Tennessee Coal and Railroad Co	Real	Estate.	1125 00
Marshall	7.80		27163 42
Duck River Valley	7.80	3482 49	27163 42
Maury	44.76		348467 37
Duck River Valley	12.60	3482 49	43879 37
Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern, (N. & D. Div)	32.16	9471 02	304588 00
Monroe	11.00		81331 80
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, (Western Div)	11.00	7393 80	81331 80
Montgomery	33.60		318226 27
Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern, (L. C. & M. Div)	33.60	9471 02	318226 27
Obion	76.66		619785 25

Assessed Valuation of Railroads—Continued.

Names of Counties and of Railroads in each County.	No. of Miles.	Assessed Value per Mile.	Aggregate assessed value.
Mobile & Ohio	25.00	$ 14080 00	$352000 00
Mississippi Central	7.29	7427 40	54145 74
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, (Northwestern Div.)	15 51	4736 16	73457 84
Paducah & Memphis	28.86	4857 30	140181 67
Roane	5.04	.....	10439 00
Roane Iron Co	5 04	2063 04	10439 00
Robertson	29.30	.....	188967 45
St. Louis & South Eastern	29.30	6449 06	188957 45
Rutherford	35.93	.....	444412 42
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, (N. & C. Div.)	35.93	12368 84	444412 42
Shelby	91.77	.....	680215 86
Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern, (L. C. & M. Div.)	30.60	9471 02	289813 21
Memphis & Charleston	30.34	6652 46	201835 63
Mississippi & Tennessee	11.95	8105 54	96861 20
Paducah & Memphis	18.88	4857 30	91705 82
Sullivan	19.86	.....	146208 52
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, (Eastern Div.)	19.86	7361 96	146208 52
Sumner	36.39	.....	344650 41
Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern (Main Stem)	36.39	9471 02	344650 41
Tipton	25.21	.....	143675 64
Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern, (L. C. & M. Div.)	4.60	9471 02	43566 69
Paducah & Memphis	20.61	4857 30	100108 95
Warren	12.55	.....	40226 76
McMinnville & Manchester	12.55	3205 32	40226 76
Washington	23 90	.....	175950 84
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia. (Eastern Div.)	23.90	7361 96	175950 84
Weakley	53.97	.....	317890 87
Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern, (L. C. & M. Div.)	0.20	9471 02	1894 20
Mississippi Central	22.79	7427 40	169270 44
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, (Northwestern Div.)	30.98	4736 16	146726 23
Williamson	23.76	.....	225031 43
Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern, (N. & D. Div.)	23.76	9471 02	225031 43
Wilson	16.09	.....	76047 45
Tennessee & Pacific	16.09	4726 38	76047 45

EAST TEN

"M."—TABULAR STATEMENT, *of Privilege Tax, Reported and Col*

COUNTIES.	Merchants and Grocers.	Ten Pins, Billiards, Shows, etc.	Tipplers.	Litigation.	Conveyance of Land.	Artists.	Peddlers and Drummers.	Brokers and Auctioneers.
Anderson	$ 264 67	$	$ 197 50	$.....	$ 50 02	$.....	$.....	$.....
Bledsoe	67 10	.....	37 50	.....	8 12	5 00	.....	.....
Blount	448 10	7 50	112 50	5 00	75 49	5 00	22 50	.....
Bradley	765 86	100 00	475 00	.....	126 83	56 87	3 75	.....
Campbell	176 86	.....	57 45	10 00	56 52	1 23	.....	.....
Carter	122 54	.....	.....	.....	14 60	5 00	.....	.....
Claiborne	174 22	307 50	64 58	.....	29 89	.....	.....	.....
Cocke	193 20	112 50	.....	5 00	35 76	5 00	.....	.....
Grainger	263 32	78 75	112 50	.....	27 40	5 00	10 00	.....
Greene	708 87	7 50	244 79	115 00	121 28	20 00	.....	.....
Hamilton	2067 47	152 50	3731 25	.....	286 94	197 50	37 50	150 00
Hamblen	362 19	17 50	168 75	.....	20 50	.....	.....	.....
Hancock	48 40	75 00	112 50	5 00	17 31	3 75	.....	.....
Hawkins	493 41	236 25	168 75	10 00	77 87	10 00	.....	.....
James	113 78	.....	75 80	5 00	35 73	.....	.....	1 00
Jefferson	340 13	.....	250 43	.....	74 69	.....	3 75	.....
Johnson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knox	6695 34	183 04	2942 94	75 00	454 61	185 83	66 87	116 25
Loudon	394 36	7 50	95 79	.....	76 21	7 50	.....	.....
Marion	475 51	7 50	656 25	5 00	96 93	5 00	.....	.....
Meigs	320 31	.....	23 75	5 00	40 79	12 50	5 00	.....
Monroe	437 48	21 25	270 15	5 00	87 95	15 00	.....	.....
Morgan	40 60	.....	141 67	.....	17 66	.....	.....	.....
McMinn	511 63	11 00	543 12	.....	155 47	.....	7 50	.....
Polk	516 39	.....	5 20	10 00	48 90	.....	.....	.....
Rhea	140 38	.....	191 95	5 00	15 89	.....	.....	3 15
Roane	436 67	.....	288 08	.....	65 26	18 75	.....	.....
Scott	103 66	.....	151 10	5 00	48 16	.....	.....	.....
Sevier	362 58	7 50	75 00	.....	40 13	6 68	3 75	.....
Sequatchie	50 55	.....	75 00	.....	8 86	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	668 33	20 00	218 51	35 00	64 70	55 00	.....	.....
Unicoi	41 00	.....	.....	.....	10 10	3 75	.....	.....
Union	148 16	.....	18 75	5 00	40 86	.....	.....	.....
Washington	490 86	7 50	318 75	8 50	30 78	7 50	30 00	.....
Total East Tenn.	$ 18443 34	$1360 29	$ 11825 31	$ 313 50	$2362 21	$ 631 96	$ 190 62	$ 270 40

NESSEE.

lected by County Court Clerks, from Dec. 19, 1876, *to Dec.* 19, 1877.

Marriage Licenses	Hotels.	Hacks and Wagons.	Sewing Machines.	Livery Stables.	Cattle and Horse Dealers	Bu chers.	Tax under Small Offense Law.	Other Privileges.	Total.
$ 35 00	$.....	$.....	$.....	$.....	$.....	$.....	$ 72 00	$.....	$ 619 19
15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	134 72
45 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 00	.....	765 09
65 00	18 00	20 00	15 00	.....	.....	16 25	30 00	.....	1692 56
33 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 00	.....	358 16
26 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	6 00	.....	189 14
36 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 00	.....	640 19
24 00	.....	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 00	408 46
52 00	.....	12 50	3 75	.....	.....	.....	8 00	.....	573 22
91 00	.....	12 50	7 50	.....	.....	.....	64 00	.....	1392 44
82 00	127 50	133 00	.....	13 50	.....	90 00	52 00	7 00	7128 16
38 00	3 75	22 50	.....	.....	.....	15 00	10 00	.....	658 19
44 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 00	.....	319 96
63 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56 00	10 00	1125 28
14 00	.....	.....	18 75	.....	.....	.....	6 00	.....	270 06
68 00	.....	.....	3 75	.....	.....	.....	52 00	.....	792 75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
159 00	.....	220 55	3 75	57 00	.....	227 50	76 00	27 50	11491 18
34 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 00	.....	660 36
33 00	7 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	60 00	.....	1361 94
22 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	.....	447 35
84 00	13 00	16 00	3 75	4 12	.....	.....	24 00	.....	981 70
25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00	.....	232 93
65 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 50	79 90	.....	1380 52
28 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	.....	626 49
22 00	.....	.....	3 75	.....	.....	.....	20 00	.....	402 12
52 00	.....	3 75	3 75	.....	.....	3 75	12 00	.....	884 01
25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	.....	363 02
56 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	39 00	596 64
6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00	.....	118 42
62 00	1 50	109 50	.....	1 50	.....	.....	26 00	.....	1262 04
12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	68 85
56 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 00	.....	284 77
36 00	26 00	.....	.....	3 75	.....	.....	24 00	.....	983 64
$ 1508 00	$ 197 50	$ 550 30	$ 68 75	$ 79 87	.....	$ 390 00	$ 939 90	$ 111 50	$ 39243 55

MIDDLE

"M."—TABULAR STATEMENT *of Privilege Tax Reported and Col*

COUNTIES.	Merchants and Grocers.	Ten Pins, Billiards, Shows, etc.	Tipplers.	Litigation.	Conveyance of Lands.	Artists.	Peddlers and Drummers.	Brokers and Auctioneers.
Bedford	$ 750 80	$ 21 25	$ 662 75	$ 23 75	$ 306 25	$ 27 50	$.....	$.....
Cannon	305 31	187 50	337 .0	80 00	66 59	.....	.....	.....
Cheatham	173 56	168 75	168 00	10 00	21 19	.....	.....	.....
Clay	277 79	7 50	260 50	25 00	69 19	.....	7 50	15 00
Coffee	343 98	195 00	243 75	25 00	72 42	10 00	22 50	.....
Cumberland	51 50	.....	.....	.....	17 31	.....	.....	.....
Davidson	29326 03	1098 75	13923 00	80 00	1258 90	202 50	120 50	275 50
DeKalb	271 89	165 00	371 37	10 00	53 05	.....	.....	.....
Dickson	252 35	.....	415 70	.....	34 78	5 00	22 50	.....
Fentress	90 77	.....	75 00	.....	11 71	10 00	.....	.....
Franklin	522 76	180 00	667 57	20 00	33 80	5 00	3 75	.....
Giles	2586 88	165 00	928 75	.....	296 60	.....	.....	.....
Grundy	156 95	.....	131 25	.....	11 04	.....	.....	.....
Hickman	289 00	18 75	300 00	10 00	82 20	.....	30 00	.....
Houston	60 00	7 50	393 75	5 00	4 25	.....	.....	.....
Humphreys	219 00	157 50	318 75	.....	37 07	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	158 21	15 00	206 25	10 00	25 44	.....	20 00	45 00
Lawrence	141 60	.....	112 50	5 00	50 89	.....	.....	.....
Lewis	5 00	.....	.....	5 00	5 87	.....	18 75	.....
Lincoln	560 05	187 50	1114 25	.....	286 96	.....	.....	.....
Macon	227 28	300 00	263 71	10 00	55 12	15 00	15 00	1 30
Marshall	418 46	.....	536 85	15 00	149 22	.....	71 25	.....
Maury	1098 70	61 25	2350 00	.....	341 72	7 50	135 00	.....
Montgomery	1684 32	125 00	1260 00	15 00	293 54	5 00	81 25	.....
Moore	159 00	157 50	168 75	.....	40 72	.....	.....	.....
Overton	231 15	.....	112 50	15 00	34 13	12 50	30 00	.....
Putnam	122 38	.....	191 67	5 00	21 17	.....	22 50	32 00
Robertson	606 50	193 85	450 00	15 00	213 90	5 00	33 75	.....
Rutherford	1477 19	165 00	712 50	75 00	485 86	70 00	7 50	.....
Smith	626 72	165 00	337 50	45 00	130 06	.....	50 62	.....
Stewart	237 08	.....	657 78	.....	47 79	.....	3 75	.....
Sumner	707 00	190 00	872 50	15 00	160 89	.....	3 75	50
Trousdale	198 10	157 50	300 00	.....	56 63	.....	.....	.....
Van Buren	15 00	.....	21 25	.....	12 30	83	.....	.....
Warren	527 57	165 00	262 50	20 00	119 34	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	245 94	.....	200 00	.....	45 90	.....	.....	.....
White	237 97	.....	113 80	10 00	64 81	10 00	5 00	.....
Williamson	614 01	157 50	753 75	.....	196 94	5 00	75 00	.....
Wilson	548 16	175 50	1275 50	70 00	252 21	5 00	.....	.....
Total M. Tenn.	$ 46555 96	$4588 10	$ 31381 20	$ 618 75	$5472 76	$ 495 83	$ 779 37	$ 369 30

TENNESSEE.

lected by Co. C'rt. Clk's, from Dec. 19, '76, to Dec. 19, '77.—Cont'd.

Marriage Licenses	Hotels.	Hacks and Wagons.	Sewing Machines.	Livery Stables.	Cattle and Horse Dealers.	Butchers.	Tax under Small Offense Law.	Other Privileges.	Total.
$ 80 00	$ 5 25	$	$ 1 50	$	$	$ 3 75	$ 38 00	$	$ 1920 80
50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....	1036 90
41 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	.....	594 50
55 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....	727 48
46 00	.....	18 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	38 00	.....	1015 40
21 00	5 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 50	.....	99 56
277 00	125 25	1200 00	.....	295 75	720 00	255 00	87 50	584 99	49928 17
74 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164 00	.....	1114 31
61 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	.....	821 33
36 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 00	.....	237 48
65 00	.....	4 00	.....	35 00	.....	.....	24 00	.....	1560 88
145 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00	.....	4202 23
10 00	44 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	355 90
70 00	21 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 0	.....	868 95
15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....	445 50
30 00	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 00	.....	774 82
40 00	.....	.....	7 50	.....	.....	.....	79 85	18 51	625 76
32 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	.....	361 99
6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	.....	52 62
102 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	94 00	.....	2359 76
56 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58 00	.....	1000 41
84 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97 50	.....	1372 28
175 00	.....	6 25	.....	39 40	.....	.....	46 00	17 76	4278 58
145 00	12 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 00	.....	3711 11
27 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00	.....	560 97
50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	.....	503 28
41 00	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 00	.....	513 22
110 00	.....	.....	45 00	32 00	.....	.....	52 00	.....	1757 00
192 00	.....	47 00	.....	46 50	.....	15 00	32 00	.....	3325 55
72 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58 00	.....	1514 90
55 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....	1011 40
132 00	.....	16 00	3 75	7 50	.....	22 45	106 10	.....	2237 44
30 00	.....	.....	.....	1 50	.....	.....	26 00	.....	769 73
14 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	.....	85 38
59 00	13 50	.....	109 50	.....	.....	15 00	28 00	.....	1319 41
43 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 00	.....	656 84
48 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	.....	501 58
160 00	.....	.....	3 75	.....	.....	7 50	26 00	.....	1999 45
142 00	.....	.....	15 00	.....	.....	.....	74 00	.....	2557 37
$ 2890 00	$ 435 91	$ 1302 00	$ 186 00	$ 457 65	720 00	$ 333 70	$1624 45	$ 621 26	$ 98880 24

WEST TEN

"M."—TABULAR STATEMENT *of Privilege Tax Reported and Col*

COUNTIES.	Merchants and Grocers.	Ten Pins, Billiards, Shows, etc.	Tipplers.	Litigation.	Conveyance of Lands.	Artists.	Peddlers and Drummers.	Brokers and Auctioneers.
Benton	$ 229 73	$ 165 00	$ 562 50	$.....	$ 49 89	$ 15 00	$ 22 50	$.....
Carroll	865 92	600 00	840 00	.....	103 25	8 25	.....	.....
Crockett	393 60	30 00	487 50	20 00	135 64	18 75	22 50	.....
Decatur	184 16	.....	168 75	5 00	49 51	1 87	7 50	.....
Dyer	1081 84	51 25	993 75	30 00	147 88	60 00	22 50	16 50
Fayette	1303 85	165 00	1359 35	50 00	305 00	30 00	26 25	.....
Gibson	1541 54	7 50	2811 75	100 00	294 88	1 66	.....	20 00
Hardeman	1481 43	360 00	1163 69	75 00	211 55	32 55	18 75	.....
Hardin	367 87	.....	481 25	15 00	35 27	12 50	15 00	.....
Haywood	784 00	22 50	786 25	.....	49 00	.....	45 00	.....
Henderson	454 98	397 50	393 75	.....	141 00	.....	.....	.....
Henry	816 04	77 50	731 25	5 00	184 88	5 00	44 74	60 00
Lake	169 11	.....	206 25	5 00	19 18	7 50	.....	.....
Lauderdale	306 25	.....	543 75	50 00	116 89	5 00	63 75	.....
Madison	1973 58	162 50	1987 10	7 50	264 49	43 75	15 00	.....
McNairy	291 90	.....	337 50	.....	54 41	.....	.....	.....
Obion	713 73	27 50	1657 00	20 00	197 54	50 00	67 50	.....
Perry	181 68	.....	318 75	5 00	36 75	.....	15 00	.....
Shelby	20362 89	1190 00	22489 49	65 00	1324 14	630 20	281 25	119 29
Tipton	500 20	62 50	806 25	40 00	140 70	2 00	.....	.....
Weakley	637 88	.....	1331 25	70 00	154 50	10 00	45 00	.....
Total West Tenn	$ 34552 01	$3228 75	$ 40507 13	$ 562 50	$4006 85	$ 934 03	$ 712 24	$ 215 79

RECAPIT

East Tenn	$ 18443 34	$1360 29	$ 11825 31	$ 313 50	$2362 21	$ 631 96	$ 190 62	$ 270 40
Middle Tenn	46555 96	4588 10	31381 20	618 75	5472 76	495 83	779 37	369 30
West Tenn	34552 01	3228 75	40507 13	562 50	4006 85	934 03	712 24	215 79
Total	$ 99551 31	$9177 14	$ 83713 64	$1494 75	11841 82	$2061 82	$16 2 23	$ 855 49

NESSEE.

lected by Co. C'rt. Clk's, from Dec. 19, '76, to Dec. 19, '77—Cont'd.

Marriage Licenses.	Hotels.	Hacks and Wagons.	Sewing Machines.	Livery Stables.	Cattle and Horse Dealers.	Butchers.	Tax under Small Offense Law.	Other Privileges.	Total.
$ 58 00	$.....	$.....	$.....	$ 2 25	$.....	$.....	$ 37 40	$.....	$ 1142 27
98 00	.....	.....	20 00	6 75	.....	.....	36 00	54 61	2682 78
76 00	.....	.....	3 75	5 25	.....	.....	24 00	3 00	1219 99
50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 0	.....	22 00	.....	503 79
90 00	.....	77 50	.....	80 00	.....	.....	134 00	85 75	2870 97
199 00	21 00	91 00	30 00	24 75	15 00	45 00	96 00	.....	3761 20
201 00	12 00	8 00	.....	153 00	.....	33 00	94 00	.....	5278 33
148 00	18 75	27 50	3 75	38 50	.....	15 00	64 00	.....	3658 42
40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 00	.....	994 89
122 00	10 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	1812 25
115 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 00	.....	1456 23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	72 00	5 00	2031 41
16 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 00	25 00	495 04
88 00	.....	.....	.....	43 25	.....	.....	16 00	.....	1227 39
154 00	.....	.....	7 50	.....	.....	33 00	4 00	.....	4649 42
72 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76 00	.....	741 81
101 00	6 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	36 00	.....	2892 02
35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	.....	612 18
535 00	99 75	886 00	.....	114 25	165 00	870 00	506 00	75 00	49731 17
116 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	.....	1685 65
100 00	.....	.....	7 50	.....	.....	.....	14 00	.....	2370 55
$ 2409 00	$ 168 75	$ 1090 00	$ 72 50	$ 468 00	195 00	$1038 00	$1390 40	$ 248 36	$ 91817 26

ULATION.

$ 1508 00	$ 197 50	$ 550 30	$ 68 75	$ 79 87	$.....	$ 390 00	$ 939 90	$ 111 50	$ 39243 55
2890 00	435 91	1302 00	186 00	457 65	720 00	333 70	1624 45	621 26	98830 24
2409 00	168 75	1090 00	72 50	468 00	195 00	1038 00	1390 40	248 36	91817 26
$ 6807 00	$ 802 16	$ 2942 30	$ 327 25	$1005 52	915 00	$1761 70	$3054 75	$ 981 12	$229891 55

EAST TEN

"N"—TABULAR STATEMEMT *of Privilege Tax Reported and Col*

COUNTIES.	Merchants and Grocers	Ten Pins, Billiards, Shows, etc.	Tipplers.	Litigation.	Conveyance of Lands.	Artists.	Peddlers and Drummers.	Brokers and Auctioneers
Anderson	$ 191 93	$	$ 28 75	$ 5 00	$39 28	$.....	$.....	$.....
Bledsoe	88 68	.....	75 00	.....	31 19	.....	18 75	.....
Blount	217 75	12 50	168 75	10 00	48 30	5 00	.....	.....
Bradley	420 18	91 85	351 85	5 00	68 80	7 50	.....	.....
Campbell	130 43	.....	75 00	.....	22 37	7 50	.....	.....
Carter	85 80	.....	.....	.....	1 85	.....	.....	.....
Claiborne	141 55	15 00	51 10	.....	39 70	2 50	7 50	5 00
Cocke	192 35	7 50	37 50	15 00	75 13	5 00	.....	.....
Grainger	159 87	11 25	18 75	15 00	35 66	.....	7 50	.....
Greene	360 36	.....	215 08	45 00	128 35	15 00	2 50	.....
Hamilton	1143 59	345 00	3436 25	.....	214 71	192 50	.....	.....
Hamblen	241 02	157 50	110 00	5 00	20 05	.....	.....	.....
Hancock	45 00	.....	.....	.....	29 50	.....	.....	.....
Hawkins	191 50	.....	150 00	15 00	63 41	.....	.....	.....
James	46 18	.....	56 25	5 00	23 20	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	256 32	12 50	150 00	5 00	124 90	10 00	7 50	.....
Johnson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knox	2242 40	275 00	2870 85	5 00	324 04	5 00	.....	.....
Loudon	233 93	.....	37 50	.....	43 43	.....	.....	.....
Marion	192 66	.....	618 75	.....	84 13	10 00	.....	.....
Meigs	217 70	.....	.....	.....	45 55	5 00	.....	.....
Monroe	316 12	.....	259 00	5 00	110 28	3 50	.....	.....
Morgan	36 00	.....	147 50	.....	4 64	.....	.....	.....
McMinn	188 80	10 00	186 00	.....	34 95	.....	2 50	.....
Polk	166 52	.....	.....	5 00	29 90	.....	.....	.....
Rhea	78 10	.....	.....	5 00	6 37	2 50	.....	.....
Roane	268 60	.....	178 56	.....	84 37	10 00	.....	.....
Scott	59 58	.....	75 00	.....	40 99	2 50	.....	.....
Sevier	361 62	.....	112 50	5 00	60 63	.....	.....	.....
Sequatchie	108 48	.....	18 75	.....	35 31	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	267 15	.....	235 00	5 00	53 58	20 00	25 00	.....
Unicoi	53 75	.....	.....	.....	5 63	5 00	.....	.....
Union	109 32	10 00	.....	.....	28 81	2 50	7 50	.....
Washington	214 50	.....	93 75	13 50	32 23	5 00	.....	.....
Total East Tennessee.	$ 9017 74	$ 948 10	$ 9757 44	$ 168 50	$1985 14	$316 00	$ 78 75	$ 5 00

NESSEE.

lected by County Court Clerks from Dec. 19, 1877, *to Dec.* 19, 1878.

Hotels.	Hacks and Wagons.	Sewing Machines.	Livery Stables.	Cattle and Horse Dealers	Butchers.	Tax Under Small Offense Law.	Other Privileges.	Total.
$	$	$	$		$	$ 34 00	$	$ 298 96
						26 00		239 62
	2 00					12 00		476 30
10 50	5 00		68 00			54 00		1082 68
						14 00		249 30
								87 65
						29 00		191 35
						49 00		381 48
						14 00		262 03
	10 00	7 50			26 25	62 00		872 04
74 50			12 00		127 50	18 00		5564 05
8 25		15 00				14 00	59 00	570 82
						6 00		80 50
		7 50				24 00		451 41
						8 00		138 63
						30 00		596 22
48 00	60 00					101 00	25 00	6060 29
					135 00	14 00		328 80
4 50						14 00		962 79
		15 00			48 75	22 00		305 25
5 10		3 75	17 75			26 00		746 50
						4 00	6 00	198 14
						8 00		430 25
						12 00		213 42
						2 00		93 97
12 00	5 62					12 00	25 00	596 15
						18 00		194 07
						22 09		561 65
								162 54
12 75	48 00	15 00				8 00		689 48
								64 38
								148 13
		7 25	3 75			26 00		395 98
$ 175 60	$ 130 62	$ 71 00	$ 101 50		$ 337 50	$ 681 00	$ 115 00	$ 23888 89

5b

MIDDLE

"N"—TABULAR STATEMENT *of*

COUNTIES.	Merchants and Grocers.	Ten Pins, Billiards, Shows, etc.	Tipplers.	Litigation.	Conveyance of Lands.	Artists.	Peddlers and Drummers.	Brokers and Auctioneers.
Bedford	$ 219 10	$ 68 75	$ 165 00	$.....	$ 234 08	$ 20 00	$.....	$.....
Cannon	205 99	.....	300 00	40 00	48 84	12 50	7 50	.....
Cheatham	180 59	15 60	375 00	.....	15 46	.....	.....	.....
Clay	108 00	7 50	.....	.....	16 46	3 75	.....	.....
Coffee	117 93	7 50	340 93	15 00	124 16	5 00	.....	.....
Cumberland	30 00	.....	.....	.....	7 08	.....	.....	.....
Davidson	14442 14	926 25	14350 25	155 00	1184 42	280 00	22 50	230 00
DeKalb	216 25	.....	412 50	.....	20 00	.....	59 50	.....
Dickson	190 70	150 00	497 50	5 00	48 25	5 00	22 50	.....
Fentress	29 05	.....	.....	.....	16 84	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	232 90	.....	453 75	5 00	45 95	10 00	7 50	.....
Giles	2146 14	71 25	1582 50	.....	510 90	20 00	.....	.....
Grundy	39 10	6 25	187 50	.....	8 27	.....	.....	.....
Hickman	121 25	18 75	412 50	5 00	65 90	.....	86 25	.....
Houston	45 00	.....	243 75	15 00	2 25	.....	.....	.....
Humphreys	139 35	.....	243 75	.....	39 65	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	97 90	.....	187 50	15 00	25 70	1 25	.....	.....
Lawrence	199 01	.....	131 25	25 00	80 02	.....	12 50	.....
Lewis	.....	.....	.....	5 00	3 00	.....	5 00	.....
Lincoln	298 50	30 00	950 00	5 00	287 44	.....	.....	.....
Macon	193 58	.....	174 02	10 00	54 51	5 00	18 75	.....
Marshall	235 68	15 00	375 00	.....	137 68	.....	.....	.....
Maury	568 27	21 25	1925 00	.....	427 82	5 00	.....	.....
Montgomery	1423 60	168 75	1516 25	20 00	281 31	.....	52 50	.....
Moore	43 90	.....	150 00	.....	47 63	.....	.....	.....
Overton	120 18	.....	15 00	10 00	38 89	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	92 28	7 50	111 50	30 00	27 35	5 00	.....	.....
Robertson	217 70	.....	600 00	20 00	180 04	.....	60 20	.....
Rutherford	1211 61	42 50	922 50	.....	395 02	35 00	.....	.....
Smith	349 81	.....	243 75	25 00	117 07	5 00	43 12	.....
Stewart	180 80	.....	552 25	15 00	37 83	2 50	3 75	.....
Sumner	614 50	.....	9[illegible]5 75	45 00	165 65	.....	7 50	.....
Trousdale	144 94	12 50	225 00	20 00	78 75	.....	.....	.....
Van Buren	25 00	.....	35 00	.....	5 40	.....	.....	.....
Warren	145 00	12 50	288 75	.....	107 79	15 00	.....	.....
Wayne	165 60	.....	191 12	20 00	45 42	5 00	.....	.....
White	146 24	22 50	113 14	35 00	31 63	10 00	.....	.....
Williamson	320 58	22 50	840 00	5 00	165 77	.....	15 00	.....
Wilson	320 30	35 00	720 00	70 00	261 18	.....	.....	.....
Total Mid. Tennessee.	$ 25587 47	$1661 85	$ 30777 71	$ 615 00	$ 3393 36	$ 445 00	$ 424 07	$230 00

TENNESSEE.

Privilege Tax.—Continued.

Hotels.	Hacks and Wagons.	Sewing Machines.	Livery Stables.	Cattle and Horse Dealers.	Butchers.	Tax Under Small Offense Law.	Other Privileges.	Total.
$ 34 50	$ 1 25	.....	$ 13 50	$.....	$ 11 25	$ 12 00	$.....	$ 781 43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	616 83
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	.....	601 65
9 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	33 00	190 46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 00	.....	632 52
2 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 33
345 50	998 45	.....	270 00	3 5 00	480 00	48 00	718 34	34766 85
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 00	.....	760 25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 00	.....	922 95
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	.....	63 89
.....	13 75	.....	39 00	.....	.....	48 00	.....	851 85
13 50	.....	15 00	144 25	.....	121 65	58 00	.....	4688 19
37 25	.....	15 00	25	.....	7 50	2 00	.....	807 12
18 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 00	.....	764 40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	506 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	424 75
.....	.....	3 75	.....	.....	.....	37 00	49 10	417 20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	.....	453 78
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 00	.....	1586 94
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 00	.....	501 86
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 00	27 00	834 31
.....	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 00	249 00	3220 81
18 00	1 88	.....	37 50	.....	.....	48 50	.....	3568 29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	243 53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 00	7 50	217 57
4 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	37 50	333 63
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 00	.....	1093 94
.....	75 00	.....	63 75	.....	.....	16 00	.....	2761 38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 00	.....	867 75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 50	12 00	7 00	813 63
12 00	22 50	.....	.....	15 00	22 50	151 00	3 75	1915 15
.....	.....	.....	2 25	.....	.....	12 00	.....	495 44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65 40
.....	.....	.....	80 50	.....	.....	48 00	5 00	702 54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 00	.....	461 14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 95	.....	384 46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 75	32 00	.....	1419 60
.....	16 09	.....	19 00	.....	.....	42 00	.....	1483 98
$ 492 00	$ 1131 33	$ 33 75	$ 675 50	$ 330 00	$ 664 15	$ 1070 45	$1137 19	$ 70651 83

WEST

"N"—TABULAR STATEMENT *of*

COUNTIES.	Merchants and Grocers.	Ten Pins, Bil-liards, Shows, etc.	Tippkers.	Litigation.	Conveyance of Lands.	Artists.	Peddlers and Drummers.	Brokers and Auc-tioneers.
Benton	$ 102 00	$.....	$ 487 50	$.....	$ 41 32	$.....	$ 7 50	$.....
Carroll	459 02	.....	1248 75	25 00	132 88	.....	.....	.....
Crockett	177 16	.....	830 25	30 00	147 55	7 50	7 50	.....
Decatur	115 44	.....	150 00	.....	52 94	2 50	19 62	.....
Dyer	429 41	36 25	953 12	20 00	87 04	7 50	20 25	.....
Fayette	596 93	30 00	1035 00	25 00	192 67	10 00	56 25	5 00
Gibson	502 28	.....	2118 75	65 00	178 42	.....	17 50	.....
Hardeman	712 01	.....	1172 95	65 00	147 93	15 00	1 30	.....
Hardin	154 09	.....	456 25	5 00	33 80	5 00	5 00	.....
Haywood	336 46	165 00	498 75	.....	25 75	.....	.....	.....
Henderson	196 36	.....	1100 00	.....	121 05	20 00	7 50	.....
Henry	483 39	32 50	693 75	10 00	134 02	10 00	.....	.....
Lake	153 25	7 50	37 50	5 00	30 13	5 00	.....	.....
Lauderdale	213 22	7 50	637 50	10 00	115 38	.....	15 00	.....
Madison	1102 48	.....	1563 02	.....	209 18	22 50	.....	.....
McNairy	140 55	.....	150 00	.....	11 14	.....	.....	.....
Obion	591 62	57 50	1822 25	65 00	212 66	10 00	.....	.....
Perry	104 15	.....	431 25	.....	38 59	3 75	7 50	.....
Shelby	8609 43	1070 00	18910 00	140 00	927 55	280 00	48 75	60 00
Tipton	526 60	25 00	731 25	.....	233 25	.....	41 25	.....
Weakly	336 00	.....	843 75	25 00	138 42	5 00	.....	.....
Total West Tennessee.	$ 16041 85	$1431 25	$ 35871 59	$ 490 00	$3211 67	$ 403 75	$ 254 92	$ 65 00

RECAPITULA

East Tennessee	$ 9017 74	$ 948 10	$ 9757 44	$ 168 50	$1985 14	$ 316 00	$ 78 75	$ 5 00
Middle Tennessee	25587 47	1661 85	30777 71	615 00	5393 36	445 00	424 07	230 00
West Tennessee	16041 85	1431 25	35871 59	490 00	3211 67	403 75	254 92	65 00
Total in State	$ 50647 06	$4041 20	$ 76406 74	$1273 50	$10590 17	$1164 75	$ 757 74	$ 300 00

TENNESSEE.

Privilege Tax—Continued.

Hotels.	Hacks and Wagons.	Sowing Machines.	Livery Stables.	Cattle and Horse Dealers.	Butchers.	Tax Under Small Offense Law.	Other Privileges.	Total.
$.....	$.....	$.....	$.....	$.....	$.....	$ 62 00	$.....	$ 638 32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 00	.....	1909 65
10 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 00	6 00	1244 46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....	850 50
.....	77 90	.....	11 60	.....	.....	28 00	.....	1671 07
14 25	52 00	.....	23 00	15 00	15 00	35 20	.....	2105 30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	50 00	.....	2936 95
60 75	23 00	.....	34 75	15 00	30 00	44 00	.....	2321 69
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 00	.....	681 14
.....	.....	.....	7 50	.....	.....	8 00	.....	1041 46
.....	.....	.....	96 00	.....	.....	32 00	.....	1572 91
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56 00	5 00	1424 66
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 00	.....	266 38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	998 60
.....	25 00	10 80	18 75	.....	.....	2 00	.....	2953 73
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	301 69
.....	.....	.....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2789 03
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	.....	603 24
221 25	781 00	.....	4 50	135 00	700 00	332 00	456 00	32675 48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	.....	1563 35
.....	.....	.....	7 50	.....	.....	26 00	.....	1381 67
$ 306 75	$ 958 90	$ 10 80	$ 233 60	$ 165 00	$ 750 00	$ 831 20	$ 467 00	$ 61493 28

TION *for* 1878.

$ 175 60	$ 130 62	$ 71 00	$ 101 50	$.....	$ 337 50	$ 681 00	$ 115 00	$ 23888 80
492 00	1131 33	33 75	675 50	313 00	664 15	1070 45	1137 19	70651 83
306 75	958 90	10 80	233 60	165 00	750 00	831 20	467 00	61493 28
$ 974 35	$ 2220 85	$ 115 55	$ 1010 00	$ 478 00	$ 1751 45	$ 2582 65	$ 1719 19	$ 156034 00

"O"—TABULAR STATEMENT *showing the amount of State Tax assessed for the year* 1876, *in the several counties of the State, the amount of the abatements and the net amount paid into the State Treasury—being a complete exhibit of the revenue account of the Trustee of each county, for the year* 1876.

COUNTIES.	NAME OF TRUSTEE.	STATE TAX.			ABATEMENTS.			Net amount paid into the State Treasury.
		40 cents per $100 on the original assessment of taxable property.	On Dogs. Males $1.00, Females $5.00.	Supplemental assessed by trustees.	Land sales including tax and trustee's fees & Co Con't releas's	Dog tax uncollected when the dog law was repealed.	Trustee's commissions.	
Anderson	J. H. Hicks	$ 4840 88	1526 00	$ 1 00	$ 172 90	$ 1452 00	$ 157 50	$ 4587 48
Bedford	W. C. Blanton	23587 97	4164 00	.....	512 75	2374 00	424 70	24440 52
Benton	Jas. G. Hudson.	3811 81	1302 00	.....	23 73	691 00	209 86	4189 22
Bledsoe	Thos. Hall	2871 70	869 00	42 00	50 10	764 50	158 40	2813 70
Blount	J. W. Eaken	7754 89	1702 00	77 71	309 01	1380 00	236 68	7608 91
Bradley	A. J White	10067 40	1292 00	78 90	102 05	820 00	304 03	10213 22
Campbell	F. P. McNew	3774 08	1337 00	213 88	348 71	1088 00	148 61	3790 50
Cannon	H. A. Wiley	4580 88	1634 00	9 20	32 90	1227 50	201 00	4762 68
Carter	aN. G. Hyder	3465 83	1220 00	8 40	132 35	1023 00	181 11	3257 77
Carroll	Wm. Hurt and J. S. Ramsey	14261 20	3374 00	96 79	504 99	2230 00	503 77	14493 52
Cheatham	G. L. Sloan	4166 71	1520 00	73 44	167 45	930 50	216 40	4445 80
Claiborne	Wm. H. Cawood	3987 34	1491 00	1 94	.....	1191 00	167 00	3822 28
Clay	John R. Hampton.	3065 48	809 00	27 36	6 60	634 00	210 75	3050 54
Cocke	*M. A. Driskill	4877 66	1709 00	.....	.....	1665 00	.....	3908 50
Coffee	Edmund Gray	6007 08	1750 00	.....	385 01	1487 50	268 53	6616 04
Crockett	Asa Dean	8742 30	2092 00	57 95	625 86	1335 00	232 47	8608 92
Cumberland	bJ. P. Hamby & W. C. Baker	2262 28	566 00	.....	42 47	349 00	.....	1103 29
Davidson	W. A. Knight	100137 78	6059 00	623 76	14341 08	4639 00	1000 00	86830 46
Decatur	W. P. Bray	4161 21	1384 00	.....	174 06	969 00	215 25	4186 90
DeKalb	W. P. Smith	7212 73	2105 00	112 08	323 65	1000 50	319 24	7795 40
Dickson	S G Eleazer	4124 79	1692 00	2 00	337 00	1172 00	234 39	4375 40
Dyer	bE C. Pate	12877 75	2168 00	47 08	13 13	1652 00	.....	13113 06
Fayette	T. G. McClellan	22068 20	5884 00	34 21	28 28	4580 00	474 90	22873 23
Fentress	Mathias Wright	1745 88	803 00	14 97	144 09	699 50	103 20	1617 06
Franklin	R. J. Turner	7193 93	2350 00	116 63	262 90	1701 00	304 54	7392 12
Gibson	J. C Long	24329 21	4072 00	63 65	807 92	2447 00	562 80	24647 13
Giles	W. G. Leiws	26431 58	5478 00	81 22	1060 17	3903 00	463 74	26563 89
Grainger	G. M. Greenlee	5257 96	1434 00	32 00	8 70	1060 00	267 00	5387 66
Greene	C. H. Park	11968 55	2874 00	115 27	406 43	1813 00	360 12	11669 27
Grundy	T. C. Abernathy	1995 69	594 00	4 39	236 06	466 00	138 80	1796 22
Hamblen	J. E. Thompson	5508 71	963 00	82 18	196 91	770 00	215 00	5371 98
Hamilton	D B. Ragsdale	22777 25	2439 00	14 40	2359 78	1814 00	408 50	20704 67
Hancock	Wm. J. K. Lawson	2281 70	1014 00	.....	.....	847 00	140 08	2308 62
Hardeman	J C, Savage	16482 96	3487 00	101 01	713 34	2201 00	390 00	16776 63
Hardin	Jno. A. Dodds	7446 88	2255 00	37 28	192 90	1410 00	378 00	7728 26
Hawkins	bGeorge Webb	9520 98	2296 00	.....	.....	2147 50	.....	7026 00
Haywood	John Nail	16747 55	3493 00	.....	2369 41	2814 00	311 37	14745 77
Henderson	bB. A. Priddy & Saml. Howard	9149 84	2692 00	3 20	471 21	2133 00	249 00	8866 22
Henry	W. C. Diggs	11073 32	3191 00	129 25	341 89	2028 00	387 36	11636 32
Hickman	S. McE. Wilson	6267 83	1894 00	51 83	97 70	1281 00	285 03	6549 93
Houston	S T. Allen	1690 06	613 00	14 75	63 18	571 50	101 05	1582 08
Humphreys.	H C. Crim	4584 00	1547 00	57 95	187 18	966 00	241 11	4794 66
Jackson	T. S. Birdwell	4970 16	1600 00	.....	67 82	1074 00	257 77	5170 57
James	J. W. Smith	3011 20	640 00	20 32	152 96	298 00	160 44	3060 12
Jefferson	R. E. Newman	8252 40	1765 00	46 35	103 55	1361 00	282 67	8316 53
Johnson	bJ. C. Donnelly	1881 24	606 00	.....	115 08	581 50	.....	489 15
Knox	W. A. Anderson	35726 08	3590 00	218 08	2048 93	2713 00	491 66	34280 57

a Due $100. b Balance certified to Attorney General.

* Not settled, because the Trustee sustained loss by burning of court house, and desires to be relieved by Legislature.

"O"—TABULAR STATEMENT *showing the amount of State tax assessed for the year* 1876, *in the several counties, etc.—Continued.*

COUNTIES.	NAME OF TRUSTEE.	STATE TAX.			ABATEMENTS.			Net amount paid into the State Treasury.
		40 cents per $100 on the original assessment of taxable property.	On Dogs, Males $1.00, Females $5.00	Supplemental assessed by trustees.	Land sales including tax and trustee's fees & Co Ct. releases.	Dog tax uncollected when the dog law was repealed.	Trustees' commissions.	
Lake	N. Donaldson	$ 3410 63	570 00	11 20	651 13	355 00	154 30	$ 2831 40
Lauderdale	W. Boydston	8829 34	2615 00	21 16	767 02	2432 00	340 00	7926 48
Lawrence	J P. Kidd	4836 45	1487 00	.....	300 12	732 00	239 09	5052 24
Lewis	P. Cooper	757 65	328 00	4 25	61 66	276 00	45 12	707 12
Lincoln	Henry Henderson	16845 55	3439 00	222 30	522 98	1823 00	530 00	17630 87
Loudon	T. J. Mason and S.A. Humphreys	7028 48	1010 00	11 22	91 90	912 50	.....	6720 41
Macon	Geo. L. Walton	3546 56	1549 00	9 18	6 60	693 50	202 81	4201 83
McMinn	Wm. McKenzie	9680 31	1882 00	.....	71 50	1643 00	301 15	9552 66
McNairy	Jacob Lowrance	9255 39	2964 00	4 28	244 75	2060 50	330 70	9587 72
Madison	J. M. McRee	24064 44	4701 00	31 50	3211 88	4068 00	473 30	21043 76
Marion	J. B. Hoge	4157 01	966 00	218 59	269 96	706 80	203 61	4161 23
Marshall	*b* Samuel Orr	14702 16	3005 00	23 08	109 70	.....	.....	15117 74
Maury	W. T. Edwards	36228 66	5974 00	33 50	964 68	5409 00	647 25	35277 23
Meigs	G. T. Smith	4655 26	910 00	16 40	28 52	565 00	256 08	4732 06
Monroe	T. D. Wilson	8845 04	1614 00	48 30	532 43	1185 00	290 00	8499 91
M'tgomery	R. D. Mosely	21354 90	3911 00	75 20	1246 48	2839 00	378 33	20877 29
Moore	Jno. A. ilvertooth	2645 81	849 00	20 25	21 49	519 00	162 42	2812 15
Morgan	*b* Wm. Howard	2216 07	633 00	.....	.....	631 00	.....	1755 86
Obion	W. H. Holloman	14833 00	2791 00	72 50	1021 07	2183 00	322 00	14170 43
Overton	F. C Allred	3002 27	1667 00	.....	36 60	1545 00	162 20	2925 47
Perry	J. W. Lomax	3988 34	1283 00	11 40	89 46	895 00	230 92	4067 36
Polk	G. B. Smith	3852 07	995 00	85 57	4 88	660 00	217 57	4050 19
Putnam	W. J. Isbell	4014 53	1743 00	4 80	48 50	1348 00	223 25	4142 58
Rhea	R. L. Garrison	4258 68	831 00	24 44	29 71	733 00	223 99	4127 42
Roane	Wm. Ellis	8759 63	1862 00	93 44	560 41	1758 00	293 20	8103 46
R bertson	W. R. Shaw	14942 68	2926 00	81 50	272 25	1185 50	425 00	15167 43
Rutherford	J. M. Miller	30451 20	5044 00	221 26	1632 07	4080 00	573 27	29431 12
Scott	Thos. J. Lloyd	1213 03	617 00	65 10	207 30	603 50	65 06	1019 27
Sequatchie	M E. Barker	1074 60	484 00	2 30	9 50	216 50	80 09	1254 81
Sevier	J. H Walker	5643 26	1728 00	7 64	43 42	1335 00	212 65	5787 83
Shelby	J. J Rawlings	127033 57	13600 00	208 81	35615 68	12225 00	1047 11	91974 62
Smith	S. R. Johnson	12212 39	2921 00	53 78	43 50	1346 50	441 52	13355 65
Stewart	E. G. Sexton	5790 08	1945 00	3 10	281 66	1422 00	174 50	5860 02
Sullivan	R. P. Eanes	8201 32	2167 00	352 44	398 60	1720 00	259 04	8343 12
Sumner	W. H. Baber	18214 37	3145 00	125 32	910 18	2289 00	328 40	17957 11
Tipton	*b* J. B. Yancy & B F. Locke	11820 23	3281 00	.....	441 60	.....	.....	6184 72
Trousdale	A. Allan	3676 12	913 00	8 .5	2 25	623 50	201 52	3770 10
Unicoi	Will W. Baley	521 20	381 00	.....	8 74	353 00	30 00	510 55
Union	Isaac Gentry	3057 00	1169 00	17 38	53 02	949 06	152 10	3089 26
Van Buren	N. Bouldin	946 34	324 00	11 85	44 64	144 00	65 61	1027 94
Warren	John W. Jaco	8538 94	1841 00	92 44	147 94	1066 25	314 40	8943 79
Washington	*b* Jno. M. Morrow	7231 27	1673 00	7 00	28 66	1394 00	.....	6653 29
Wayne	Geo. E. Huckaba	5589 23	1986 00	31 78	121 26	1147 50	344 75	5993 50
Weakley	B D. Irvine	17725 95	2820 00	.....	363 56	1858 00	457 14	17867 25
White	C. D. England	4147 22	1400 00	.....	57 44	1013 00	225 33	4551 45
Williamson	John W. Tucker	28116 33	4466 00	48 37	893 07	4113 50	506 06	27118 07
Wilson	L. N. M. Cook	22041 50	4221 00	.....	581 78	3064 00	439 00	22025 44
Total		1072039 05	$ 208150	$5131 34	81093 74	$150191 55	24259 77	1007579 79

b Balance certified to Attorney General.

"P"—TABULAR STATEMENT *Showing the amount of State Tax assessed for the year* 1877 *in the several counties of the State, the amount of the abatements, and the net amount paid into the State Treasury, being a complete exhibit of the Revenue Account of the Trustee of each county for the year* 1877.

COUNTIES.	NAME OF TRUSTEE.	STATE TAX.		ABATEMENTS.		Net Amount Paid into the State Treasury.
		10 cts. per $100.00 on the Original Assessment of Taxable Property.	Supplemental, Assessed by Trustee.	Land Sales, Including Trustee's Fees and County Court Releases.	Trustees' Commissions.	
Anderson	J. H. Hicks	$ 1,142 05	$ 2 60	$ 137 73	$ 31 03	$ 975 89
Bedford	W. C. Blanton	5,545 88	.....	130 46	108 45	5,306 97
Benton	J. G. Hudson	941 45	.....	24 15	50 00	867 30
Bledsoe	Thos. Hall	673 15	5 90	11 04	40 10	627 91
Blount	J. W. Eakin	1,823 23	21 83	111 55	103 90	1,629 61
Bradley	A. J. White	2,312 58	103 09	12 88	98 03	2,304 76
Campbell	F. P. McNew	832 32	.....	57 13	33 08	742 11
Cannon	H. A. Wiley	1,223 63	2 40	39 15	71 21	1,115 67
Carter	N. G. Hyder	850 18	3 83	81 60	.....	484 66
Carroll	Wm. Hurt	3,148 71	24 85	95 75	128 04	2,949 77
Cheatham	G. L. Sloan	951 83	12 22	17 51	52 09	894 45
Claiborne	W. H. Cawood	980 37	.....	19 67	.....	903 81
Clay	J. R. Hampton	816 38	.....	20 33	47 76	748 29
Cocke	M. A. Driskill	1,226 27	.....	.....	.....	989 35
Coffee	E. Gray	1,424 25	60 76	152 86	74 05	1,258 10
Crockett	Asa Dean	1,674 61	23 92	61 34	77 81	1,559 38
Cumberland	W. C. Baker	489 90	.....	25 82	.....	238 36
Davidson	W. A. Knight	22,472 85	126 64	4,525 97	218 80	17,854 72
Decatur	W. P. Bray	903 79	1 70	73 01	42 72	789 76
DeKalb	W. P. Smith	1,709 26	27 13	63 78	82 33	1,590 28
Dickson	S. G. Eleazer	1,108 90	4 00	103 12	60 59	949 17
Dyer	* E. C. Pate	2,685 29	23 56	221 11	.....	2,150 00
Fayette	* T. G. McClellan	4,105 45	.....	20 21	.....	4,180 20
Fentress	M. Wright	403 05	4 85	25 52	21 98	361 40
Franklin	R. J. Turner	1,721 17	32 65	47 78	93 70	1,612 34
Gibson	J. C. Long	5,019 80	.....	252 94	161 66	4,605 20
Giles	W. G. Lewis	5,257 44	58 30	171 26	148 78	4,995 70
Grainger	G. M. Greenlee	1,266 30	12 13	14 43	73 37	1,190 63
Greene	C. H. Park	2,671 78	34 05	74 60	105 60	2,525 63
Grundy	T. C. Abernathy	429 25	.....	.....	.....	314 83
Hamblen	J. E. Thompson	1,448 52	3 88	19 69	70 89	1,361 82
Hamilton	D. B. Ragsdale	5,435 84	113 45	970 75	109 30	4,469 24
Hancock	W. J. K. Lawson	567 25	3 68	2 33	34 12	534 48
Hardeman	J. C. Savage	3,384 05	10 68	104 93	101 20	3,037 40
Hardin	J. A. Dodds	1,567 36	10 10	35 16	78 20	1,464 10
Hawkins	Geo. Webb	2,201 24	.....	71 58	.....	893 93
Haywood	* Jno. Nail	3,475 20	.....	107 43	.....	2,783 05
Henderson	Samuel Howard	1,973 95	18 00	71 44	86 28	1,834 22
Henry	* W. C. Diggs	2,504 87	.....	.....	.....	2,079 36
Hickman	S. Mc. E. Wilson	1,537 63	.....	26 39	76 75	1,434 49
Houston	* S. T. Allen	404 00	.....	.....	.....	319 55
Humphreys	H. C. Crim	1,025 79	13 15	38 43	60 03	941 48
Jackson	T. S. Birdwell	960 83	.....	.....	.....	560 00
James	Jas. Childers	645 88	5 64	23 42	37 69	590 41
Jefferson	R. E. Newman	1,965 39	12 25	17 03	80 00	1,880 61
Johnson	R. L. Wilson	456 19	.....	10 18	.....	382 28
Knox	W. A. Aderson	8,031 10	17 68	441 62	133 10	7,436 40
Lake	N. Donaldson	668 32	.....	140 34	32 87	495 11

* Courts were not held on account of prevalence of yellow fever, and the Trustee could not, therefore, obtain the proper credits or vouchers to enable him to make final settlement.

"P"—TABULAR STATEMENT *showing the amount of State Tax Assessed for the year* 1877.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	NAME OF TRUSTEE.	STATE TAX.		ABATEMENTS.		Net Amount Paid into the State Treasury.
		10 cts. per $100.00 on the Original Assessment of Taxable Property.	Supplemental, Assessed by Trustee.	Land Sales, Including Trustee's Fees and County Court Releases.	Trustees' Commissions.	
Lauderdale	W. Boydstown	$ 1,660 98	$ 5 36	$ 191 41	$ 72 48	$ 1,402 45
Lawrence	J. P. Kidd	1,125 40	13 13	128 09	62 20	949 24
Lewis	P. Cooper	180 94	.....	10 47	.....	149 40
Lincoln	Henry Henderson	4,125 02	20 00	94 77	163 55	3,886 70
Loudon	S. A. Humphries	1,449 55	.....	45 29	.....	1,500 00
Macon	Geo. L. Walton	891 44	7 14	3 82	70 77	840 93
McMinn	Wm. McKenzie	2,413 28	.....	90 38	.....	1,476 27
McNairy	* Jacob Lowrance	1,903 86	.....	146 61	.....	1,600 00
Madison	J. M. McRee	4,761 14	9 80	1,182 82	111 94	3,476 18
Marion	J. B. Hoge	1,286 86	8 60	65 06	63 50	1,166 90
Marshall	Samuel Orr	3,365 23	11 95	4 65	.....	2,500 00
Maury	W. T. Edwards	7,627 03	.....	300 53	213 50	7,113 00
Meigs	G. T. Smith	1,071 35	2 10	9 74	60 62	1,003 09
Monroe	T. D. Wilson	2,091 82	.....	62 61	.....	1,777 95
Montgomery	R. D. Mosely	4,810 69	.....	269 83	117 68	4,423 18
Moore	J. A. Silvertooth	616 82	11 18	14 69	33 37	579 94
Morgan	Wm. Howard	382 06	.....	94 86	.....	292 40
Obion	W. H. Holloman	3,599 17	.....	194 27	.....	3,564 47
Overton	F C. Allred	755 71	.....	.....	45 34	710 37
Perry	J. W. Lomax	838 62	3 60	97 48	44 70	700 04
Polk	G. B. Smith	1,014 03	16 26	4 28	61 26	964 75
Putnam	W. J. Isbell	995 38	9 85	274 92	43 82	686 49
Rhea	R. L. Garrison	1,049 09	5 00	56 64	59 84	937 61
Roane	Wm. Ellis	2,207 07	29 31	169 07	77 67	1,989 64
Robertson	W R. Shaw	3,279 84	18 58	36 70	114 52	3,147 20
Rutherford	J. M. Miller	7,070 61	36 01	431 99	154 23	6,520 40
Scott	T. J. Lloyd	340 24	11 95	84 45	.....	238 86
Sequatchie	M. E. Barker	269 98	2 17	6 15	16 32	249 68
Sevier	J. H. Walker	1,351 03	11 03	5 25	65 96	1,290 85
Shelby	J. J. Rawlings	25,239 74	167 72	7,716 15	275 99	17,413 32
Smith	S. R. Johnson	2,896 23	10 80	38 84	94 39	2,773 80
Stewart	E. G. Sexton	1,244 29	1 62	20 04	54 60	1,158 03
Sullivan	R. P. Eanes	2,112 27	.....	82 86	74 00	1,955 41
Sumner	W. H. Baber	4,015 25	.....	260 20	79 21	3,675 84
Tipton	B. F. Locke	2,397 78	.....	179 04	.....	1,701 35
Trousdale	A. Allan	918 51	.....	.....	55 11	863 40
Unicoi	W. W. Baley	156 44	.....	1 40	9 30	145 74
Union	C. M. Baker	745 16	.....	.....	.....	665 22
Van Buren	N. Bouldin	227 26	1 44	8 00	13 20	207 50
Warren	J. W. Jaco	1,928 84	49 01	40 65	90 48	1,846 72
Washington	J. M. Morrow	1,755 53	.....	35 32	.....	277 50
Wayne	G. E. Huckaba	1,168 97	20 75	37 16	66 53	1,086 03
Weakley	B. D. Irvine	3,356 92	.....	148 60	125 10	3,083 22
White	C. D. England	1,097 78	.....	20 93	.....	876 53
Williamson	J. W. Tucker	5,856 98	15 98	273 56	147 25	5,452 15
Wilson	L. N. M. Cook	5,201 77	.....	44 87	122 00	5,034 90
Totals		$ 236,908 85	$ 1,295 26	$ 21,657 87	$ 5,684 94	$ 202,531 51

* Courts were not held on account of prevalence of yellow fever, and the Trustee could not, therefore, obtain the proper credits or vouchers to enable him to make final settlement.

"Q"—Tabular Statement *of Tax Sales in each County for the years* 1876 *and* 1877, *showing the number of tracts, lots or parcels bid in by the State, the amount of State tax and the Cost of Sales to the State.*

Counties.	1876			1877				
	State Tax 40 cents per $100.00.	No. of Tracts, Lots or Parcels.	Fees Paid by State. Clerks $1.00 and Trustees 50 cents on each Tract.	State Tax 10 cents per $100.00.	No. of Tracts, etc., on which Fees were allowed.	Fees Paid by State. Clerks $1.00 and Trustees 50 cents on each Tract.	* No. of Tracts on which Fees were not allowed.	Amount of Fees not allowed.
Anderson	$ 30 80	16	$ 24 00	$ 62 38	41	$ 61 50		
Bedford	208 04	87	130 50	57 58	60	90 00	21	$ 31 50
Benton				4 44	7	10 50		
Bledsoe	43 00	4	6 00					
Blount	199 95	62	93 00	67 70	56	84 00	27	40 50
Bradley								
Campbell	286 40	8	12 00	38 04	18	27 00	6	9 00
Cannon				12 45	13	19 50	20	30 00
Carter				48 53	38	57 00		
Carroll	168 28	28	42 00	55 75	25	37 50	10	15 00
Cheatham	64 30	13	19 50	8 70			5	7 50
Claiborne				65			9	13 50
Clay				4 10	19	28 50	4	6 00
Cocke								
Coffee	274 76	146	219 00	31 10	50	75 00	42	63 00
Crockett	239 45	82	123 00	39 35	47	70 50	13	19 50
Cumberland								
Davidson	11,758 96	1822	2,733 00	3,002 48	1695	2,542 50	638	957 00
Decatur	140 76	39	58 50	51 50	15	22 50	10	15 00
DeKalb	41 55	11	16 50	12 70	8	12 00		
Dickson	121 24	45	67 50	61 10	42	63 00	19	28 50
Dyer				153 33	77	115 50	53	79 50
Fayette				20 21			19	28 50
Fentress	106 74	45	67 50	12 40	17	25 50	24	36 00
Franklin	72 90	39	58 50	24 58	25	37 50		
Gibson	398 48	113	169 50	106 40	116	174 00	57	85 50
Giles	342 58	44	66 00	114 73	58	87 00	13	19 50
Grainger								
Greene	129 19	55	82 50	40 56	41	61 50	30	45 00
Grundy	104 51	71	106 50					
Hamblen	88 36	11	16 50	13 50	8	12 00	6	9 00
Hamilton	1,819 15	224	336 00	396 27	9	283 50	94	141 00
Hancock								
Hardeman	585 80	168	252 00	71 54	30	58 50	78	112 00
Hardin				12 45	13	19 50		
Hawkins				65 58	14	21 00	14	21 00
Haywood	1,973 51	312	468 00	107 43			92	138 00
Henderson	203 01	63	94 50	35 66	45	67 50		
Henry	135 28	53	79 50					
Hickman	64 50	33	49 50	16 29	5	7 50	36	54 00
Houston	24 20	5	7 50					
Humphreys	119 72	55	82 50	22 93	31	46 50	38	57 00
Jackson								
James				15 93	6	9 00	2	3 00
Jefferson								
Johnson	84 85	56	84 00	6 18	8	12 00		
Knox	1,335 90	240	360 00	269 79	235	352 50	83	124 50
Lake	550 72	79	118 50	116 74	40	60 00	25	37 50
Lauderdale	585 26	125	187 50	95 65	95	142 50	2	3 00

* See remarks under the head of "Tax Sales."

"Q"—Tabular Statement *of Tax Sales in each County for the years* 1876 *and* 1877, *etc.—Continued.*

Counties.	1876			1877				
	State Tax 40 cents per $100.00	No. of Tracts, Lots or Parcels.	Fees Paid by State, Clerks $1.00 and Trustee 50 cents on each Tract.	State Tax 10 cents per $100.00.	No. of Tracts, etc., on which Fees were allowed.	Fees Paid by State, Clerk $1.00 and Trustee 50 cents on each Tract.	*No. of Tracts on which Fees were not allowed.	Amount of Fees not allowed.
Lawrence	$ 154 10	208	$ 312 00	$ 51 35	121	$ 181 50	77	$ 115 50
Lewis	50 16	23	34 50	7 42			18	27 00
Lincoln	182 74	32	48 00	44 18	24	36 00	18	27 00
Loudon	43 61	18	27 00	9 23	22	33 00		
Macon				1 72			6	9 00
McMinn	33 50	16	24 00	63 88	49	73 50	13	19 50
McNairy	69 40	27	40 50	20 37	35	52 50		
Madison	2,772 94	465	697 50	845 10	625	937 50	178	267 00
Marion	194 52	68	102 00	53 97	14	21 00	42	63 00
Marshall				4 65			13	19 50
Maury	658 58	116	174 00	174 99	120	180 00	45	67 50
Meigs								
Monroe	352 09	66	99 00	52 11	21	31 50	6	9 00
Montgomery	822 04	193	289 50	143 40	150	225 00	14	21 00
Moore	8 20	4	6 00	1 13	2	3 00	1	1 50
Morgan				64 86	60	90 00	31	46 50
Obion	830 94	226	339 00	134 77	119	178 50		
Overton	2 10	3	4 50					
Perry	64 28	15	22 50	15 60	2	3 00	3	4 50
Polk								
Putnam	25 14	21	31 50	17 62	4	6 00	18	27 00
Rhea				22 63	13	19 50		
Roane	382 83	100	150 00	43 00	41	61 50	56	84 00
Robertson	100 52	39	58 50	17 18	17	25 50	10	15 00
Rutherford	1,364 47	221	331 50	292 61	156	234 00	80	120 00
Scott	139 83	40	60 00	45 03	41	61 50	16	24 00
Sequatchie	7 50	4	6 00	4 65	3	4 50	7	10 50
Sevier				2 25			10	15 00
Shelby	26,327 16	3377	5,065 50	4,873 46	1904	2,856 00	1353	2,029 50
Smith								
Stewart	115 86	33	49 50	8 91	7	10 50	7	10 50
Sullivan	272 28	129	193 50	49 37	31	46 50	39	58 50
Sumner	660 87	200	300 00	141 86	102	153 00	97	145 50
Tipton	400 60	82	123 00	108 24	66	99 00	30	45 00
Trousdale								
Unicoi	4 74	8	12 00	1 40			7	10 50
Union	31 76	9	13 50					
VanBuren	12 30	12	18 00	3 80	5	7 50	16	24 00
Warren	65 12	18	27 00	8 11	18	27 00	7	10 50
Washington				30 32	10	15 00	1	1 50
Wayne				23 72	9	13 50	14	21 00
Weakley	249 79	76	114 00	86 43	75	112 50		
White	6 04	8	12 00	10 68	13	19 50	11	16 50
Williamson	803 85	107	160 50	200 79	68	102 00	81	121 50
Wilson	181 64	67	100 50	25 87	38	57 00	20	30 00
Total	$ 59,193 65	10181	$ 15,277 50	$ 12,976 45	7185	$ 10,777 50	3835	$ 5,746 50

* See remarks under the head of "Tax Sales."

"R"—TABULAR STATEMENT *of amount and source of Current Revenue collected from the several counties of the State during the year* 1877.

COUNTIES.	Trustees' State tax for 1876, 40 cents per $100.	County Court Clerks.	Circuit Court Clerks including redemptions.	Chancery Court clerks	Law and Criminal Court Clerks.	Revenue Commissioners' and Treasurers' Agents.	Total.
Anderson	$ 4587 48	$ 663 75	$ 165 74	$ 4 85	.....	.....	$ 5361 82
Bedford	24440 52	2074 88	306 01	197 43	.....	.....	27018 84
Benton	4189 22	1112 69	199 70	92 70	.....	.....	5594 31
Bledsoe	2813 70	165 10	172 13	43 88	.....	.....	3194 81
Blount	7608 91	745 98	139 11	97 39	.....	.....	8591 39
Bradley	10213 22	1649 29	186 55	87 75	.....	.....	12136 81
Campbell	3790 50	417 77	82 91	56 42	.....	.....	4317 60
Cannon	4762 68	1066 81	1·3 56	24 ·8	.....	.....	6037 43
Carter	3257 77	302 93	90 20	105 62	.....	.....	3756 52
Carroll	14493 52	2805 04	386 43	112 12	.....	.....	17597 11
Cheatham	4445 80	580 02	58 55	19 50	.....	.....	5103 87
Claiborne	3822 28	624 06	101 91	53 24	.....	.....	4601 49
Clay	3050 54	665 33	162 69	58 49	.....	.....	3937 05
Cocke	3908 30	461 74	68 26	4 88	.....	.....	4443 18
Coffee	5616 04	1038 06	216 08	53 62	.....	.....	6923 80
Crockett	8608 92	1195 61	161 65	199 88	.....	.....	10166 06
Cumberland	1103 29	96 57	103 99	4 88	.....	.....	1308 73
Davidson	86830 46	48535 85	3681 53	661 55	1400 61	946 73	142056 73
Decatur	4186 90	350 17	359 62	111 90	.....	.....	5009 59
DeKalb	7795 40	1049 54	318 17	24 19	.....	.....	9187 30
Dickson	4375 40	838 28	147 04	58 49	.....	.....	5419 21
Dyer	13113 06	2885 60	259 41	240 93	.....	.....	16499 00
Fayette	22873 23	3674 88	383 57	76 56	.....	.....	27008 24
Fentress	1617 06	225 00	42 00	34 13	.....	.....	1918 19
Franklin	7392 12	1522 68	223 50	225 63	.....	.....	9363 93
Gibson	24647 13	5178 31	101 42	390 00	191 87	.....	30508 73
Giles	26563 89	4113 75	814 65	465 57	.....	.....	31957 86
Grainger	5387 66	570 31	·3 76	87 74	.....	.....	6109 47
Greene	11669 27	1356 74	286 17	34 13	.....	.....	13346 31
Grundy	1796 22	274 20	44 38	4 87	.....	.....	2119 67
Hamblen	5371 98	642 85	193 86	82 88	.....	.....	6291 57
Hamilton	20704 67	6950 51	697 06	619 15	.....	.....	28971 39
Hancock	2308 62	351 89	73 90	42 42	.....	.....	2776 83
Hardeman	16766 63	3586 07	304 61	87 18	.....	.....	20744 49
Hardin	7728 26	969 91	285 71	82 88	.....	.....	9066 76
Hawkins	7026 00	1021 39	368 25	172 65	188 21	.....	8776 50
Haywood	14745 77	1752 27	1123 98	82 88	.....	.....	17604 90
Henderson	8866 22	952 90	186 48	91 36	.....	.....	10096 96
Henry	11636 32	1480 12	292 46	92 00	.....	.....	13500 90
Hickman	6549 93	837 45	92 73	87 77	.....	.....	7567 88
Houston	1582 08	483 08	158 43	24 38	.....	.....	2247 97
Humphreys	4794 66	725 07	153 26	97 49	.....	.....	5770 48
Jackson	5170 57	628 23	114 58	83 53	.....	.....	5996 91
James	3060 12	491 72	127 45	58 50	.....	.....	3767 79
Jefferson	8816 53	873 45	98 99	66 79	.....	.....	9385 76
Johnson	489 15	32 43	12 03	14 48	.....	.....	548 09
Knox	34280 57	11318 43	181 34	494 33	604 52	.....	46879 19
Lake	2831 40	485 12	61 92	58 50	.....	.....	3436 94
Lauderdale	7926 48	907 38	384 70	83 50	.....	.....	9302 06
Lawrence	5052 24	4 0 84	123 51	00 00	.....	.....	5576 59
Lewis	707 12	50 85	16 83	9 76	.....	.....	784 56
Lincoln	17630 87	2300 83	489 08	254 01	.....	.....	20674 79

"R" TABULAR STATEMENT *of amount and source of Current Revenue, collected from the several counties of the State during the year* 1877—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Trustees' State tax for 1876, 40 cents per $100.	County Court Clerks.	Circuit Court Clerks including redemptions.	Chancery Court Clerks	Law and Criminal Court Clerks.	Revenue Commissioners' and Treasurers' Agents.	Total.
Loudon	$ 6720 41	$ 644 88	$ 160 95	$ 29 26	.....	.....	$ 7555 50
Macon	4201 83	975 00	253 15	73 12	.....	.....	5503 10
McMinn	9552 66	1267 84	191 61	38 70	.....	.....	11050 81
McNairy	9587 72	912 48	526 02	29 24	.....	.....	11055 46
Madison	21048 76	4533 25	1531 53	160 88	.....	.....	27269 42
Marion	4161 23	1337 29	193 19	68 58	.....	.....	5760 29
Marshall	15117 74	1341 27	386 11	39 01	.....	.....	16884 13
Maury	35277 23	6389 85	303 96	400 00	$ 326 61	.....	42697 65
Meigs	4732 06	436 38	115 21	53 63	.....	.....	5337 28
Monroe	8499 91	975 12	190 37	112 12	.....	.....	9777 52
Montgomery	20877 29	3820 38	252 61	339 85	99 44	.....	25390 47
Moore	2812 15	562 97	50 46	00 00	.....	.....	3425 58
Morgan	1755 86	227 39	64 37	24 36	.....	.....	2071 98
Obion	14170 43	2840 23	250 08	324 71	208 09	.....	17723 54
Overton	2925 47	4 8 46	156 00	29 25	.....	.....	3589 18
Perry	4067 36	562 45	209 60	95 31	.....	.....	4934 72
Polk	4050 19	623 16	69 48	24 8	126 76	.....	4893 91
Putnam	4142 58	413 24	177 84	43 95	.....	.....	4777 61
Rhea	4127 42	409 28	226 17	38 80	.....	.....	4800 67
Roane	8103 46	863 98	236 45	48 75	.....	.....	9252 64
Robertson	15167 43	1713 18	137 09	180 35	.....	.....	17198 05
Rutherford	29431 12	3662 75	1117 72	227 20	.....	500 00	34938 79
Scott	1019 27	358 50	230 77	34 12	.....	.....	1637 66
Sequatchie	1254 81	140 93	100 86	4 88	.....	.....	1501 48
Sevier	5787 83	582 70	216 92	63 38	.....	.....	6650 83
Shelby	91974 62	48584 94	9696 80	1840 88	815 75	12346 81	165259 80
Smith	13355 66	1142 85	322 14	46 33	.....	.....	14866 97
Stewart	5860 02	983 28	175 59	38 64	.....	.....	7057 53
Sullivan	8343 12	1243 22	351 01	146 25	.....	.....	10083 60
Sumner	17957 11	2179 50	448 95	151 15	.....	.....	20736 71
Tipton	6484 72	1236 81	602 00	102 37	.....	.....	8425 90
Trousdale	3770 10	764 31	69 27	43 88	.....	.....	4647 56
Unicoi	51 55	67 12	47 00	00 00	.....	.....	624 67
Union	3089 26	277 58	104 14	21 05	.....	.....	3492 03
Van Buren	1027 94	94 60	24 24	24 21	.....	.....	1170 99
Warren	8943 79	1287 66	114 93	168 27	.....	.....	10514 65
Washington	6653 29	959 19	138 29	39 00	.....	.....	7789 77
Wayne	5993 50	645 63	444 53	29 24	.....	.....	7112 90
Weakley	17867 25	2310 10	149 40	295 91	.....	.....	20622 66
White	4551 45	488 63	97 50	14 37	.....	.....	5151 95
Williamson	27118 07	1955 83	240 58	297 21	.....	.....	29611 69
Wilson	22625 44	2506 86	522 47	316 95	.....	.....	25371 72
Total	1007579 79	$226015 20	$ 35979 18	$ 12378 68	$ 3774 14	$ 13981 75	$1299708 74

"S"—TABULAR STATEMENT *of amount and source of Current Revenue, collected from the several counties of the State during the year* 1878.

COUNTIES.	Trustees; State tax for 1877, 10 cents per $100.	County Court Clerks.	Circuit Court Clerks including redemptions.	Chancery Court Clerks	Law and Criminal Court Clerks.	Revenue Commissioners' and Treasurers' Agents.	Total.
Anderson	$ 975 89	$ 289 62	$ 126 75	$ 46 30	.....	.....	$ 1438 56
Bedford	5306 97	2644 59	407 80	146 24	.....	.....	8503 60
Benton	867 30	682 93	150 65	87 70	.....	.....	1788 58
Bledsoe	627 91	126 63	209 61	53 63	.....	.....	1017 78
Blount	1629 61	462 00	187 32	62 95	.....	.....	2341 88
Bradley	2304 76	1254 15	257 91	65 82	.....	.....	3882 64
Campbell	742 11	240 57	34 24	29 36	.....	.....	1046 38
Cannon	1115 67	613 42	79 19	43 88	.....	.....	1852 16
Carter	484 66	85 14	213 54	78 36	.....	.....	861 70
Carroll	2949 77	1862 10	325 83	96 29	.....	.....	5233 19
Cheatham	894 45	585 91	78 99	19 24	.....	.....	1578 59
Claiborne	903 81	285 46	12 45	29 12	.....	.....	1340 84
Clay	748 29	210 44	142 78	78 00	.....	.....	1179 51
Cocke	989 35	361 79	66 79	29 26	.....	.....	1447 19
Coffee	1150 00	632 55	447 80	68 25	.....	.....	2298 60
Crockett	1683 02	1198 94	174 05	165 75	.....	.....	3221 76
Cumberland	378 74	40 54	139 23	14 63	.....	.....	573 14
Davidson	17854 72	34922 94	5857 78	918 95	$ 673 50	$ 1714 54	61942 43
Decatur	789 76	326 92	491 29	97 11	.....	.....	1655 08
DeKalb	1590 28	763 38	233 84	62 80	.....	.....	2650 30
Dickson	949 17	982 33	12 51	58 50	.....	.....	2002 54
Dyer	2150 00	1626 83	234 15	217 10	.....	.....	4228 08
Fayette	4180 20	2052 65	636 93	115 92	.....	.....	6985 70
Fentress	368 05	53 10	98 42	14 63	.....	.....	534 20
Franklin	1612 34	789 43	179 67	97 49	.....	.....	2669 93
Gibson	4605 20	3054 02	88 16	304 68	202 32	.....	8254 38
Giles	4995 70	4593 63	536 96	577 34	.....	.....	10703 63
Grainger	1190 63	231 98	11 45	58 62	.....	.....	1487 68
Greene	2525 63	854 49	257 58	58 52	.....	.....	3696 22
Grundy	314 83	298 39	43 98	43 88	.....	.....	701 08
Hamblen	1361 82	614 12	174 99	53 63	.....	.....	2204 56
Hamilton	4469 24	5228 45	478 21	487 52	.....	.....	10663 42
Hancock	534 48	112 18	53 25	48 75	.....	.....	748 66
Hardeman	3087 40	2256 96	723 49	150 35	.....	.....	6218 20
Hardin	1464 10	664 11	154 34	141 39	.....	.....	2423 94
Hawkins	893 93	536 64	328 47	94 05	.....	.....	1853 09
Haywood	2783 05	1015 83	307 12	146 24	.....	.....	4252 24
Henderson	1834 23	1942 96	327 18	58 49	.....	.....	4162 86
Henry	2079 36	2308 64	62 10	227 58	.....	.....	4677 68
Hickman	634 49	784 11	88 00	156 05	.....	.....	2162 65
Houston	582 55	298 43	76 55	24 38	.....	.....	698 91
Humphreys	794 66	446 33	120 90	58 25	.....	.....	1566 96
Jackson	170 57	409 95	213 03	73 58	.....	.....	1196 56
James	3060 12	129 14	160 71	58 51	.....	.....	938 77
Jefferson	8816 58	550 07	120 91	43 86	.....	.....	2595 45
Johnson	489 15	2 44	34 09	4 87	.....	.....	423 68
Knox	34280 57	113227 46	130 15	333 46	366 70	.....	14494 17
Lake	2831 40	483 26	83 85	29 2	.....	.....	871 47
Lauderdale	7926 48	907 90	1534 97	160 38	.....	.....	4116 70
Lawrence	5052 24	4 0 8 38	270 20	19 55	.....	.....	1672 37
Lewis	707 12	50 8 95	14 67	14 48	.....	.....	204 60
Lincoln	17630 87	2300 83	427 80	211 42	.....	.....	6071 29

"S"—TABULAR STATEMENT *of amount and source of Current Revenue, collected from the several counties of the State during the year* 1878—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Trustees; State tax for 1877, 10 cents per $100.	County Court Clerks.	Circuit Court Clerks including redemptions.	Chancery Court Clerks	Law and Criminal Court Clerks.	Revenue Commissioners' and Treasurers' Agents.	Total.
Loudon	$ 1300 00	$ 311 60	$ 90 20	$ 63 36	.....	.....	$ 2765 16
Macon	840 93	488 16	297 14	68 24	.....	.....	1689 47
McMinn	1476 27	433 45	104 82	101 70	.....	.....	2122 24
McNairy	1600 00	226 98	705 67	63 37	.....	.....	2596 02
Madison	3476 18	2895 90	2036 94	142 38	.....	.....	8551 40
Marion	1166 90	937 86	198 48	82 22	.....	.....	2385 46
Marshall	2560 00	811 76	532 25	136 51	.....	.....	3980 52
Maury	7113 00	5413 15	610 40	500 00	$ 575 80	.....	14212 35
Meigs	1003 09	288 37	127 99	48 61	.....	.....	1468 06
Monroe	1777 95	718 55	96 44	87 75	.....	.....	2680 69
Montgomery	4423 18	3540 89	334 18	312 01	974 00	.....	9584 26
Moore	579 94	235 76	123 82	.....	.....	.....	939 52
Morgan	202 40	192 31	24 37	9 63	.....	.....	428 71
Obion	3564 47	2743 98	301 57	305 16	321 31	.....	7236 49
Overton	710 37	212 28	233 95	39 02	.....	.....	1195 62
Perry	700 04	781 87	304 60	125 29	.....	.....	1911 80
Polk	964 75	239 73	53 23	19 49	87 76	.....	1364 96
Putnam	686 49	414 23	104 65	48 80	.....	.....	1254 17
Rhea	937 61	98 79	115 00	28 95	.....	.....	1180 35
Roane	1989 64	489 45	108 09	97 49	.....	.....	2684 67
Robertson	3147 20	1066 85	260 11	224 25	.....	.....	4698 41
Rutherford	6520 40	2692 39	848 45	312 00	.....	.....	10373 24
Scott	238 86	186 47	125 08	14 50	.....	.....	564 91
Sequatchie	249 68	158 51	47 14	9 76	.....	.....	465 09
Sevier	1290 85	540 68	101 60	47 39	.....	.....	1980 52
Shelby	17413 32	22151 10	6745 18	1138 29	309 08	8411 14	66168 11
Smith	2773 80	1171 00	189 67	58 50	.....	.....	4192 97
Stewart	1158 03	785 86	219 88	62 92	.....	.....	2226 69
Sullivan	1955 41	697 15	230 60	209 63	.....	.....	3092 79
Sumner	3675 84	1953 86	259 34	277 84	.....	.....	6166 88
Tipton	1701 35	1578 81	399 02	92 62	.....	.....	3771 80
Trousdale	863 40	480 44	100 12	19 50	.....	.....	1463 46
Unicoi	145 74	67 87	9 50	4 87	.....	.....	227 98
Union	665 22	158 47	163 40	45 90	.....	.....	1032 99
Van Buren	207 50	68 06	38 85	14 50	.....	.....	328 91
Warren	1848 72	684 94	71 20	120 54	.....	.....	2723 40
Washington	277 50	437 84	31 20	65 67	.....	.....	812 21
Wayne	1096 03	448 20	127 77	29 10	.....	.....	1691 10
Weakley	3088 22	1347 84	181 55	180 37	.....	.....	4792 93
White	876 53	373 06	165 75	33 70	.....	.....	1449 04
Williamson	5452 15	1384 16	153 86	155 77	.....	.....	7145 94
Wilson	5034 90	1446 63	387 95	282 85	.....	.....	7152 33
Total	$202531 51	$160288 91	$ 35023 77	$ 12012 01	$ 3510 47	$ 10125 68	$ 423492 35

"T"—TABULAR STATEMENT *showing the Amount paid to each County on account of Criminal Prosecutions for the year 1877. Arranged according to Judicial Circuits.*

First Judicial Circuit. J. A. McKinney, Judge. N. Hacker, Atty. Genl.

COUNTIES.	Fees of Clerks and other Officers, including Witness Fees.	District Attorneys General.	Convicts to Penitentiary.	Boarding Juries.	Jail Fees.	Total.
Carter	$ 96 02	$ 8 00	.....	$ 55 00	$ 70 00	$ 229 02
Greene	785 19	45 00	$ 128 06	40 00	636 80	1,635 05
Hancock	274 46	35 00	214 32	113 00	414 00	1,050 78
Hawkins	1,769 18	125 00	166 00	430 00	761 40	3,251 58
Johnson	154 90	21 00	.....	45 00	131 80	352 70
Sullivan	225 78	45 50	130 02	147 00	289 60	837 90
Unicoi	83 56	26 00	125 10	.....	.....	234 96
Washington	599 15	68 00	298 80	245 00	296 20	1,507 15
Total	$3,988 24	$ 373 50	$1,062 60	$1,075 00	$2,799 80	$ 9,099 14

Second Judicial Circuit. J. G. Rose, Judge. P. G. Fulkerson, Atty. Genl.

Claiborne	$ 695 41	$ 61 00	$ 209 22	$ 15 00	$ 345 20	$ 1,325 83
Cooke	538 69	62 00	87 80	65 00	284 00	1,037 49
Grainger	1,254 82	30 00	100 98	135 00	213 20	1,734 00
Hamblen	631 18	41 00	100 65	190 00	312 60	1,275 43
Jefferson	460 15	18 00	99 00	45 00	599 45	1,221 60
Sevier	536 99	53 00	159 00	55 00	548 20	1,352 19
Union	199 80	3 00	.....	105 00	45 00	352 89
Total	$4,317 13	$ 268 00	$ 756 65	$ 610 00	$2,347 65	$ 8,299 43

Third Judicial Circuit. E. T. Hall, Judge. W. L. Welcker, Atty. Genl.

Blount	$1,827 11	$ 50 50	.....	$ 105 00	$ 254 80	$ 2,237 41
Loudon	98 92	6 00	.....	.....	323 80	428 72
Monroe	367 43	39 00	$ 75 90	48 00	909 40	1,439 73
Roane	1,154 59	99 00	170 30	120 00	792 00	2,335 89
Total	$3,448 05	$ 194 50	$ 246 20	$ 273 00	$2,280 00	$ 6,441 75

Fourth Judicial Circuit. J. B. Hoyle, Judge. S. J. A. Frazier, Atty. Genl.

Bledsoe	$ 23 01	.....	.....	.....	$ 137 60	$ 160 61
Bradley	170 18	$ 30 00	$ 68 78	.....	231 60	500 56
Hamilton	919 98	248 00	194 79	$ 425 00	2,046 00	3,833 72
James	147 11	15 00	35 07	.....	.....	197 18
McMinn	333 30	28 00	.....	.....	492 00	853 30
Marion	548 31	59 00	52 82	74 75	198 00	932 88
Meigs	104 93	10 00	55 60	20 00	34 80	225 33
Polk	55 55	.....	44 01	.....	107 20	206 76
Rhea	75 95	23 00	121 23	.....	103 40	3 3 58
Sequatchie	.....	.....	41 61	22 75	47 00	111 36
Total	$2,378 27	$ 413 00	$ 613 91	$ 542 50	$3,397 60	$ 7,345 28

"T"—TABULAR STATEMENT *showing the Amount paid to each County on account of Criminal Prosecutions, etc.—Continued.*

Fifth Judicial Circuit. N. W. McConnell, Judge. Geo. H. Morgan, Atty. Genl.

COUNTIES.	Fees of Clerks and other Officers, including Witness Fees.	District Attorneys General.	Convicts to Penitentiary.	Boarding Juries.	Jail Fees.	Total.
Clay	$ 336 10	$ 35 00	.....	.....	.....	$ 371 10
DeKalb	1,084 16	70 00	.....	$ 124 00	$ 285 20	1,563 36
Jackson	1,353 45	58 00	.....	46 00	53 20	1,510 65
Macon	49 60	9 00	.....	.....	.....	58 60
Putnam	2,922 13	27 00	.....	240 32	110 20	3,299 65
Smith	2,940 74	41 00	.....	476 00	479 60	3,937 34
Trousdale	355 70	20 00	$ 18 02	120 00	52 60	536 32
White	658 84	28 00	.....	48 00	43 40	778 24
Total	$9,700 72	$ 288 00	$ 18 02	$1,054 32	$ 994 20	$12,055 26

Sixth Judicial Circuit. J. J. Williams, Judge. J. H. Holman, Atty. Genl.

Coffee	$ 91 20	$ 20 00	.....	$ 113 33	$ 74 40	$ 289 93
Franklin	1,532 15	100 00	.....	118 00	251 00	2,001 15
Grundy	70 40	.....	.....	35 00	158 80	264 20
Lincoln	710 50	123 00	$ 52 46	360 25	803 80	2,050 01
Moore	137 20	36 00	.....	.....	.....	173 20
VanBuren	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren	319 18	45 00	52 50	65 00	159 20	640 88
Total	$2,860 63	$ 324 00	$ 104 96	$ 691 58	$1,447 20	$ 5,428 37

Seventh Judicial Circuit. W. H. Williamson, Judge. M. W. McKnight, Atty. Genl.

Bedford	$ 759 34	$ 104 00	$ 61 74	$ 815 00	$1,452 20	$ 2,692 28
Cannon	593 25	64 00	.....	229 67	206 80	1,093 72
Wilson	2,414 88	175 00	27 60	517 50	460 60	3,595 58
Total	$3,767 47	$ 343 00	$ 89 34	$1,062 17	$2,119 60	$ 7,381 58

Eighth Judicial Circuit. T. N. Frazier, Crim. Judge. A. J. Caldwell, Atty. Genl.

Davidson	$5,166 68	$ 413 00	$ 5 08	$1,125 00	$5,865 20	$12,574 96
Rutherford	758 43	53 00	.....	75 00	1,290 20	2,176 63
Total	$5,925 11	$ 466 00	$ 5 08	$1,200 00	$7,155 40	$14,751 59

Ninth Judicial Circuit. W. S. McLemore, Crim. Judge. J. H. Fussell, Atty. Genl.

Giles	$1,370 15	$ 175 00	$ 82 40	$ 225 00	$ 937 40	$ 2,789 95
Lawrence	838 02	16 00	.....	101 25	165 40	1,120 67
Marshall	2,354 45	20 00	14 28	165 00	793 20	3,346 93
Maury	945 44	54 00	27 36	273 75	2,119 60	3,420 15
Williamson	639 35	59 00	7 74	160 00	708 08	1,574 17
Total	$6,147 41	$ 324 00	$ 131 78	$ 925 00	$4 723 68	$12,251 87

"T"—TABULAR STATEMENT *showing the Amount paid to each County on account of Criminal Prosecutions, etc.—Continued.*

Tenth Judicial Circuit. Jas. E. Rice, Judge. T. C. Mulligan, Atty. Genl.

COUNTIES.	Fees of Clerks and other Officers, including Witness Fees.	District Attorneys General.	Convicts to Penitentiary.	Boarding Juries.	Jail Fees.	Total.
Cheatham	$ 195 50	$ 20 00	.....	$ 45 00	$ 100 40	$ 360 90
Dickson	107 22	.....	.....	5 00	50 00	162 22
Humphreys	600 70	44 00	.....	105 00	231 20	980 90
Robertson	300 71	77 00	$ 6 30	240 00	293 40	917 41
Stewart	858 27	109 00	34 98	339 00	136 00	1,477 25
Sumner	865 78	144 00	16 64	233 00	520 20	1,779 62
Total	$2,928 18	$ 394 00	$ *57 82	$ 967 00	$1,331 20	$ 5,678 30

Eleventh Judicial Circuit. T. P. Bateman, Judge. Jno. M. Taylor, Atty. Genl.

Decatur	$ 775 02	$ 42 00	.....	$ 45 00	$ 67 20	$ 927 22
Hardin	186 61	13 00	$ 99 00	.....	19 60	318 21
Henderson	115 08	.....	.....	15 00	63 60	193 68
Hickman	281 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	281 47
Lewis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McNairy	536 09	25 00	207 50	15 00	257 80	1,041 39
Perry	103 12	.....	.....	108 33	65 00	276 45
Wayne	369 03	15 00	.....	135 71	.....	519 74
Total	$2,364 42	$ 95 00	$ 306 50	$ 319 04	$ 473 20	$ 3,558 16

Twelfth Judicial Circuit. J. R. Hawkins, Judge. R. A. Pierce, Atty. Genl.

Benton	$ 335 62	$ 20 00	$ 28 71	$ 35 00	$ 296 80	$ 716 13
Carroll	1 686 61	83 00	44 94	17 00	378 00	2,209 55
Henry	1 9 36	17 00	.....	224 83	184 60	545 79
Lake	122 65	5 00	.....	85 00	254 80	467 45
Obion	1,151 53	103 00	.....	44 00	244 40	1,542 93
Weakley	925 96	51 00	44 22	145 00	728 60	1,894 78
Total	$4,341 73	$ 279 00	$ 117 87	$ 550 83	$2,087 20	$ 7,376 63

Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. G. B. Black, Judge. John Skiffington, Atty. Genl.

Crockett	$ 187 60	$ 51 00	$ 90 00	$ 45 00	$ 286 40	$ 660 00
Dyer	219 80	14 00	72 60	92 50	203 68	602 58
Gibson	1,829 44	203 00	138 60	275 00	428 40	2,874 44
Haywood	1,022 27	255 00	271 80	250 00	727 80	2,526 87
Madison	1,268 36	197 00	407 60	392 50	1,736 20	4,001 66
Total	$4,527 47	$ 720 00	$ 980 60	$1,055 00	$3,382 48	$10,665 55

Fourteenth Judicial Circuit. T. J. Flippin, Judge. Jno. J. Dupuy, Atty. Genl.

Fayette	$1,185 58	$ 139 00	$ 114 00	$ 195 00	$1,450 30	$ 3,083 88
Hardeman	462 03	20 00	95 70	.....	422 80	1,000 53
Lauderdale	177 25	8 00	72 60	100 00	383 60	741 45
Tipton	1,647 22	177 00	316 90	230 00	911 80	3,312 92
Total	$3,422 08	$ 344 00	$ 399 20	$ 555 00	$3,168 50	$8,088 78

* $34.98 of this amount Lunatics to Asylum, Stewart County.

"T"—TABULAR STATEMENT *showing the Amount paid to each County on account of Criminal Prosecutions, etc.—Continued.*

Sixteenth Judicial Circuit. D. K. Young, Judge. J. M. D. Mitchell, Atty. Genl.

COUNTIES.	Fees of Clerks and other Officers, including Witness Fees.	District Attorneys General.	Convicts to Penitentiary.	Boarding Juries.	Jail Fees.	Total.
Anderson	$ 919 28	$ 77 00	$ 234 89	$ 74 00	$ 292 80	$ 1,597 97
Campbell	1,630 73	118 00	103 29	72 00	251 80	2,175 82
Cumberland	36 89	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 89
Fentress	604 60	24 00	.....	.....	10 20	638 80
Morgan	117 78	15 00	103 29	.....	.....	236 07
Overton	369 93	9 00	.....	.....	43 73	422 66
Scott	277 44	18 00	.....	24 00	7 60	327 04
Total	$3,956 65	$ 261 00	$ 441 47	$ 170 00	$ 606 13	$ 5,435 25

Shelby. { Memphis Court. T. H. Logwood, Judge. L. E. Wright, Atty. Genl.
{ Bartlett Court J. E. R. Ray, Judge. G. W. Gordon, Atty. Genl.

Memphis Court	$20,864 84	$2,502 00	$1,449 98	$2,347 00	$11,506 00	$38,669 82
Bartlett Court	2,155 58	348 00	255 22	78 00	.....	2,836 80
Total	$23,020 42	$2,850 00	$1,705 20	$2,425 00	$11,506 00	$41,506 62

C. W. Tyler, Criminal Judge. B. D. Johnson, Atty. Genl.

Houston	$1,175 39	$ 52 00	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,227 39
Montgomery	2,130 95	398 00	$ 122 43	$ 495 00	$1,436 00	4,582 38
Total	$3,306 34	$ 450 00	$ 122 43	$ 495 00	$1,436 00	$ 5,809 77

M. L. Hall, Criminal Judge. J. C. J. Williams, Atty. Genl.

Knox	$3,972 59	$ 371 50	$ 199 88	$1,175 00	$3,527 20	$ 9,246 17
Total	$3,972 59	$ 371 50	$ 199 88	$1,175 00	$3,527 20	$ 9,246 17

SUPREME COURTS.

Fees of Clerks and other Officers, East Tennessee	$ 2,270 15
" " " " Middle Tennessee	8,851 30
" " " " West Tennessee	4,703 40
Total	$15,824 85

"U."—TABULAR STATEMENT *showing the Amount paid to each County on account of Criminal Prosecutions, for the year 1878. Arranged according to Judicial Circuits.*

First Judicial Circuit. J. A. McKinney, Judge. N. Hacker, Attorney Genl.
" " " N. Hacker, " John Fain, " "

COUNTIES.	Fees of Clerks and other Officers, including Witness Fees.	District Attorneys General.	Convicts to Penitentiary.	Boarding Juries.	Jail Fees.	Total.
Carter	$ 579 34	$ 27 50	$ *134 30	$ 90 00	$ 270 80	$ 1101 94
Greene	1909 64	173 00	.....	150 00	608 80	2806 44
Hancock	945 28	80 00	.....	80 00	221 80	1327 08
Hawkins	519 43	55 00	*116 50	157 50	496 40	1344 83
Johnson	205 30	69 00	.....	.....	180 80	4 8 80
Sullivan	2307 94	76 50	.....	230 00	350 00	2964 44
Unicoi	82 92	10 00	.....	.....	.....	92 92
Washington	1470 43	91 00	.....	60 00	201 40	1852 83
Total	$ 8020 18	$ 582 00	$ 250 80	$ 782 50	$ 2330 00	$ 11949 28

Second Judicial Circuit. J. G. Rose, Judge. P. G. Fulkerson, Atty. Genl.
A. S. Tate, " "

Claiborne	$ 489 14	$ 62 00	$.....	$ 90 00	$ 246 80	$ 887 94
Cocke	317 05	10 00	.....	99 00	432 40	858 49
Grainger	259 41	15 00	.....	45 00	175 80	495 21
Hamblen	605 83	37 00	.....	150 00	692 80	1485 63
Jefferson	765 12	78 00	.....	223 00	452 40	1518 52
Sevier	554 70	43 00	.....	115 00	501 20	1213 90
Union	1659 88	73 00	.....	65 00	116 20	1911 08
Total	$ 4649 13	$ 318 00	$.....	$ 787 00	$ 2617 60	$ 8370 77

Third Judicial Circuit. E. T. Hall, Judge. W. L. Welcher, Attorney Genl.
" " " S. A. Rodgers, Judge. W. L. McConnell, " "

Blount	$ 1270 26	$ 113 00	$	$ 105 00	$ 839 80	$ 2388 06
Loudon	454 97	96 00	*50 82	24 00	522 40	1048 19
Monroe	512 14	57 00	.....	24 00	162 20	755 34
Roane	1190 39	178 00	.....	188 80	598 80	2155 99
Total	$ 3427 76	$ 444 00	$ 50 82	$ 341 80	$ 2123 20	$ 6347 58

Fourth Judicial Circuit. J. B. Hoyle, Judge. S. J. A. Frazier, Atty. Genl.
" " " D. C. Trewitt, " A. L. Spears, " "

Bledsoe	$ 148 66	$ 25 00	$.....	$ 8 00	$ 82 40	$ 262 06
Bradley	355 29	36 00	.....	33 00	543 20	967 49
Hamilton	1841 50	476 50	.....	175 82	2579 80	5073 62
James	162 15	8 00	.....	.....	.....	170 15
McMinn	899 06	115 00	.....	.....	642 60	1646 66
Marion	762 95	75 00	.....	37 25	232 40	1107 85
Meigs	357 84	10 00	.....	4 00	146 00	517 84
Polk	130 55	16 00	.....	.....	68 80	214 35
Rhea	222 80	37 00	*98 59	.....	149 60	507 99
Sequatchie	62 25	.....	.....	.....	21 20	83 45
Total	$ 4941 05	$ 798 50	$ 98 59	$ 258 07	$ 4466 00	$ 10551 40

* Lunatics to Asylum.

"U."—TABULAR STATEMENT *showing the Anount paid to each County on account of Criminal Prosecutions—Continued.*

Fifth Judicial Circuit. N. W. McConnell, Judge. G. H. Morgan, Atty. Genl.
H. C. Snodgrass, " "

COUNTIES.	Fees of Clerks and other Officers, including Witness Fees.	District Attorneys General.	Convicts to Penitentiary.	Boarding Juries.	Jail Fees.	Total.
Clay	$ 177 64	$ 28 00	$.....	$ 32 00	$.....	$ 237 64
DeKalb	226 07	30 00	.....	32 00	57 00	345 07
Jackson	1226 77	22 00	.....	110 00	27 20	1385 97
Macon	92 25	25 00	.....	12 00	71 20	200 45
Putnam	2768 40	69 00	.....	100 00	142 00	3079 40
Smith	981 79	96 00	.....	236 00	653 80	1967 59
Trousdale	250 40	35 00	.....	10 00	135 40	420 80
White	723 19	65 00	.....	94 00	346 35	1228 54
Total	$ 6446 51	$ 370 00	$.....	$ 626 00	$ 1432 95	$ 8875 46

Sixth Judicial Circuit. J. J. Williams, Judge. J. D. Tillman, Atty. Genl.
A. B. Woodard, " "

Coffee	$ 294 59	$ 45 00	$.....	$ 85 00	$ 214 60	$ 639 19
Franklin	859 68	65 00	.....	209 50	200 60	1334 78
Grundy	42 35	30 00	.....	.....	97 70	170 05
Lincoln	1168 59	236 00	.....	427 50	1305 80	3137 89
Moore	17 55	15 00	.....	15 00	.....	47 55
Van Buren	96 17	18 50	.....	.....	56 00	170 67
Warren	539 87	168 00	.....	190 00	453 20	6209 09
Total	$ 7876 80	$ 577 50	$.....	$ 927 00	$ 2327 90	$ 11709 22

Seventh Judicial Circuit. W. H. Williamson, Judge. M. W. McKnight, Atty. G.
" " " Robt. Cantrell, " Lillard Thompson, "

Bedford	$ 1732 63	$ 231 00	$.....	$ 75 00	$ 1357 80	$ 3396 43
Cannon	301 46	27 00	.....	61 25	209 80	599 51
Wilson	825 08	64 00	.....	265 00	319 20	1473 28
Total	$ 2859 17	$ 322 00	$.....	$ 401 25	$ 1886 80	$ 5469 22

Eighth Judicial Circuit. T. N. Frazier, Crm. Judge. A. J. Caldwell, Atty. Genl
" " " Jas. M. Quarles, " W. H. Washington, "

Davidson	$ 4352 11	$ 621 00	$.....	$ 1338 75	$ 4153 20	$ 10465 06
Rutherford	851 77	134 00	.....	60 00	1236 60	2282 37
Total	$ 5203 88	$ 755 00	$.....	$ 1398 75	$ 5389 80	$ 12747 43

Ninth Judicial Circuit. W. S. McLemore, Judge. J. H. Fussell, Atty. Genl.

Giles	$ 2101 26	$ 288 00	$.....	$ 230 00	$ 2111 40	$ 4725 66
Lawrence	1627 49	30 00	.....	112 50	195 60	1965 59
Marshall	879 94	114 50	.....	295 00	770 20	2059 64
Maury	3161 70	269 00	.....	350 00	2570 00	6350 70
Williamson	581 60	110 00	.....	195 00	926 40	1813 00
Total	$ 8351 99	$ 806 50	$.....	$ 1182 50	$ 6573 60	$ 16914 59

"U."—TABULAR STATEMENT *showing the Amount paid to each County on account of Criminal Prosecutions—Continued.*

Tenth Judicial Circuit. J. E. Rice, Judge. T. C. Mulligan, Attorney Genl.
" " " Jo. C. Stark, " B. D. Bell, " "

COUNTIES.	Fees of Clerks and other Officers, including Witness Fees.	District Attorneys General.	Convicts to Penitentiary.	Boarding Juries.	Jail Fees.	Total.
Cheatham	$ 222 52	$ 5 00	$.....	$.....	$ 41 60	$ 269 12
Dickson	379 19	68 00	.....	98 00	44 60	589 79
Humphreys	34 59	10 00	.....	78 00	308 40	430 99
Robertson	305 32	29 00	*11 88	30 00	523 40	899 60
Stewart	266 49	69 00	.....	165 00	298 80	799 29
Sumner	835 44	58 00	.....	210 00	995 20	2098 64
Total	$ 2043 55	$ 239 00	$ 11 88	$ 581 00	$ 2212 00	$ 5087 43

Eleventh Judicial Circuit. T. P. Bateman, Judge. Jno. M. Taylor, Atty. Genl.
M. H. Meeks, " "

Decatur	$ 410 43	$ 64 00	$.....	$ 97 50	$ 385 00	$ 957 53
Hardin	233 03	23 00	.....	.....	438 14	694 17
Henderson	700 44	59 00	.....	50 00	63 00	862 44
Hickman	69 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	69 85
Lewis	12 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 10
McNairy	258 89	75 00	.....	25 00	303 40	662 29
Perry	311 38	.....	.....	90 00	176 40	577 78
Wayne	485 41	60 00	.....	205 00	150 60	901 01
Total	$ 2481 53	$ 281 00	$.....	$ 467 50	$ 1517 14	$ 4737 17

Twelfth Judicial Circuit. J. R. Hawkins, Judge. R. A. Pierce, Atty. Genl.
" " " S. B. Ayers, "

Benton	$ 345 28	$ 5 00	$.....	$.....	$ 136 60	$ 486 88
Carroll	719 97	91 00	.....	15 00	333 40	1159 37
Henry	12 10	.....	27 72	91 00	225 00	355 82
Lake	116 50	28 00	.....	15 66	214 20	374 36
Obion	1077 91	107 00	.....	69 00	76 00	1329 91
Weakley	658 17	86 00	.....	53 55	787 8	1585 52
Total	$ 2929 93	$ 317 00	$ 27 72	$ 244 21	$ 1773 00	$ 5291 86

Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. G. B. Black, Judge. Jno. Skiffington, Atty. Genl.
" " " Jno. T. Carthel, " D. O. Thomas, " "

Crockett	$ 139 85	$ 58 00	$.....	$ 60 00	$ 349 00	$ 606 85
Dyer	466 14	38 00	.....	180 00	270 00	954 14
Gibson	413 21	64 00	.....	282 50	889 00	1648 71
Haywood	448 56	137 00	.....	80 00	949 60	1615 16
Madison	1007 17	202 00	.....	450 00	2210 60	3869 77
Total	$ 2474 93	$ 499 00	$.....	$ 1052 50	$ 4668 20	$ 8694 63

* Lunatics to Asylum.

"U."—TABULAR STATEMENT *showing the Amount paid to each County on account of Criminal Prosecutions—Continued.*

Fourteenth Judicial Circuit. T. J. Flippin, Judge. J. J. Dupuy, Attorney Genl.

COUNTIES.	Fees of Clerks and other Officers, Including Witness Fees.	District Attorneys General.	Convicts to Penitentiary.	Boarding Juries.	Jail Fees.	Total.
Fayette	$ 535 39	$ 101 00	$.....	$.....	$ 1711 75	$ 2350 14
Hardeman	600 10	109 50	.....	190 00	566 80	1466 40
Lauderdale	1153 90	80 00	.....	129 00	340 80	1703 70
Tipton	1519 39	164 00	.....	40 00	1081 20	2804 59
Total	$ 3810 78	$ 454 50	$.....	$ 359 00	$ 3700 55	$ 8324 83

Sixteenth Judicial Circuit. D. K. Young, Judge. J. M. D. Mitchell, Atty. Genl.

Anderson	$ 44 30	$ 13 00	$.....	$ 23 00	$ 263 20	$ 343 50
Campbell	581 04	25 00	.....	44 00	262 80	912 84
Cumberland	15 60	3 00	.....	.....	2 80	21 40
Fentress	401 75	22 00	.....	84 00	171 00	678 75
Morgan	313 92	78 00	.....	.....	349 60	742 02
Overton	565 09	20 00	.....	.....	58 80	643 89
Scott	142 63	8 00	.....	48 00	59 40	258 03
Total	$ 2 64 33	$ 169 50	$.....	$ 199 00	$ 1167 60	$ 3600 43

Shelby County. T. H. Logwood, Judge Mem. Crim. Ct. L. E. Wright, Atty. Gen.
" " J. E. R. Ray, " G. P. M. Turner, "
Bartlett, Court. J. E. R. Ray, " G. H. Gordon, "
" " T. D. Eldridge, " W. J. Duval, "

Memphis Ct.	$21887 50	$ 3859 00	$.....	$ 2582 50	$12979 20	$ 41308 20
Bartlett Ct	1838 99	180 00	.....	.....	.....	2018 99
Total	$23726 49	$ 4039 00	$.....	$ 2582 50	$12979 20	$ 43327 19

C. W. Tyler, Crim. Judge. B. D. Johnson, Attorney General.
R. H. Burney, " "

Houston	$ 267 80	$ 39 00	$.....	$.....	$.....	$ 306 80
Montgomery	924 44	214 00	.....	585 0	2334 60	3058 04
Total	$ 1192 24	$ 253 00	$.....	$ 585 00	$ 2334 60	$ 3364 84

M. L. Hall, Criminal Judge. D. D. Anderson, Attorney General.

Knox	$ 4772 31	$ 767 50	$ 657 19	$ 775 00	$ 3448 20	$ 9820 20

[a] Lunatics to Asylum.

SUPREME COURTS.

Fees of Clerks and other Officers, East Tennessee	$ 3386 58
" " " " " Middle "	7950 15
" " " " " West "	2213 30
Total	$ 13550 03

"V"—TABULAR STATEMENT *showing the Amounts reported due by Delinquents Dec. 19, 1876, and what disposition, if any, has been made of each Account since that date.*

County.	Parties Names.	Office.	Year.	Delinqu'ncy Dec 19, 1876.	Judgm'nt	Interest and Penalty.	Releases and Commissions.	Paym'nts.	Remarks, embracing reports of District Attorneys General.
Bedford	John C. Wortham	Revenue Collector	1867	$ 2573 29	$	$	$	$ 3000 00	In State Bonds.
Benton	D. A. Bruce	County Court Clerk.	1874-5-6	2754 29					No report from Dist. Att'y Gen'l Pierce.
Bledsoe	W. M. Higgeons	Revenue Collector	1871	3995 73				425 00	
Blount	J. C. Edmondson	Revenue Collector	1869	7449 36					No Bond.
"	R. P. Chandler	" "	1875	3973 79		551 55	36 00	211 55	Judgm't at last term of Sup. C't at Knoxville
Bradley	J. B. Newton	" "	1867	91 38					
Campbell	G. M. Taylor	" "	1875	3317 08			1808 25	158 83	
Cannon	W. W Gray	" "	1875	1799 88		80 98	1447 88	432 98	
Carter	N. G. Hyder	" "	1875	1396 94		300 00		652 99	
"	Jas. L Bradley	County Court Clerk.	1876	199 97				199 77	
Carroll	W. J. Fuqua	Revenue Collector	1872	4027 68					No report.
Claiborne	L. N. Ford	" "	1867	44 86					
"	F. L McVey	" "	870	363 4					
"	"	" "	1871	541 64					
Clay	H. G. Tinsley	" "	1873	537 98					No report from Dist. Attorney Morgan.
Cocke	W. H Wood	County Court Clerk	1867	12 28					
"	Joel Ren	Revenue Collector	1868	494 61					Enjoined in Chancery Court
Coffee	W Casey	" "	1868	1998 23					No report from District Attorney General.
"	D. W. Tucker	" "	1869	7470 31					" " "
"	D. McLean	Circuit Court Clerk.	1869	12 50					" " "
"	J. A. Moore	" "	1874	68 25					" " "
Cumberland	E. C. Hamby	Revenue Collector	1870	89 38			89 38		
"	Z. H. Goss	" "	1872-3	1370 34					Judgment worth but little, if anything.
"	J. H. Narramore	Circuit Court Clerk.	1873	25 17					Judgment August, 1877.
Davidson	P. L. Nichol	County Court Clerk.	1870	1303 73					
Decatur	J. C. Barrett	Revenue Collector	1865	60 00					Dead no bond can be found.
"	C. P. Spence	" "	1870	141 16					Motion pending.
DeKalb	W. S. Parker	" "	1865	587 23					No report from Dist't Att'y Gen'l Morgan.
"	W. P. Smith	" "	1875	2137 28			1937 28	500 00	
Dickson	J. C. Donegan	" "	1872	3930 11	10000 00				
"	"	" "	1873	5837 21				1189 99	Judgment of $10,000 in part.
Dyer	W. W. Biggs	" "	1870	95 06					
Fayette	A. J. Peebles	" "	1869	2294 16					Closed by Sen. Res. No. 14, Acts 1877.
Fentress	Wm. Conatser	" "	1869	182 22					Judgm't—Conatser dead, claim very doubtful

Fentress	E. D. Wright	Revenue Collector	1871	378 73		9 27		288 00	
"	J. W. Froggo	" "	1875	781 04			724 60	56 44	
Franklin	J. G. Enochs	County Court Clerk	1871	826 81					No report.
Gibson	C. A. Moore	Revenue Collector	1865	82 23					Left the county, sureties insolvent.
"	James E. Wood	County Court Clerk	1869	1453 79	1774 11				Supreme Court, June 13, 1877.
"	R. H. Burns	Revenue Collector	1869	2249 13					Question as to liability between Burns and his predecessor, Parker.
"	R. J. Ballentine	" "	1871	9482 14				2400 00	Compromised under Act 1877, chapter 95
Grainger	P. M. Senter	County Court Clerk	1874	134 11					Judgment against the State.
"	Eli Cleveland	Revenue Collector	1874	698 31			398 31	300 00	
"	"	" "	1875	1565 25				859 71	
Greene	David Fry	" "	1865	6533 24					Fry dead, estate worthless Sureties released by Act of April 23, 1866, 8th Heisk, 388.
"	John W. Ellis	" "	1873	3300 79					Land sold and bid in by State, R. M. McKee special attorney.
Grundy	G. W. Lane	" "	1867	521 60					No report
"	George Myer	" "	1869	1702 52					"
"	T. C. Abernathy	" "	1875	608 09		54 05	59 72	602 37	"
Hamilton	R. A. Hunter	" "	1866	338 35					Judgment for about $17,000, Chancery Court suit pending to reach property of sureties, will realize probably $5,000.
"	"	" "	1867	2028 13					
"	"	" "	1868	6971 72					
"	"	" "	1869	6555 00					
"	R. N. Guthrie	County Court Clerk	1869	5841 93					Notes secured by Blackford and Vinson.
"	W. H. Beau	Revenue Collector	1870	587 24					Land bid in by State, J. A. Caldwell, Att'y
"	"	" "	1871	5208 52					
"	J. H. Hardie	County Court Clerk	1873	1003 85					Compromised under Act 1877, chapter 95.
"	"	" "	1874	1734 35				3000 00	
"	"	" "	1874	3 rep'ts due					
Hamblen	R. S. Lane	Revenue Collector	1872	1726 07	442 02				Judgment believed erroneous. Lands bid in.
"	James Leftwick	County Court Clerk	1872	189 48					
Hancock	Jesse Alden	Revenue Collector	1865	1067 83					Sureties released by Act of 1866. Bill filed in Criminal Court.
"	J. P. Nichols	" "	1869	319 14					Motion pending.
"	A. J. Cobb	" "	1872	450 17				50 00	" "
"	"	" "	1873	202 35					Cobb indicted for embezzlement and dead.
"	J. P. Nichols	" "	1874	2492 39					Motion pending.
"	W. J. K. Lawson	" "	1875	911 11		132 00	309 54	116 70	
Hardeman	J. I. Simpson	" "	1874	3107 51					From Circuit to Chancery Court and from Chancery to Sup. Court; remanded by Sup Court back to Cir. C't where now pending.
Hardin	E. T. McGee	" "	1867	8031 03					In Chancery—Pitts & Cunningham Att'ys.
Hawkins	J. M. Sizemore	" "	1865	2181 33					Bill filed in Chancery by def't, Kirkpatrick Attorney.
"	C. M. Bailes	" "	1866-7	7863 43					Land to am't $2,000 bid in by Dis't Att'y.
"	James Lackey	County Court Clerk	1868-9	50 55					
"	Wm. Allen	Revenue Collector	1869	135 18					
"	P. H. Starnes	" "	1872	2206 32			1157 86	1048 46	
"	C. M. Bailes	Chancery C't Clerk	1873	3 rep'ts due					
"	P. H. Starnes	Revenue Collector	1875	6336 06				645 00	

"V."—TABULAR STATEMENT, *showing amounts reported due by Delinquents.—Continued.*

County.	Parties' Names.	Office.	Year.	Delinqu'ncy Dec. 19, '76.	Judgm'nt	Interest and Penalty.	Releases and Commissions.	Paym'nts.	Remarks, embracing reports of District Attorneys General.
Haywood	John P. Burns	Revenue Collector	1871	$ 20466 15	$	$	$	$	Plea of non est factum. Petition in Chancery ag'nst estate of J. F. Worsham, dec.
"	Robert Medlin	County Court Clerk.	1875	967 99					
Henderson	C. H. Rogers	Revenue Collector	1868	804 42			77 40	727 02	
"	J. M. Priddy	Circuit Court Clerk.	1869	93 36					
"	Wm. Carroll	Revenue Collector	1875	2849 26		77 32	2213 22	713 36	
Henry	J. C. Leeper	" "	1868	2376 77					No report from Dist. Att'y Gen'l Pierce.
"	H. T. Blanton	" "	1875	6474 55					" " " "
Hickman	J. A. Puckett	" "	1869	2644 81					Motion pending
Humphreys	W. P. R. Batson	" "	1867	1110 69					No report from Att'y General Mulligan.
"	S. H. Spann	" "	1869	2185 38					" " " "
Jackson	F. M. Price	" "	1869	1899 06					No report from Dist. Att'y Gen'l Morgan.
"	"	" "	1870	828 68					" " " "
"	"	" "	1871	4195 31					
"	Z. Vanhoozer	Circuit Court Clerk.	1874	71 90				71 90	Reported and paid $50 additional revenue
"	W. S. Johnson	Revenue Collector	1874	1314 37					No report
"	"	" "	1875	3533 73			207 82		"
James	J. C. Heaton	" "	1873	709 97			93 60	616 37	
Jefferson	S. S. McCuistion	Circuit Court Clerk.	1856–74	960 40				890 00	
"	R. E. Newman	Revenue Collector	1875	1574 32				565 00	
Johnson	A. C. Crosswhite	" "	1870	744 49					
"	"	" "	1871	1326 01					
"	J. F. Shown	" "	1873	742 22				100 00	
"	J. C. Donnelly	" "	1875	1251 80			696 58		
Knox	S. H. Smith	Circuit Court Clerk	1865	10 00					
"	W. R. McBath	" "	1867	24 77					
"	John M. Harris	Revenue Collector	1872	10068 28					
Lauderdale	R W. Greene	" "	1865	15 43					
"	W. P. Pillow	" "	1872	4472 83					Judgment obtained execution issued and returned "nulla bona."
"	"	" "	1873	4842 69					Judgment obtained, execution issued and returned "nulla bona."
"	"	" "	1874	4365 48	768 03		84 41		Judgment in part, Collector gave two bonds
"	Jo. H. Wardlaw	County Court Clerk	1876	159 01	3175 20			1100 00	Claim good.
Lake	R. T. Webb	Revenue Collector	1874	808 40					No report.
"	"	" "	1875	1478 92					" "

Lawrence	T. M. Scott	Revenue Collector	1867	1278 73					No report from Dist. Att'y Gen'l. Fussell
"	"	" "	1868	626 83					
"	Thos. Dunn	" "	1869	302 89					
"	Saml. Weaver	" "	1871	1038 70					
"	"	" "	1872	2781 75					
Lewis	M. D. Brown	" "	1867	400 79					Injunction dissolved. Security doubtful.
Lincoln	J. S. Hobbs	" "	1873	740 39			540 87	199 52	
Macon	M. A Freeman	" "	1871	905 46					No report from Dist. Att'y Gen'l Morgan.
Marion	O. P. Thach	" "	1872	655 05					
Marshall	H. N. Cowden	Clerk and Master	1876	97 75					No report.
Maury	W. C. Allen	Revenue Collector	1865	1659 37					No report from Dist. Att'y Gen'l Fussell.
"	W. B. Kannon	" "	1867	1018 48					This is an error. Account was overpaid in 1869, but balance was brought down on wrong side.
"	John M. Hickey	County Court Clerk.	1874	646 05					No report.
Meigs	A. P. Rowden	" "	1867	321 46					
"	W. E. Smith	Revenue Collector	1869	4143 15				3205 00	Bonds $3,000; cash $205; S. J. R. No. 16, Acts 1877, p. 226.
"	J. F. Guinn	" "	1870	331 20					
"	"	" "	1872	1876 67	377 13			1383 67	
Monroe	Thos. D. Wilson	" "	1875	4347 99				1303 37	Motion pending.
Montgomery	J. F. Fletcher	" "	1866	1493 99					
"	G. C. Breed	County Court Clerk	"	164 82					
"	J. R. Martin	Revenue Collector	1867	3085 63					
"	A. T. Smith	" "	1872	14669 81					
Moore	W. J. Taylor	" "	"	3430 79				3430 79	Closed by direction of H. J. R. No. 30, Acts of 1877, p. 225.
"	E. F. Brown	" "	1875	1789 70		10 00	934 95	864 75	
Morgan	L. H. Mozier	" "	1873	170 39					
McMinn	A. H. Wilson	" "	1869	753 57					
McNairy	J. L. W. Boatman	" "	1867	3288 15					Lands levied on and bid in by State
"	John Kerley	" "	1869	476 37					
"	C. M. Jeans	" "	1872	3443 21			3483 32	3180 00	Compromised under Act 1877, chapter 95.
"	"	" "	1873	3220 11					
"	J. J. Fink	" "	1875	5199 64		480 00	446 35	2408 02	Motion pending.
"	C. Shull	Conuty Court Clerk.	1876	1237 71				1237 71	
Obion	A. H. Patton	Revenue Collector	1869	347 59					
Overton	James Sproule	County Court Clerk.	1867	40 00				40 00	
"	R. C. Hill	Revenue Collector	1875	760 93			158 65		Motion pending.
Polk	A. H. Matlock	" "	1875	1058 89		125 16	834 05	850 08	
Putnam	J. W. Thomas	" "	1873	22 11					No report
"	"	" "	1869	130 05					"
Rhea	W. D. Holloway	" "	1873	282 41	42 70	2 50	2 69	42 51	
"	R. C. Knight	" "	1875	2122 62		240 00		438 50	
Roane	T. J. Littleton	" "	1867	7145 70				6187 50	Cash $80.25, commissions claimed by clk's of Cir. Court $388.10; $6,000 in bonds accepted in settlement by Board of Commissioners, under Act of 1877, chap. 95, and S. J. R. No. 9, March 7, 1877.

"V"—Tabular Statement, *showing amounts reported due by Delinquents—Continued.*

County.	Parties' Names.	Office.	Year.	Delinqu'ncy Dec. 19, 1876	Judgment	Interest and penalty.	Releases and Commissions.	Paym'nts.	Remarks, embracing reports of District Attorneys General.
Roane	I. A. Hill	Revenue Collector	1875	$ 2235 95	$		$...1424 00		
Scott	E. Jeffers	" "	1865	1533 33					Judgments, and reported worthless.
"	"	" "	1866	1594 32					
"	"	" "	1867	2299 83					
"	W. L. Cross	Clerk and Master	1866	10 24					
"	J. M. Newport	" "	1868	8 29					
"	John Thompson	Revenue Collector	1869	188 56					
"	"	" "	1870	502 14					
"	"	" "	1871	775 22				10 13	
"	James Sharp	Circuit Court Clerk	1874	10 13					
"	M. B. Strunk	County Court Clerk	1875	303 12					
Sequatchie	Marion Hixon	Revenue Collector	1866-7	30 82					
Sevier	Nelson Fox	" "	1867	42 33					
"	Lewis Wayland	" "	1869	746 75					
Shelby	Phillip Garvin	" "	1866	5524 08					
"	C. P. Ware	County Court Clerk	1866	2225 29					
"	Phillip Garvin	Revenue Collector	1867	87288 53					
"	Wm. McLean	" "	1868-9	10895 39					$15,000 bonds, $5,095 currency, and balance in Elliott property.
"	"	" "	1870-1	15778 51					
"	Frank Taft	Circuit Court Clerk	1873	304 03					
Smith	Frederick Gibbs	Revenue Collector	1867	9837 00					No report from Dist. Att'y Gen'l Morgan.
"	George Beale	" "	1871	536 96					" " " "
Sullivan	W. C. Snapp	County Court Clerk	1865	404 41					
"	G. L. Yates	" "	1866-7	24 29					
"	John Roller	Revenue Collector	1867	6830 91					
"	A. C. Shipley	" "	1869	3005 45					Compromise pending.
Tipton	J. H. Petty	" "	1866	204 95					Holds Compt. Blackburn's acknowledgement of payment of this exact amount and statement of settlement in full.
"	A. J. Yarbro	" "	1873	3105 31			998 47	2106 8	
Union	Francis Sharp	" "	1871	745 75		88 63	284 88	550 00	
"	J. M. Wilson	" "	1875	590 09		100 00	62 98	284 09	
Washington	I. A. Branscom	" "	1869	3302 87	8796 55		854 44	2942 11	Compromised under Act of 1877, chapter 95.
"	"	" "	1871	5800 15					Land bid in by State at $5,300.
"	"	" "	1872	11221 87					
"	John M. Morrow	" "	1875	5017 28		304 00	1755 14	3566 09	

Wayne	R. J. Cypert	Revenue Collector	1869	65 77					
"	D. S. Skillern	" "	1875	1 87 36		118 10	485 46	1070 00	
"	J. A. Johnston	Circuit Court Clerk.	1876	608 79				608 79	
Weakley	W. H. Carleton	Revenue Collector	1868	9415 77					No report since 1876.
"	"	" "	1869	13963 57					" " "
"	Robert McWhirter	" "	1875	4302 02			1597 02	2705 00	Compromised under Act 1877, chapter 95.
White	J. H. Cameron	" "	1868	896 86					
"	L. B Rose	" "	1869	4035 70					
"	Peter Turney	Clerk and Master	1871	255 94					
"	Peter B. Franks	Revenue Collector	1872	1116 86					Judgment obtained. Application for writ of error pending.
"	"	" "	1873	1658 68					
Williamson	Henry Potts	" "	1865	843 17					No report.
Wilson	A. Y. Armstrong	" "	1869	8188 44					Compromised by and with advice and consent of Governor and Att'y Gen'l. Notes in the hands of A. B. Martin, special Attorney for collection. Past due and no settlement from attorney.
"	G. R. H. Thompson.	" "	1872	1202 48					Balanced. Judgment vs. State. Attorney General advised no appeal.

"VV"—TABULAR STATEMENT *showing amounts due by Delinquents, Dec.* 19, 1878.

COUNTY.	NAME.	Year	Trustee.	Revenue Collector.	County Clerk.	Circuit Clerk.	Chancery Clerk.
Bledsoe	H. M. Higgeons	1871	$	$ 3,570 73	$	$	$
"	J. R. Howard	1878			107 05		
Blount	J. C. Edmonson	1869		7,449 36			
"	R. P. Chandler	1875		4,277 79			
Bradley	J. B. Newton	1867		91 38			
Cannon	Thos. Finley	1878				Report due	
Carter	N. G. Hyder	1875		1,043 95			
"	"	1877	287 75				
Carroll	W. J. Fuqua	1872		4,027 68			
Claiborne	I. N. Ford	1867		44 86			
"	F. L. McVey	1870		363 14			
"	"	1871		541 64			
"	W. H. Cawood	1877	56 89				
Clay	H. G. Tinsley	1873		537 98			
Cocke	W. H. Wood	1867			12 28		
"	Joel Ren	1868		494 61			
Coffee	R. W. Casey	1868		1,998 23			
"	D. W. Tucker	1869		7,470 31			
"	D. McLean	1869				12 50	
"	J. A. Moore	1874				68 25	
Cumberland	Z. H. Goss	1872–3		1,370 34			
"	J. R. Narramore	1873				25 17	
"	J. P. Hamby	1876	210 57				
"	W. C. Baker	1876	1,122 95				
"	"	1877	225 72				

Davidson	P. L. Nichol	1870			1,303 73		
Decatur	J. C. Barrett	1865		60 00			
"	C. P. Spence	1870		141 16			
DeKalb	W. S. Parker	1865		587 23			
Dickson	J. C. Donegan	1872-3		8,810 01			
Dyer	W. W. Biggs	1870		95 06			
"	E. C. Pate	1876	634 64				
"	Zach. G. Watkins	1878			227 13		
Fentress	Wm. Conatser	1869		182 22			
"	S. Hinds	1878			64 76		
"	L. T. Smith	1878				3 reports due.	
Franklin	J. G. Enochs	1871			826 81		
Gibson	C. A. Moore	1865		82 23			
"	James E Wood	1869			1,774 11		
"	R. H. Burns	1869		2,249 13			
raingcr	Eli Cleveland	1875		75 54			
"	Thos. Lathim	1876				140 00	
"	P. M Senter	1878			34 09		
"	Allen S Tate	1878				11 45	
"	"	1878				3 reports due	
Greene	David Fry	1865		6,533 24			
"	John W. Ellis	1873		3,300 79			
"	H A. Wilds	1875-6					Reports due.
Grundy	G. W. Lane	1867		521 60			
"	George Myers	1869		1,702 52			
"	T. C. Abernathy	1877	114 42				
Hamilton	R A. Hunter	1866		338 35			
"	"	1867		2,028 13			
"	"	1868		6,971 72			
"	"	1869		6 555 00			
"	R. N. Guthrie	1869			5,841 93		
"	W. H. Bean	1870		587 24			
"	"	1871		5,208 52			
Hamblen	R. S Lane	1872		442 02			

"VV"—TABULAR STATEMENT *showing amounts due by Delinquents--Continued.*

COUNTIES.	NAMES.	Year.	Trustee.	Revenue Collector.	County Clerk.	Circuit Clerk.	Chancery Clerk.
Hamblen	James Leftwick	1872	$	$	$ 189 48	$	
Hancock	Jesse Alden	1865		1,067 83			
"	J. P. Nichols	1869		319 14			
"	A. J. Cobb	1872		450 17			
"	"	1873		2,025 35			
"	J. P. Nichols	1874		2,492 39			
"	W. J. K Lawson	1875		616 87			
"	W. Y. Campbell	1878				24 38	
Hardeman	J. I. Simpson	1874		3,107 51			
Hardin	E. T. McGee	1867		8,031 03			
Hawkins	J. M. Sizemore	1865		2,181 33			
"	C. M Bails	1866-7		7,863 43			
"	James Lackey	1868-9			50 55		
"	Wm. Allen	1869		135 18			
"	C. M. Bails	1873					3 reports due.
"	P. H. Starnes	1875		5,691 66			
"	Geo. Webb	1876	2 548 48				
"	"	1877	1,235 73				
Haywood	Jno. P. Burns	1871		20,466 15			
"	Robert Medlin	1875			967 99		
Henderson	J. M. Priddy	1869				93 36	
Henry	J. C. Leeper	1868		2,376 77			
"	H. T. Blanton	1875		6,474 55			
"	George S. Russell	1878				374 48	
Hickman	J. A. Puckett	1869		2,644 81			
Houston	J. I. Allman	1876				Report due.	
Humphreys	W. P. R. Batson	1867		1,110 69			
"	S. H. Spann	1869		2,185 38			
Jackson	F. M. Price	1869		1,899 06			

Jackson	F. M. Price	1870		828 68			
"	"	1871		4,195 31			
"	W. S. Johnson	1874		1,314 37			
"	"	1875		3,325 91			
"	T. S. Birdwell	1877	450 83				
Jefferson	S S. McCuistion	1856–74				110 40	
"	R. E. Newman	1875		1,009 32			
Johnson	A. C. Crosswhite	1870		744 49			
"	"	1871		1,326 01			
"	J. F. Shown	1873		642 22			
"	J. C. Donnelly	1875		555 22			
"	"	1876	1,301 51				
"	J. C. Donnelly and R. L. Wilson.	1877	63 73				
"	R. H. Butler	1875–78			Rep. due 78 01		
Knox	S. H. Smith	1865				10 00	
"	W. R. McBath	1867				24 77	
"	J. M. Harris	1872		10,068 28			
"	J. F. J Lewis	1877			732 70		
Lauderdale	R. W. Green	1865		15 43			
"	W. P. Pillow	1872		4,472 83			
"	"	1873		4,842 69			
"	"	1874		5,049 10			
"	Jo H. Wardlaw	1876			3,584 21		
"	A. B. Hearing	1877				92 83	
Lake	R. T. Webb	1874		808 40			
"	"	1875		1,478 92			
"	N. Donaldson	1877	32 87				
Lawrence	T. M. Scott	1867		1,278 73			
"	"	1868		626 83			
"	Thos. Dunn	1869		302 89			
"	Samuel Weaver	1871		1,038 70			
"	"	1872		2,781 75			
Lewis	M. D. Brown	1867		400 79			
"	P. Cooper	1877	21 07				
Macon	M. A. Freeman	1871		905 46			

"VV"—TABULAR STATEMENT *showing amounts due by Delinquents—Continued.*

COUNTIES.	NAME.	Year.	Trustee.	Revenue Collector.	County Clerk	Circuit Clerk.	Chancery Clerk.
Marion	O. P. Thatch	1872		655 05			
Marshall	H. N. Cowden	1876					97 75
"	L. B. Collins	1878				115 05	
Maury	W. C. Allen	1865		1,659 37			
"	J. M. Hickey	1874			646 05		
Meigs	A. P. Rowden	1867			321 46		
"	J. F. Gunn	1870		331 20			
"	"	1872		870 13			
Monroe	Thos. D. Wilson	1875		3,044 62			
Montgomery	J. F. Fletcher	1866		1 493 99			
"	G. C. Breed	1866			104 82		
"	J. R. Martin	1867		3,085 63			
"	A. T. Smith	1872		14,669 81			
Moore	E. Y. Salmon	1877–8					48 76
Morgan	L. H. Mozier	1873		170 39			
"	Wm. Howard	1876	462 21				
"	"	1877	84 80				
"	Jno. Hall	1877			10 01		
McMinn	A. H. Wilson	1869		753 57			
"	Wm. McKenzie	1877	846 63				
McNairy	J. L. W. Boatman	1867		3,288 15			
"	Jno. Kerley	1869		4,756 37			
"	J. J. Fink	1875		2,825 27			
"	Jacob Lowrance	1877	157 25				
"	C. Shull	1877–8			* 333 36		
Obion	A. H. Patton	1869		347 59			
Overton	R C. Hill	1875		602 28			
Putnam	J. W. Thomas	1868		22 11			
"	"	1869		130 05			

Rhea	R. C. Knight	1875		1,924 12			
Roane	I. A. Hill	1875		811 95			
Scott	E. Jeffers	1865		1,533 33			
"	"	1866		1,594 35			
"	"	1867		2,299 83			
"	W. L. Cross	1866					10 24
"	J. M. Newport	1868					8 29
"	John Tompson	1869		188 56			
"	"	1870		502 14			
"	"	1871		775 22			
"	M. B. Strunk	1875			308 12		
Sequatchie	Marion Hixon	1866–7		39 82			
Sevier	Nelson Fox	1867		42 83			
"	Louis Wayland	1869		746 75			
Shelby	Phillip Garvin	1866		5,524 08			
"	C. P. Ware	1866			2,225 29		
"	Phlllip Garvin	1867		87,288 53			
"	Wm. McLean	1868–9		10,895 39			
"	"	1870–1		15,778 51			
"	Frank Taff	1873				304 03	
Smith	Frederick Gibbs	1867		6,837 00			
"	George Beale	1871		586 96			
Sullivan	W. C. Snapp	1865			404 14		
"	G. L. Yates	1866–7			24 29		
"	Jno. Roller	1867		9 830 91			
"	A. C. Shipley	1869		3,005 45			
Tipton	J. B. Yancy and B. F. Locke	1876	5,537 11				
"	B. F. Locke	1877	517 39				
"	R. S. Barrett	1878			557 71		
Union	J. M. Wilson	1875		342 21			
"	C. M. Baker	1877	79 94				
Washington	I. A. Branscomb	1871		5,800 15			
"	"	1872		11,221 87			
"	Jno. M. Morrow	1877	1,442 71				
Wayne	R. J. Cypert	1869		65 77			

"VV"—TABULAR STATEMENT *showing amounts due by Delinquents—Continued.*

COUNTIES.	NAME.	Year.	Trustee.	Revenue Collectors.	County Clerk.	Circuit Clerk.	Chancery Clerk.
Weakley	W. H. Carleton	1868		9,415 77			
"	"	1869		13,963 57			
White	J. H. Cameron	1868		896 86			
"	L. B. Rose	1869		4,035 70			
"	Peter Turney	1871					255 94
"	Peter B. Franks	1872		1,116 86			
"	"	1873		1,658 68			
"	C. D. England	1877	200 32				
Williamson	Henry Potts	1865		843 17			
Wilson	A. Y. Armstrong	1869		8,188 44			
Total			$17,635 52	$ 445,936 70	$ 21,117 78	$ 1,406 67	$ 420 98

* 11 Reports due.

RECAPITULATION.

Trustees	$ 17,635 52	
Revenue Collectors	445,936 70	
County Court Clerks	20,725 08	
Circuit " "	1,406 67	
Chancery " "	420 98	
Total		—$ 486,517 65

1865	$ 14,977 30	
1866	19,209 66	
1867	126,538 60	
1868	33,757 13	
1869	76,998 72	
1870	20,675 35	
1871	45,447 60	
1872	59,775 94	
1873	14,877 64	
1874	13,596 47	
1875	36,001 29	
1876	15,639 43	
1877	6,986 95	
1878	2,035 57	
Total		—$ 486,517 65

"W."—TABULAR STATEMENT *showing the amount and purpose of County and Municipal Taxes levied for the year* 1877, *in the several Counties of the State.*

COUNTIES.	MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.	Ordinary or Current Expenses.	Schools.	Railroads and Bridges.	Public Buildings.	All other Expenses.	TOTAL TAXES LEVIED ON PROPERTY BY	
							County.	Mun'cipality
Anderson	.....	$ 5710 28	$ 1142 06	$ 14846 74	$	$	$ 21699 08	$ .....
	Clinton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bedford (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bell Buckle	25 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 47
	Shelbyville	3063 42	2042 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	5105 07
	Wartrace	392 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	392 00
Benton	.....	2353 62	.....	.....	2824 35	.....	5177 98	.....
Bledsoe	.....	2019 47	1009 74	.....	1346 31	.....	4375 53	.....
Bount	.....	4558 07	4558 07	.....	.....	.....	9116 14	.....
Bradley (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cleveland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campbell	.....	3329 28	1664 64	.....	.....	3329 29	8323 21	.....
	Jacksboro'	135 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135 87
Cannon	.....	3059 08	1223 63	.....	.....	.....	4282 71	.....
	Woodbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carter (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	.....	7871 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	7871 77	.....
	Huntingdon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	McKenzie	269 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	269 13
Cheatham	.....	2807 44	1903 67	.....	.....	.....	5711 11	.....

Claiborne		3526 45					3526 38	
Clay (a)								
Cocke		2452 55	1226 28			2452 55	6131 45	
Coffee		2848 50	2136 37				5984 88	
	Manchester	151 39						151 39
	Tullahoma (a)							
Crockett		6698 45					6698 45	
Cumberland		1959 63	1469 73			1469 72	4899 08	
Davidson		67418 55	22472 85	67418 55			157309 95	
	Edgefield (a)							
	Nashville	119519 40	29879 85	29879 85		59759 70		239038 80
Decatur		1807 60		2711 40		451 89	4970 89	
DeKalb (a)							3326 73	
Dickson		2217 82	1108 91					
	Dickson	109 58					12083 80	109 58
Dyer		9398 51	2685 29					
Fayette		10263 62			16421 80		27095 96	
	Somerville	285 67	410 34		285 67	285 67		857 01
Fentress		2418 58			80 62	1934 86	4837 16	
Franklin (a)			403 10					
Gibson		15059 41			5019 80		30118 81	
	Humboldt	142[illegible] 0[illegible]	10039 60					2294 00
	Milan	1050 00	875 00					1050 00
	Trenton (a)							
Giles		21029 78					23657 50	
	Pulaski	4628 09	2628 72					4628 09
Grainger								
Greene		53[illegible]5 56					10687 12	
Grundy		1180 48	5343 56	429 25			2038 98	
Hamblen		5069 84	429 25	2172 79	1448 53	1448 53	11588 22	
Hamilton		13589 62	1448 53	2717 92	19025 47	2717 92	43486 78	
	Chattanooga	31000 00	5435 56		9687 50	11625 00		52000 00
Hancock		2269 00	9687 50			567 25	3403 50	
Hardeman		6768 09	567 25		6768 09		13536 18	
Hardin		3134 72					3134 72	

(a) No report received.

"W."—TABULAR STATEMENT *showing the amount and purpose of County and Municipal Taxes levied for the year* 1877, *in the several Counties in the State—Continued.*

COUNTIES.	MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.	Ordinary or Current Expenses.	Schools.	Railroads and Bridges.	Public Buildings.	All other Expenses.	TOTAL TAXES LEVIED ON PROPERTY BY	
							County.	Mu'icipality
Hawkins		$ 6602 99	$ 2201 00	$ 4402 00	$	$ 2201 00	$ 15406 99	$
	Rogersville	581 25						581 25
Haywood		13900 82	3475 20		3475 20		20851 22	
	Brownsville (a)							
Henderson		5921 86					5921 86	
	Lexington	200 18						200 18
Henry		5009 74			2504 87		7514 61	
Hickman		3075 26	1537 63	1537 63			6150 52	
Houston		1616 00	606 00			808 00	3030 00	
Humphreys		1538 65			4103 20		5641 85	
Jackson		3803 33	1901 66		570 49		6275 49	
James		1937 66	968 83				2906 49	
Jefferson (a)								
	Dandridge	216 04						216 04
Johnson		3375 81	912 38				4288 19	
Knox		24093 31	8031 11	16062 21			48186 63	
	Knoxville	6908 96	7700 00	7609 00	1872 00	12000 00		36089 96
Lake (a)								
Lauderdale (a)								
Lawrence		3376 21	1125 40				4501 61	
Lewis		814 27	180 95				995 22	
Lincoln		6187 54	4125 02				10312 56	

Loudon		$ 3626 90	$2176 14	$	$	$	$ 5803 04	$
Macon		1337 17	1782 89			891 44	4011 50	
McMinn (a)								
	Athens	1358 15						1358 15
McNairy		7615 46					7615 46	
Madison (a)								
	Jackson	12922 35						12922 35
Marion		3871 78	2581 19	1290 39			7743 56	
	Jasper	400 00						400 00
Marshall		13460 94		10095 70			23556 64	
Maury		19832 27	1525 40				21357 67	
	Columbia (a)							
Meigs		2678 39			535 68		3214 07	
Monroe		4183 65	2091 82				6275 47	
Montgomery		9621 39	2405 35	16837 43			28864 17	
	Clarksville	7779 68	1555 93	10113 57				19449 19
Moore		2158 88	925 23				3084 11	
	Lynchburg	195 20						195 20
Morgan		1528 24	382 06		1146 18	382 06	3438 54	
Obion		10240 02	12288 03	10240 02			32768 07	
	Troy	160 00						160 00
	Union City	1248 00						1248 00
Overton		3022 84			377 85	377 85	3778 54	
Perry		1677 24					1677 24	
Polk		3549 14	1014 04				4563 18	
Putnam		3981 54					3981 54	
Rhea		3147 29	1049 09				4196 38	
Roane		8828 29	3310 60				12138 89	
Robertson		6559 68					6559 68	
Rutherford		10605 92	7070 62				17676 54	
	Murfreesboro (a)							
Scott		1360 95			2722 04		4082 99	
Sequatchie		1079 92	269 98				1349 90	
Sevier		5404 14	2026 52				7430 66	
	Sevierville	99 36						99 36

(a) No report received.

"W."—TABULAR STATEMENT *showing the amount and purpose of County and Municipal Taxes levied for the year* 1877, *in the several Counties of the State—Continued.*

COUNTIES.	MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.	Ordinary or Current Expenses.	Schools.	Railroads and Bridges.	Public Buildings.	All other Expenses.	TOTAL TAXES LEVIED ON PROPERTY BY	
							County.	Mu'icipality
Shelby		$ 88999 09	$ 12714 15	$ 25428 30	$	$ 63570 78	$ 190712 32	$
	Memphis	171589 05	9031 05			451550 12		632170 17
Smith		5792 47			5792 47		11584 94	
Stewart		1866 45	2488 60				4355 05	
Sullivan		8449 09				4224 55	12673 64	
	Bristol	1251 01				781 88		2032 89
Sumner		8030 51	6022 88	16061 03		4015 25	34129 68	
	Gallatin	2465 92						2465 92
Tipton		9591 13	2397 78				11988 91	
	Covington	1293 60						1293 60
Trousdale		3674 04			3214 79		6888 83	
	Hartsville	250 00						250 00
Unicoi		625 77	156 44			1251 54	2033 75	
Union		2980 65	745 16				3725 81	
Van Buren		600 27	228 79			307 29	1136 35	
Warren (a)								
Washington		5266 60	1755 53	7022 14			14014 27	
Wayne		2919 93			1751 95		4671 88	
Weakley		10109 18					10109 18	
White		4391 52	1097 88		1317 45	329 36	7136 21	

Williamson		$ 11718 96	$ 5856 98	$	$	$	$ 17570 94	$
	Franklin	2675 80						2675 80
Wilson		10403 56		15605 33			26008 89	
	Lebanon							
Total		$992451 23	$229505 38	$262481 28	$ 92291 31	$628733 50	$1160995 80	$1044467 82

(a) No report received.

"W."—TABULAR STATEMENT *showing the amount and purpose of County and Municipal Taxes levied for the year* 1877, *in the several Counties of the State—Continued.*

COUNTIES.	MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.	Ordinary or Current Expenses.	Schools.	Railroads and Bridges.	Public Buildings.	All other Expenses.	TOTAL TAXES LEVIED ON PROPERTY BY	
							County.	Mu'icipality
Shelby		$ 88999 09	$ 12714 15	$ 25428 30	$	$ 63570 78	$ 190712 32	$
	Memphis	171589 05	9031 05			451550 12		632170 17
Smith		5792 47			5792 47		11584 94	
Stewart		1866 45	2488 60				4355 05	
Sullivan		8449 09				4224 55	12673 64	
	Bristol	1251 01				781 88		2032 89
Sumner		8030 51	6022 88	16061 03		4015 25	34129 68	
	Gallatin	2465 92						2465 92
Tipton		9591 13	2397 78				11988 91	
	Covington	1293 60						1293 60
Trousdale		3674 04			3214 79		6888 83	
	Hartsville	250 00						250 00
Unicoi		625 77	156 44			1251 54	2033 75	
Union		2980 65	745 16				3725 81	
Van Buren		600 27	228 79			307 29	1136 35	
Warren (a)								
Washington		5266 60	1755 53	7022 14			14014 27	
Wayne		2919 93			1751 95		4671 88	
Weakley		10109 18					10109 18	
White		4391 52	1097 88		1317 45	329 36	7136 21	

Williamson		$ 11718 96	$ 5856 98	$	$	$	$ 17570 94	$
	Franklin	2675 80						2675 80
Wilson		10403 56		15605 33			26008 89	
	Lebanon							
Total		$992451 23	$229505 38	$262481 28	$ 92291 31	$628733 50	$1160995 80	$1044467 82

(a) No report received.

"X"—TABULAR STATEMENT, *showing the amount and purpose of County and Municipal taxes levied for the year* 1878, *in the several counties of the State.*

COUNTIES.	MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.	Ordinary or Current Expenses.	Schools.	Railroads and Bridges.	Public Buildings.	All other Expenses.	TOTAL TAXES LEVIED ON PROPERTY BY	
							County.	Mu'icipality
Anderson		$ 5575 71	$ 2230 28	$ 13381 70			$ 24543 69	
Bedford (a)								
	Bell Buckle	75 15						$ 75 15
	Shelbyville	5121 82	2048 73					7170 55
	Wartrace	280 00						280 00
Benton		2277 98			$ 2733 57		5011 55	
Bledsoe		1811 99	603 99				2415 98	
Blount		6091 75	4351 25				10443 00	
Bradley (a)								
	Cleveland (a)							
Campbell		3151 21				$ 1575 60	4726 81	
	Jacksboro	114 19						114 19
Cannon		4024 95	1149 98				5174 93	
	Woodbury							
Carter								
Carroll		5799 08					5799 08	
	Huntingdon (a)							
	McKenzie	201 28						201 28
Cheatham		2726 52	1817 68				4544 20	
Claiborne		3069 86	438 55				3508 41	
Clay (a)								
Cocke		2410 31	1205 16			3615 46	7230 93	

Coffee		3251 73	1951 09				5202 92	
	Manchester	171 12						171 12
	Tullahoma (a)							
Crockett		6382 21					6382 21	
Cumberland		1603 10	1202 [illegible]		801 55		3606 98	
Davidson		63021 67	21007 2[illegible]	63021 67			147050 57	
	Edgefield (a)							
	Nashville	111272 25	27818 06	27818 06		55636 13		222544 50
Decatur		1239 54		413 18		1239 54	2892 26	
DeKalb (a)								
Dickson		2161 12	1080 56		2161 12		5402 80	
	Dickson	52 98						52 98
Dyer		10388 04	5194 00				15582 04	
Fayette		8975 02	359 00		10770 03		20104 05	
	Somerville	284 56			284 56	284 56		853 68
Fentress		1681 67			84 08	3699 67	5465 42	
Franklin (a)								
Gibson		19399 78	9699 88		4849 94		33949 60	
	Humboldt	1420 00	875 00					2295 00
	Milan	1050 00						1050 00
	Trenton (a)							
Giles		19564 42	4891 11				24455 53	
	Pulaski	4661 82						4661 82
Grainger		4934 99					4934 99	
Greene		6407 17	5125 74				11532 91	
Grundy		1615 60	807 80	605 81			3029 24	
Hamblen		4533 78	1295 36	1943 05	1295 36	1295 36	10362 91	
Hamilton		10282 38	5141 20	1285 30	12853 00	1285 30	30847 18	
	Chattanooga	32062 50	8906 25		5343 75	10687 50		57000 00
Hancock		2116 32	529 08			529 08	3174 48	
Hardeman		6264 59	3132 30				9396 89	
Hardin		3024 38					3024 38	

(a) No report received.

"X"—TABULAR STATEMENT, *showing the amount and purpose of County and Municipal taxes levied for the year* 1878, *in the several counties of the State.*

UNTIES.	MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.	Ordinary or Current Expenses.	Schools.	Railroads and Bridges.	Public Buildings.	All other Expenses.	TOTAL TAXES LEVIED ON PROPERTY BY	
							County.	Mu'icipality
		$ 5575 71	$ 2230 28	$ 13381 70			$ 24543 69	
	Bell Buckle	75 15						$ 75 15
	Shelbyville	5121 82	2048 73					7170 55
	Wartrace	280 00						280 00
		2277 98			$ 2733 57		5011 55	
		1811 99	603 99				2415 98	
		6091 75	4351 25				10443 00	
	land (a)							
		3151 21				$ 1575 60	4726 81	
		114 19						114 19
		[illegible] 95	1149 98				5174 93	
							5799 08	
								201 28
							[illegible] 20	

"X" TABULAR STATEMENT *showing the amount and purpose of County and Municipal taxes, levied for the year* 1878, *in the several counties of the State—Continued*

COUNTIES.	MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.	Ordinary or Current Expenses.	Schools.	Railroads and Bridges.	Public Buildings.	All other Expenses.	TOTAL TAXES LEVIED ON PROPERTY BY	
							County.	Mu'icipality
Hawkins		6134 34	2044 78	2862 70		5316 43	$ 16358 25	
	Rogersville	581 25						581 25
Haywood		12153 74	3038 43	3038 43			18230 60	
	Brownsville (a)							
Henderson		5501 05					5501 05	
[illegible]	Lexington	200 18						200 18
Henry		5945 55		2378 22	3567 33		11891 10	
Hickman		2520 53	1260 27	1260 27			5041 07	
Houston		1530 29	573 86			956 43	3060 59	
Humphreys		1437 27			3832 73		5270 00	
Jackson		3044 62	845 72			2029 83	5920 06	
James		1992 58	569 30		1423 27		3985 15	
Jefferson (a)								
	Dandridge	216 01						216 04
Johnson		2689 07	1120 44				3809 51	
Knox		27608 78	11832 33	7888 22			47329 33	
	Knoxville	3099 00	7500 00	7529 00	1872 00	12000 00		32000 00
Lake (a)								
Lauderdale (a)								
Lawrence		3980 91	995 22				4976 14	
Lewis		885 75					885 75	

Lincoln		3892 44	5838 66	7784 88			17515 98	
Loudon		3468 30	2080 98			1387 32	6936 60	
Macon		1195 85				797 23	1993 08	
McMinn (a)								
	Athens	1159 20						1159 20
McNairy		6947 82					6947 82	
Madison (a)								
	Jackson	11724 06				3908 02		15632 08
Marion		2652 72	2122 17	1061 09	530 54		6366 52	
Marshall		12625 08		9468 81			22093 89	
Maury		25568 01	2191 54				27759 55	
	Columbia (a)							
Meigs		2410 07					2410 07	
Monroe		3979 95	1989 97				5969 92	
Montgomery		9294 17	6970 62	13941 25			30206 04	
	Clarksville	7752 72	1550 54	10078 54				19381 80
Moore		2358 97	884 61				3243 38	
	Lynchburg	195 20						195 20
Morgan		2034 23	508 55		2034 23	1017 11	5594 12	
Obion		7725 16	7725 16	7725 16			23175 48	
	Troy	160 00						160 00
	Union City	375 00				1125 00		1500 00
Overton		3042 35	760 58			760 58	4563 51	
Perry		1994 83					1994 83	
Polk		2148 74	716 24				2864 98	
Putnam		3506 51				876 65	4383 26	
Rhea		2867 38	819 25				3686 13	
Roane		7870 90	2951 58				10822 48	
Robertson		3192 37					3192 37	
Rutherford		16793 69	6717 47				23511 16	
	Murfreesboro (a)							
Scott		1296 94			648 47		1945 42	
Sequatchie		937 91	234 47				1172 39	
Sevier		5134 91	1925 59				7060 50	

(a) No report received.

"X" TABULAR STATEMENT, *showing the amount and purpose of County and Municipal taxes, levied for the year* 1878, *in the several counties of the State—Continued.*

COUNTIES.	MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.	Ordinary or Current Expenses.	Schools.	Railroads and Bridges.	Public Buildings.	All other Expenses.	TOTAL TAXES LEVIED ON PROPERTY BY	
							County.	Mu'icipality
	Sevierville	$ 94 07	$	$	$	$	$	$ 94 07
Shelby		84875 11	12125 02	12125 02		24250 03	133375 18	
	Memphis	154374 68	8576 37			351631 21		514582 26
Smith		8600 73	2866 91				11467 64	
Stewart		3148 22	2518 58				5666 80	
Sullivan		7903 20				3951 60	11854 80	
	Bristol	1215 28				759 55		1974 83
Sumner		8087 38	6065 53	16174 77		4043 69	34371 37	
	Gallatin	2739 08						2739 08
Tipton		9087 74		4543 87		2271 93	15903 54	
	Covington	1293 60						1293 60
Trousdale		2375 49	791 82		3167 32		6334 62	
	Hartsville	300 00						300 00
Unicoi		602 37	150 59			752 96	1505 92	
Union		2771 62	692 90		1732 26		5196 78	
Van Buren		796 52	220 75			196 85	1214 11	
Warren (a)								
Washington		6728 84	1682 22	5046 66			13457 76	
Wayne		3311 85					3311 85	
Weakley		9766 61					9766 61	

White		4104 28	2052 14		1026 07		7182 49	
Williamson		11005 52	5502 76				16508 28	
Wilson	Franklin	2927 21						2927 21
		14897 04		24828 38			39725 42	
	Lebanon							
Total		$949717 90	$231000 53	$246204 04	$ 61011 18	$497880 62	$1094307 19	$ 891407 08

(a) No report received.

"Y."—TABULAR STATEMENT *showing the amount of taxable property in the seveval Counties, Cities and Towns of the State, together with the aggregate amount of taxes levied thereon for State, County and Municipal purposes, for the year* 1877.

COUNTIES.	Assessed Valuation of all Property.	State Tax, 10c. per $100.	COUNTY TAX.		School Tax of 10c. per $100 paid into County Treasury.	CITIES AND TOWNS		Total Taxes.
			Rate per $100.	Amount.		Assessed Valuation.	Municipal Tax.	
Anderson	$ 1142057	$ 1142 05	$ 1 90	$ 21699 08	$ 1142 05	(b)	$	$ 23983 18
Bedford (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ 634040	5523 17	5523 17
Benton	941452	941 45	55	5177 98	941 45	(b)	.....	7060 88
Bledsoe	673159	673 15	65	4375 53	673 15	(b)	.....	5721 83
Blount	1823230	1823 23	50	9116 14	1823 23	(b)	.....	12762 60
Bradley (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campbell	832321	832 32	1 00	8323 21	832 32	38820	135 87	10123 72
Cannon	1223635	1223 63	35	4282 72	1223 63	.....	.....	6729 98
Carter (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	3148710	3148 71	25	7871 77	3148 71	134565	269 13	14438 32
Cheatham	951836	951 83	60	5711 11	951 83	(b)	.....	7614 77
Claiborne	881614	881 61	40	3526 45	881 61	(b)	.....	5289 67
Clay (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cocke	1226277	1226 27	50	6131 38	1226 27	(a)	.....	8583 92
Coffee	1424253	1424 25	35	5984 88	1424 25	60556	151 39	8984 77
Crockett	1674612	1674 61	40	6698 45	1674 61	(b)	.....	10047 67
Cumberland	489908	489 90	1 00	4899 08	489 90	(b)	.....	5878 88
Davidson	22472850	22472 85	70	157309 95	22472 85	11951940	239038 80	441294 45

Decatur	$ 903799	$ 903 79	$ 55	$ 4970 89	$ 903 79	(b)	$	$ 6778 47
DeKalb (a)								
Dickson	1108909	1108 90	30	3326 72	1108 90	27645	55 29	5599 81
Dyer	2685290	2685 29	45	12083 80	2685 29	(a)		17454 38
Fayette	4105450	4105 45	66	27095 97	4105 45	285670	857 01	36163 88
Fentress	403097	403 09	1 20	4837 16	403 09	(b)		5643 34
Franklin (a)								
Gibson	5019802	5019 80	60	30118 31	5019 80	700000	3345 00	43502 91
Giles	5257444	5257 44	45	23657 50	5257 44	925618	4628 09	38800 47
Grainger	1226277	1226 27	35	4291 97	1226 27	(b)		6744 51
Greene	2671780	2671 80	40	10687 12	2671 80	(a)		16030 72
Grundy	429251	429 25	47½	2038 98	429 25	(b)		2897 48
Hamblen	1448528	1448 52	80	11588 22	1448 52	(a)		14485 26
Hamilton	5435847	5435 85	80	43486 78	5435 85	3875000	62000 00	116357 48
Hancock	567250	567 25	60	3403 50	567 25	(b)		4538 00
Hardeman	3384045	3384 04	40	13536 18	3384 04	(a)		20304 26
Hardin	1567360	1567 36	20	3134 72	1567 36	(b)		6269 44
Hawkins	2201248	2201 48	70	15408 73	2201 48	135975	581 25	20392 94
Haywood	3475205	3475 20	60	20851 22	3475 20	(a)		27801 62
Henderson	1973952	1973 95	30	5921 86	1973 95	50045	200 18	9869 76
Henry	2504870	2504 87	30	7514 61	2504 87	(a)		12524 35
Hickman	1537632	1537 63	40	6150 52	1537 63	(b)		9225 78
Houston	404006	404 00	75	3030 00	404 00	(b)		3838 00
Humphreys	1025799	1025 79	40	4003 20	1025 79	(b)		6054 78
Jackson	950832	950 83	66	6275 49	950 83	(b)		8177 15
James	645887	645 88	45	2906 49	645 88	(b)		4198 45
Jefferson (a)						141175	216 04	216 04
Johnson	456190	456 19	94	4288 18	456 19	(b)		5200 56
Knox	8031105	8031 10	60	48186 63	8031 10	3608996	36089 96	100338 79
Lake (a)						(b)		
Lauderdale (a)						(b)		
Lawrence	1125406	1125 40	40	4501 62	1125 40	(b)		6752 42
Lewis	180949	180 94	55	995 22	180 94	(b)		1357 10
Lincoln	4125027	4125 02	25	10312 56	4125 02	(a)		18562 60
Loudon	1449559	1449 55	40	5798 23	1449 55	(b)		8697 33

(a) No report received. (b) No Municipal Government or no taxes levied.

"Y."—TABULAR STATEMENT *showing the amount of taxable property, etc.—Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Assessed Valuation of all Property.	State Tax, 10c. per $100.	COUNTY TAX.		School Tax of 10c. per $100, paid into County Treasury.	CITIES AND TOWNS.		Total Tax.
			Rate per $100.	Amount.		Assessed Valuation.	Municipal Tax.	
Macon	$ 891446	$ 891 44	$ 45	$ 4011 50	$ 891 46	(b)	$	$ 5794 38
McMinn (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	339514	1855 10	1855 10
McMairy	1903867	1903 86	40	7615 46	1903 86	(b)	.....	11423 22
Madison (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1722981	12922 67	12922 67
Marion	1290593	1290 59	60	7743 56	1290 59	(b)	.....	10324 74
Marshall	3365235	3365 23	70	23556 64	3365 23	(b)	.....	30277 10
Maury	7627027	7627 02	28	21357 67	7627 02	(a)	.....	36611 71
Meigs	1071355	1071 35	30	3214 07	1071 35	(b)	.....	5356 77
Monroe	2091828	2091 82	30	6273 84	2091 82	(b)	.....	8457 48
Montgomery	4810695	4810 69	60	28864 17	4810 69	1555935	19449 19	57934 74
Moore	616824	616 82	50	3084 11	616 82	48800	195 20	4612 95
Morgan	382060	382 06	90	3438 54	382 06	(b)	.....	4202 66
Obion	4096009	4096 00	80	32768 07	4096 00	472000	1096 00	42060 07
Overton	755710	755 71	50	3778 55	755 71	(b)	.....	5289 97
Perry	838622	838 62	20	1677 24	838 62	(b)	.....	3354 48
Polk	1014039	1014 03	45	4563 17	1014 03	(b)	.....	6591 23
Putnam	995385	995 38	40	3981 54	995 38	(b)	.....	5972 30
Rhea	1049099	1049 09	40	4196 39	1049 09	(b)	.....	6294 57
Roane	2207072	2207 07	55	12138 89	2207 07	(b)	.....	16353 03
Robertson	3279840	3279 84	20	6559 68	3279 84	(b)	.....	13119 36
Rutherford	7070616	7070 61	25	17676 54	7070 61	(a)	.....	31817 86
Scott	340249	340 24	1 20	4082 99	340 24	(b)	.....	4773 47
Sequatchie	269980	269 98	50	1349 90	269 98	(b)	.....	1889 86
Sevier	1351035	1351 03	55	7430 66	1351 03	39744	99 36	10232 08

Shelby	$ 25428309	$ 25428 30	$ 75	$ 190712 32	$ 25428 30	$ 18062005	$ 632170 17	$ 853739 09
Smith	2896236	2896 23	40	11584 94	2896 23	(b)	.....	17367 40
Stewart	1244299	1244 29	35	4355 05	1244 29	(b)	.....	6843 63
Sullivan	2112274	2112 27	60	12673 63	2112 27	312753	2032 89	18931 06
Sumner	4015259	4015 25	85	34129 70	4015 25	553729	2114 92	44275 12
Tipton	2397783	2397 78	50	11988 91	2397 78	173480	1293 60	18078 07
Trousdale	918511	918 51	75	6888 83	918 51	100000	250 00	8975 85
Unicoi	156442	156 44	1 30	2033 74	156 44	(b)	.....	2346 62
Union	745163	745 16	50	3725 81	745 16	(b)	.....	5216 13
Van Buren	227269	227 26	50	1136 35	227 26	(b)	.....	1690 82
Warren (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	1755534	1755 53	80	14044 27	1755 53	(a)	.....	17555 34
Wayne	1168970	1168 97	40	4675 88	1168 97	(b)	.....	7013 82
Weakley	3356929	3356 92	30	10109 18	3356 92	(b)	.....	16823 02
White	1097880	1097 88	65	7136 21	1097 88	(b)	.....	9331 97
Williamson	5856980	5856 98	30	17570 94	5856 98	668949	2675 80	31960 70
Wilson	5201778	5201 77	50	26008 89	5201 77	(a)	.....	36412 43
Total	$210555427	$210555 43	55 1-10	$ 1160995 80	$210555 43	$ 46619065	$ 1044467 82	$ 2626574 48

(a) No report received. (b) No Municipal Government or no taxes levied.

	State Tax Levy	10 cents per $100.
Average	County " "	55 1-10 " " "
"	Municipal Tax Levy	2.24 " " "
"	Total levy for all purposes—State, County and Municipal	1.24 7-10 " " "

"Z." TABULAR STATEMENT *showing the amount of taxable property in the several Counties, Cities and Towns of the State, together with the aggregate amount of taxes levied thereon for State, County and Municipal purposes, for the year* 1878.

COUNTIES.	Assessed Valuation of all property.	State Tax 10c per $100.00.	COUNTY TAX.		School Tax of 10c. per $100 paid into County Treasury.	CITIES AND TOWNS.		Total Tax.
			Rate per $100.	AMOUNT.		Assessed Valuation.	Municipal Tax.	
Anderson	$ 1115142	1115 14	$ 1 90	$ 24543 69	$ 1115 14	.....	(b)	$ 26773 97
Bedford (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ 509806	$ 74252 70	7425 70
Benton	911191	911 19	55	5011 55	911 19	.....	(b)	6833 83
Bledsoe	603996	603 99	40	2415 98	603 99	.....	"	3623 96
Blount	1740500	1740 50	60	10443 00	1740 50	.....	"	13924 00
Bradley (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campbell	787803	787 80	60	4726 81	787 80	38065	114 19	6416 60
Cannon	1149986	1149 98	45	5174 93	1149 98	.....	.....	7474 89
Carter (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	2899539	2899 54	20	5799 07	2899 54	100640	201 28	11800 44
Cheatham	908840	908 84	50	4544 20	908 84	.....	(b)	5326 09
Claiborne	877104	877 10	40	3508 41	877 10	.....	"	5262 61
Clay (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cocke	1205155	1205 15	60	7230 93	1205 15	.....	(a)	9641 23
Coffee	1300732	1300 73	40	5202 92	1300 73	68448	171 12	7975 50
Crockett	1595553	1595 55	40	6382 21	1595 55	.....	(b)	9573 91
Cumberland	400776	400 77	90	3606 98	400 77	.....	"	4408 52
Davidson	21007225	21007 22	70	14705057	21007 22	11127225	222544 50	411609 51

Decatur	$ 826360	$ 826 36	$ 85	$ 2892 26	$ 826 36		(b)	4554 98
DeKalb (a)								
Dickson	1080562	1080 56	50	5402 81	1080 56	26490	52 98	7616 91
Dyer	2597004	2597 00	60	15582 04	2597 00		(a)	20776 04
Fayette	3590010	3590 01	56	20104 05	3590 01	284560	854 56	28138 63
Fentress	420417	420 41	130	5465 42	420 41		(b)	6306 24
Franklin (a)								
Gibson	4849942	4849 94	70	33949 60	4849 94	650000	3345 00	46994 48
Giles	4891106	4891 10	50	24455 53	4891 10	776970	4661 82	38899 55
Grainger	1233748	1233 75	40	4934 99	1233 75		(b)	7402 49
Greene	2562870	2562 87	45	11532 91	2562 87		(a)	16658 65
Grundy	403899	403 90	75	3029 24	403 90		(b)	3837 04
Hamblen	1295365	1295 36	80	10362 92	1295 36		(a)	12953 64
Hamilton	5141198	5114 20	60	30847 18	5114 20	3562500	57000 00	98075 58
Hancock	529080	529 08	60	3174 48	529 08		(b)	4232 64
Hardeman	3132296	3132 30	30	9396 89	3132 30		(a)	15661 49
Hardin	1512190	1512 19	20	3024 38	1512 19		(b)	6048 76
Hawkins	2044782	2044 78	80	16358 25	2044 78	135975	581 25	21029 06
Haywood	3038435	3038 43	60	18230 61	3038 43		(a)	24307 47
Henderson	1833683	1833 68	30	5501 05	1833 68	50045	200 18	9369 09
Henry	2378220	2378 22	50	11891 10	2378 22		(a)	16646 54
Hickman	1485163	1485 16	40	5041 07	1485 16		(b)	8011 39
Houston	382574	382 57	80	3060 00	382 57		"	3825 14
Humpherys	958182	958 18	40	3832 73	958 18		"	5749 09
Jackson	845725	845 72	70	5920 07	845 72		"	7711 51
James	569309	569 30	70	3985 15	569 30		"	5123 75
Jefferson (a)						141175	216 04	216 04
Johnson	448179	448 18	85	3809 52	448 18		(b)	4705 68
Knox	7888223	7888 22	60	47329 33	7888 22	3200000	32000 00	94105 77
Lake (a)							(b)	
Lauderdale (a)							"	
Lawrence	995228	995 23	50	4976 14	995 23		"	6966 60
Lewis	177150	177 15	50	885 75	177 15		"	1240 05
Lencoln	3892444	3892 44	45	17515 98	3892 44		(a)	25306 86
Loudon	1387320	1387 32	50	6936 60	1387 32		(b)	9711 24

(a) No Report received. (b) No Municipal Goverment or taxes levied.

"Z." TABULAR STATEMENT *showing amount of taxable property, etc.—Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Assessed Valuation on all property.	State Tax 10c per $100.00.	COUNTY TAX.		School Tax of 10c per $100 paid into County Treasury.	CITIES AND TOWNS.		Total Tax.
			Rate per $100.	AMOUNT.		Assessed Valuation.	Municipal Tax.	
Macon	797236	797 24	25	1993 08	$ 797 24	.....	(b)	$ 3587 56
McMinn (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	289802	1610 15	1610 15
McNairy	1736955	1736 24	40	6947 82	1736 24	.....	(b)	10420 30
Madison (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1563209	15632 09	15632 09
Marion	1061087	1061 09	60	6366 52	1061 09	.....	(b)	8488 70
Marshall	3156270	3156 27	70	22093 89	3156 27	.....	"	28407 43
Maury	7305149	7305 15	38	27759 55	7305 15	.....	(a)	42369 85
Meigs	956038	656 04	20	1912 08	956 04	.....	(b)	3824 16
Monroe	1990639	1990 64	30	5969 92	1990 64	.....	"	9951 20
Montgomery	4647085	4647 08	65	30206 05	4647 08	1550545	19381 80	58882 01
Noore	589743	589 74	65	3243 38	589 74	48800	195 20	4617 06
Morgan	508558	508 54	1 10	5594 13	508 54	.....	(b)	6611 21
Obion	3862580	3862 58	60	23175 48	3862 58	535000	1285 00	32185 64
Overton	760589	760 59	60	4563 53	760 59	.....	(b)	6084 71
Perry	797931	797 93	25	1994 83	797 93	.....	"	3590 39
Polk	716249	716 25	40	2864 98	716 25	.....	"	4297 48
Putnam	876653	876 65	50	4383 26	876 65	.....	"	6136 56
Rhea	819261	819 26	45	3686 13	819 26	.....	"	5324 65
Roane	1967726	1967 72	55	10822 49	1967 70	.....	"	14757 93
Robertson	3192370	3192 37	10	3192 37	3192 37	.....	"	9577 11
Rutherford	6717475	6717 47	35	23511 16	6717 47	.....	(a)	36946 10
Scott	324236	324 23	60	1945 42	324 23	.....	(b)	2593 88
Sequatche	234478	234 48	50	1172 39	234 48	.....	"	1641 35
Sevier	1283729	1283 73	55	7060 51	1283 73	37628	94 07	9722 04

Shelby	$ 24250003	$ 24250 03	$ 55	133375 18	$ 24250 03	$ 17152742	$ 514582 26	$ 696457 50
Smith	2866910	2866 91	40	11467 64	2866 91	.....	(b)	17201 56
Stewart	1259289	1259 29	45	5666 80	1259 29	.....	"	8155 38
Sullivan	1976800	1975 80	60	11854 80	1975 80	303820	1974 83	17781 23
Sumner	4013691	4043 69	85	34371 37	4043 69	609770	2739 09	45197 84
Tipton	2271935	2271 93	70	15903 54	2271 93	173480	1293 60	21741 00
Trousdale	821828	821 83	80	6334 62	821 83	100000	300 00	8278 28
Unicoi	150592	150 59	1 00	1505 92	150 59	.....	(b)	1807 10
Union	692905	692 90	75	5196 78	692 90	.....	"	6582 58
Van Buren	220748	220 75	55	1214 11	220 75	.....	"	1555 61
Warren (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	1682221	1682 22	80	13457 76	1682 22	.....	(a)	16822 20
Wayne	1103951	1103 95	30	3311 85	1103 95	.....	(b)	5519 75
Weakley	3255537	3255 54	30	9766 61	3255 54	.....	"	16277 69
White	1026070	1026 07	70	7182 49	1026 07	.....	"	9234 63
Williamson	5502763	5502 76	30	16508 28	5502 76	650491	2927 21	30441 01
Wilson	4965676	4965 67	80	39725 41	4965 67	.....	(a)	39725 41
Total	$198581706	$198581 70	55 1-10	$ 1094307 19	$198581 70	$ 43687186	$ 891407 08	$ 2382877 67

(a) No Report received. (b) No Municipal Goverment or taxes levied.

State Tax Levy	10 cents per $100
Average County " "	55 1-10 " " "
" Municipal " "	204 " " "
" Total levy of State, County and Municipal taxes	119 " " "

"ZZ"—TABULAR STATEMENT *showing the Bonded and other Indebtedness of the several Counties, including Cities and Towns, in the State of Tennessee.*

COUNTIES.	MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.	BOND INDEBTEDNESS.			Total Bond Indebtedness.	All Other Indebtedness.	TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS.	
		Railroad Aid.	Other Purposes.	Interest Unpaid.			Counties.	Municipl'ts.
Anderson			$97500		$97500		$97500	*b*
Bedford *a*								
	Bellbuckle							
	Shelbyvile		10300		10300			$10300
	Wartrace							*b*
Benton						$800	800	*b*
Bledsoe							*c*	*b*
Blount		1200 00		10800	130800	2500	133300	*b*
Bradley *a*								
	Cleveland							*a*
Campbell						6008	6008	
	Jacksboro					92		92
Cannon *a*						2929	2929	
	Woodburg							*b*
Carter								*b*
Carroll							*c*	
	Huntingdon							*b*
	McKenzie							*b*
Cheatham			300	75	375		375	*b*

Claiborne								b
Clay a								b
Cocke						2313	2313	b
Coffee							c	b
	Manchester							b
	Tullahoma							b
Crockett						8500	8500	b
Cumberland						1400	1400	b
Davidson			223000		223000	206000	42900 0	b
	Edgefield							a
	Nashville	184000	1227500		1411500	301184		1712684
Decatur						1290	1290	
DeKalb a								b
Dickson							c	b
	Dickson							
Dyer						11800	11800	b
Fayette			3421		3421	15000	18421	a
	Somerville					467		
Fentress						5821	5821	b
Franklin a								a
Gibson			7800	3500	11300	24688	35988	
	Humboldt		2300		2300	1000		3300
	Milan	27000			27000			27000
	Trenton							a
Giles			10518		10518	4927	15445	
	Pulaski					4500		4500
Grainge							c	b
Greene						7000	7000	a
Grundy						2500	2500	b
Hamblen		8500			8500	4500	13000	a
Hamilton							c	
	Chattanooga	10000	18200	12596	40796	46493		87289
Hancock						1300	1300	b
Hardeman							c	a
Hardin							c	b

a No report received. b No municipal debt. c No county debt.

"ZZ"—TABULAR STATEMENT *showing the Bonded and other Indebtedness of the several Counties, including Cities and Towns, in the State of Tennessee.—Continued.*

COUNTIES.	MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.	BOND INDEBTEDNESS.			Total Bond Indebtedness.	All Other Indebtedness.	TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS.	
		Railroad Aid.	Other Purposes.	Interest Unpaid.			Counties.	Municipal'ts.
Hawkins		$39200		$3270	$42470		$42470	
	Rogersville					$128		$128
Haywood		86000		3500	89500	9000	98500	
	Brownsville							*a*
Henderson							*c*	
	Lexington							*b*
Henry							*c*	*b*
Hickman			$6000		6000		6000	*b*
Houston						1000	1000	*b*
Humphreys								*a*
Jackson						18503	18503	*b*
James							*c*	*b*
Jefferson *a*								
	Dandridge							*b*
nson						800	800	*b*
		151500	160000		311500		311500	
Kno	Knoxville	100000	31200	9394	140594	50098		190682
Lake *a*								*b*
Lauderdale *a*								*b*
Lawrence						5000	5000	*b*
Lewis						750	750	*b*

Lincoln							c	a	
Loudon						$5300	$5300	a	
Macon							c	b	
McMinn a									
	Athens					425			425
McNairy			8000		$8000		8000	b	
Madison a									
	Jaackson		9520	$3565	13085	9963			23048
Marion							c	b	
Marshall		115000			115000	20000	135000	b	
Maury						25000	25000		
	Columbia							a	
Meigs							c	b	
Monroe							c	b	
Montgomery		252120			252120		252120		
	Clarksville	120525	12691	7672	140888	7347			148235
Moore							c		
	Lynchburg					37			37
Morgan			900	135	1035	3213	4248	b	
Obion							c		
	Troy							b	
	Union City					1800			1800
Overton						6182	6182	b	
Perry							c	b	
Polk							c	b	
Putnam						1800	1800	b	
Rhea							c	b	
Roane							c	b	
Robertson							c	b	
Rutherford						10000	10000		
	Murfreesboro							a	
Scott						1100	1100	b	
Sequatchie							c	b	
Sevier							c		
	Sevierville					25			25

a No report received. b No municipal debt. c No county debt.

"ZZ"—TABULAR STATEMENT *showing the Bonded and other Indebtedness of the several Counties, including Cities and Towns, in the State of Tennessee.—Continued.*

COUNTIES.	MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.	BOND INDEBETEDNESS.			Total Bond Indebtedness.	All Other Indebtedness.	TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS.	
		Railroad Aid.	Other Purposes.	Interest Unpaid.			Counties.	Municipal'ts.
Shelby	.....	$337500	.....	$141198	$478698	$136930	615628	.....
	Memphis	.....	$2868500	335010	3203510	1486198	.....	$4689708
Smith	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*c*	*b*
Stewart	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500	1500	*b*
Sullivan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15304	15304	.....
	Bristol	.....	9500	.....	9500	1000	.....	10500
Sumner	.....	300000	.....	8000	308000	2500	310500	.....
	Gallatin	.....	9475	.....	9475	1028	.....	10503
Tipton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*c*	.....
	Covington	9250	.....	2040	11290	.....	.....	11290
Trousdale	.....	.....	8250	.....	8250	.....	8250	.....
	Hartsville	.....	.....	.....	.....	370	370	*b*
Unicoi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1844	1844	*b*
Union	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3000	3000	*b*
Van Buren	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	2000	*b*
Warren	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a*
Washington	.....	41000	.....	.....	41000	.....	41000	*a*
Wayne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*c*	*b*
Weakley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3000	3000	*a*
White	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6000	6000	*b*
Williamson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10087	10087	.....

Wilson	Franklin					2500		2500
		272548		18000	290548	9691	300239	
	Lebanon							a
Total		$2174143	$4724875	$558755	$7457773	$2523435	$3046685	6934523

a No report received. b No municipal debt. c No county debt.

STATEMENT OF BONDS

Issued by the State of Tennessee, arranged according to series, showing the number of bonds issued, for what purpose, when issued, when due, their present condition, etc., each bond being for $1,000, except where specially noted otherwise.

500 BONDS; INTEREST, 5 PER CENT.; ISSUED UNDER ACT OF 1832; MATURED AFTER 15, 20, 25 AND 30 YEARS.

When Issued.	No. of Bonds.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	How Numbered.	Registered and not Cancelled.	Registered and Cancelled.	Cancelled before Registration.	Cancelled by Renewal under Act Dec., 1866, and Act March, 1873.	Still out to be Renewed.	Still out to be Registered.	E. T. U.
Jan. 1, 1833	125	Union Bank of Tennessee	1 to 125			125				
" "	125	" " " "	1 to 125			125				
" "	125	" " " "	1 to 125			125				
" "	125	" " " "	1 to 125					125		
	500					375		125		

SPECIAL ISSUE OF 67 BONDS; 5¼ PER CENT.; MATURED AFTER 25 YEARS; ACT 1836.

When Issued.	No. of Bonds.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	How Numbered.	Registered and not Cancelled.	Registered and Cancelled.	Cancelled before Registration.	Cancelled by Renewal under Act Dec., 1866, and Act March, 1873.	Still out to be Renewed.	Still out to be Registered.	E. T. U.
July 25, 1836	66	Nashville, Murfreesboro & Shelbyville T. P. Co.	1 to 66			66				
" " "	1	" " " "	67 for $666⅔			1				
	67					67				

SPECIAL ISSUE OF 31 BONDS; 5¼ PER CENT., UNDER ACT 1835-6; MATURED AFTER 25 YEARS.

Nov. 1, 1837	18	Gallatin Turnpike Company	1 to 18			18					
Mar. 31, 1838	12	" " "	19 to 30			12					
" " "	1	" " "	31 for $500			1					
	31					31					

SPECIAL ISSUE OF 40 BONDS; 5¼ PER CENT., UNDER ACT 1835-6; MATURED AFTER 25 YEARS.

Oct. 5, 1837	10	Lebanon and Nashville T. P. Co.	1 to 10			10					
Nov., "	2	" " " "	11 to 12			2					
Jan., 1838	4	" " " "	13 to 16			4					
Feb., "	4	" " " "	17 to 20			4					
May, "	4	" " " "	21 to 24			2		2			
July, "	4	" " " "	25 to 28			3	1				
Aug., "	4	" " " "	29 to 32			4					
Oct., "	4	" " " "	33 to 36			4					
Nov., "	4	" " " "	37 to 40			3		1			
	40					36	1	3			

SPECIAL ISSUE OF 109 BONDS; 5¼ PER CENT., UNDER ACT OF 1835-6; MATURED AFTER 25 YEARS.

Oct., 1837	30	Lagrange and Memphis R. R. Co.	1 to 30			30					
" "	1	" " " "	31 for $1,250			1					
" 1838	30	" " " "	32 to 61			27		3			
" "	1	" " " "	62 for $1,250			1					
Mar., 1839	30	" " " "	63 to 92			20		10			
" "	1	" " " "	93 for $1,250			1					
Sept., "	15	" " " "	$2,000 each	94 to 108		14		1			
" "	1	" " " "	109 for $1,250			1					
	1	" " " "	210 in lieu.			1					
	110					96		14			

STATEMENT OF BONDS—*Continued.*

SPECIAL ISSUE OF 2,500 BONDS; 6 PER CENT., UNDER ACT OF 1838; MATURED AFTER 30 YEARS.

When Issued.	No. of Bonds.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	How Numbered.	Registered and not Cancelled.	Registered and Cancelled.	Cancelled before Registration.	Cancelled by Renewal under Act Dec., 1866, and Act March, 1873.	Still out to be Renewed.	Still out to be Registered.	E. T. U.
May 7, 1838.....	1000	Bank of Tennessee.....	1 to 1000.....	.....	.....	786	191	23	.....	.....
July 2, "	1500	" " "	1001 to 2500.....	.....	.....	1500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nos. 1001 to 1100 returned and cancelled February 5, 1840. } Under Act of 1840.										
Nos. 1101 to 2500 " " " April 27, 1840. } Under Act of 1840.										
....	2500	.....	.....	.....	.....	2286	191	23	.....	.....

300 Bonds were issued under Act of 1838 to the Union Bank of Tennessee for improvement of Rivers in Tennessee. They were numbered from 1 to 300; 5 per cent. maturing 30 years after date. They were cancelled without being used.

SERIES "A."

FIVE PER CENT. BONDS, ISSUED UNDER ACT OF 1838; MATURE AFTER 30 YEARS.

Nov. 3, 1838.....	1	Chambers and Purdy T. P. Co.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " "	97	Hiwassee R. R. Co.....	2 to 98.....	.....	.....	70	19	8	.....	.....
" " "	22	Franklin and Columbia T. P. Co.....	99 to 120.....	.....	.....	13	7	2	.....	.....
" " "	45	Columbia Central T. P. Co.....	121 to 165.....	.....	.....	34	6	5	.....	.....
" " "	15	Nashville and Charlotte T. P. Co.....	166 to 180.....	.....	.....	13	2	.....	.....	.....
" 5, "	16	Fayetteville and Shelbyville T. P. Co.....	181 to 196.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 24, "	41	Gallatin T. P. Co.....	197 to 237.....	.....	.....	37	3	1	.....	.....
" 30, "	24	Columbia Central T. P. Co.....	238 to 261.....	.....	.....	23	.....	1	.....	.....

Jan. 3, 1839	26	Harpeth T. P. Co	262 to	287			10	9	7		
" 4, "	20	Cumberland and Stones River T. P. Co	288 to	307			11	5	4		
" 5, "	30	Lebanon and Nashville T. P. Co	308 to	337			13	13	4		
" 7, "	2	Chambers and Purdy T. P. Co	338 to	339				2			
" 7, "	6	Jefferson T. P. Co	340 to	345			1	5			
" 9, "	9	Nashville and Charlotte T. P. Co	346 to	354			1	7	1		
" 21, "	32	Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston R. R. Co	355 to	386			32				
Feb. 1, "	3	Chambers and Purdy T. P. Co	387 to	389				3			
M'ch 2, "	7	Pelham and Jasper T. P. Co	390 to	396			3	3	1		
" 8, "	5	Clarksville and Russelville T. P. Co	397 to	401			3		2		
" 22, "	27	Gallatin T. P. Co	402 to	428			12	9	6		
" 25, "	7	Forked Deer T. P. Co	429 to	435			7				
May 3, "	12	Columbia, Pulaski and Elkton T. P. Co	436 to	447			7	3	2		
" 14, "	1	Chambers and Purdy T. P. Co	448				1				
June 14, "	6	Big Hatchie T. P. Co	449 to	454			4	1	1		
July 10, "	1	Gallatin and Cumberland T. P. Co	455				1				
Aug. 13, "	10	Nolensville T. P. Co	456 to	465			5	3	2		
" " "	15	Ashport T. P. Co	466 to	480			10	5			
Sept. 10, "	4	Nolensville T. P. Co	481 to	484			2	2			
" " "	14	Lebanon and Sparta T. P. Co	485 to	498			9	4	1		
" " "	3	Jefferson T. P. Co	499 to	501			1	2			
" " "	98	Hiwassee R. R. Co	502 to	599			38	46	14		
Nov. 5, "	8	Big Hatchie T. P. Co	600 to	607			5	3			
" 22, "	9	Nashville and Kentucky T. P. Co	608 to	616			5	4			
Dec. 10, "	10	Clarksville and Russellville T. P. Co	617 to	626			7	2	1		
Jan. 6, 1840	6	Nashville and Charlotte T. P. Co	627 to	632			2	3	1		
" 18, "	65	Hiwassee R. R. Co	633 to	697			16	23	26		
" 24, "	49	Franklin and Columbia T. P. Co	698 to	746			16	28	5		
June 24, "	14	Nolensville T. P. Co	747 to	760			4	10			
" " "	3	Gallatin and Cumberland T. P. Co	761 to	763			1	2			
" " "	4	Nashville and Kentucky T. P. Co	764 to	767			1	3			
" " "	34	Columbia, Pulaski and Elkton T. P. Co	768 to	801			11	18	5		
Aug. 3, "	11	Gallatin T. P. Co	802 to	812			1	9	1		
" 11, "	8	Clarksville and Russellville T. P. Co	813 to	820			2	6			
" " "	31	Lebanon and Sparta T. P. Co	821 to	851			9	21	1		
Nov. 5, "	18	Lagrange and Memphis R. R. Co	852 to	869, 1 for $1,750			10	7	1		
" 10, "	20	Ashport T. P. Co	870 to	889			10	8	2		

STATEMENT OF BONDS—*Continued.*

When Issued.	No. of Bonds.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	How Numbered.	Registered and not Cancelled.	Registered and Cancelled.	Cancelled before Registration.	Cancelled by Renewal under Act Dec., 1866, and Act March, 1873.	Still out to be Renewed.	Still out to be Registered.	E. T. U.
Nov. 16, 1840.....	10	Clarksville and Russellville T. P. Co.....	890 to 899.....	.....	.....	1	8	1	.....	.....
" 20, "	13	Nolensville T. P. Co.....	900 to 912.....	.....	.....	2	7	4	.....	.....
Dec. 9, "	15	Lebanon and Spa ta T. P. Co.....	913 to 927.....	.....	.....	4	7	4	.....	.....
Feb. 5, 1841.....	5	Lebanon and Sparta T. P. Co.....	928 to 932.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
May 18, "	15	Columbia, Pulaski and Elkton T. P. Co.....	933 to 947.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	.....	.....
" 19, "	3	Fulton T. P. Co.....	948 to 950.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
" " "	37	Lagrange and Memphis R. R. Co.....	951 to 987, 1 for $1,500	.....	.....	7	26	4	.....	.....
" 20, "	97	Hiwassee R. R. Co.....	988 to 1084.....	.....	.....	14	48	35	.....	.....
June 3, "	81	Columbia Central T. P. Co.....	1085 to 1165.....	.....	.....	25	48	8	.....	.....
July 19, "	22	Gallatin T. P. Co.....	1166 to 1187.....	.....	.....	5	13	4	.....	.....
Aug. 20, "	14	Columbia, Pulaski and Elkton T. P. Co.....	1188 to 1201.....	.....	.....	2	11	1	.....	.....
Aug. 27, "	13	Nashville and Kentucky T. P. Co.....	1202 to 1214.....	.....	.....	5	8	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 9, "	27	Cumberland and Stones' River T. P. Co.....	1215 to 1241.....	.....	.....	1	26	.....	.....	.....
" " "	8	Nolensville T. P Co.....	1242 to 1249.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....
" " "	4	Columbia, Pulaski and Elkton T. P. Co.....	1250 to 1253.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 29, "	4	Clarksville and Russellville T. P. Co.....	1254 to 1257, 1 for $1500	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Nov. 10, "	10	Lebanon and Sparta T. P. Co.....	1258 to 1267.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
" 20, "	27	Columbia, Pulaski and Elkton T. P. Co.....	1268 to 1294.....	.....	.....	6	15	6	.....	.....
Dec. 21, "	18	Lagrange and Memphis R. R. Co.....	1295 to 1312.....	.....	.....	12	.....	6	.....	.....
" 30, "	12	Cumberland and Stones' River T. P. Co.....	1313 to 1324.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	.....	.....
May 14, 1842.....	17	Lagrange and Memphis R. R. Co.....	1325 to 1341.....	.....	.....	7	5	5	.....	.....
June 16, "	9	Cumberland and Stones' River T. P. Co.....	1342 to 1350.....	.....	.....	2	3	4	.....	.....
" 27, "	3	Fulton T. P. Co.....	1351 to 1353.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 6, "	8	Columbia, Pulaski and Elkton T. P. Co.....	1354 to 1361.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 8, "	2	Gallatin T. P. Co.....	1362 to 1363.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 9 "	26	Pelham and Jasper T. P. Co.....	1364 to 1389.....	.....	.....	11	11	4	.....	.....

Sept. 27, 1842.....	13	Nashville ond Kentucky T. P. Co.....	1390 to	1402.....	.....	.....	6	5	2	.....	.....
Oct. 22, "	18	Cumberland and Stones' River T. P. Co.....	1403 to	1420.....	.....	.....	2	15	1	.....	.....
Jan. 11, 1843.....	8	Columbia, Pulaski and Elkton T. P. Co.....	1421 to	1428.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....
" 12, "	8	Nashville and Kentucky T. P. Co.....	1429 to	1436.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....
Feb. 27, "	11	Cumberland and Stones' River T. P. Co	1437 to	1447.....	.....	.....	4	7	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 7, "	24	Jefferson T. P. Co.....	1448 to	1471.....	.....	.....	5	17	3	.....	.....
July 23, "	11	Pelham and Jasper T. P. Co.....	1472 to	1482.....	.....	.....	3	7	1	.....	.....
Aug. 5 "	10	Cumberland and Stones' River T. P. Co.....	1483 to	1492.....	.....	.....	7	3	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 19. "	4	Jefferson T. P. Co.....	1493 to	1496.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Nov. 1, "	5	Lebanon and Nashville T. P. Co.....	1497 to	1501.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....
" 14, 1844.....	13	Harpeth T. P. Co.....	1502 to	1514.....	6	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....
Dec. 4, "	6	Jefferson T. P. Co.....	1515 to	1520.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan. 30, 1845.....	8	Murfreesboro and Manchester T. P. Co.....	1521 to	1528.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June 5, "	3	Columbia, Pulaski and Elkton T. P. Co.....	1529 to	1531.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 30, "	3	Nashville and Kentucky T. P. Co.....	1532 to	1534.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sept. 10, "	25	Murfreesboro and Manchester T. P. Co.....	1535 to	1559.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Jan. 3, 1846.....	13	" " " "	1560 to	1572.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Feb. 18, "	6	Lebanon and Nashville T P. Co.....	1573 to	1578.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apr. 16, "	4	Franklin and Columbia T. P. Co.....	1579 to	1582.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
July, 3, "	2	Jefferson T P. Co.....	1583 to	1584.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 15, "	2	Columbia, Pulaski and Elkton T. P. Co.....	1585 to	1586, 1 for $1600	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 23, "	3	Murfreesboro and Manchester T. P. Co.....	1587 to	1859, 1 for $1900	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Feb. 8, 1847.....	10	Lebanon and Sparta T. P. Co.....	1590 to	1599, 1 for $1800	5	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....
Apr. 1, "	79	Hiwassee R. R. Co.....	1600 to	1678.....	48	16	13	.....	.....	2	.....
Nov. 15, "	13	" "	1679 to	1691.....	11	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 21, 1849.....	27	East Tennessee and Georgia R. R. Co.....	1692 to	1718.....	20	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nov. 19, "	46	" " " " "	1719 to	1764.....	35	4	4	.....	.....	3	.....
May 15, 1850.....	21	" " " " "	1765 to	1785.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sept. 9, "	31	" " " " "	1786 to	1816.....	22	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dec. 21, "	33	" " " " "	1817 to	1849.....	28	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June 30, 1851.....	18	" " " " "	1850 to	1867.....	15	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nov. 20, "	25	" " " " "	1868 to	1892.....	12	.....	7	.....	.....	6	.....
.....	1	" " " " "	1966	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1893	.....	.....		290	38	670	666	210	19	.....

No. 1786 was duplicated, making in all 1894 Bonds.

STATEMENT OF BONDS—*Continued.*

MATURE JULY, 1890; NO LETTER SERIES, WHITE BONDS; ISSUED UNDER ACT JANUARY 30, 1850; 6 PER CENT.

When Issued.	No. of Bonds.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	How Numbered.	Registered and not Cancelled.	Registered and Cancelled.	Cancelled before Registration.	Cancelled by Renewal under Act Dec., 1869, and Act March, 1873.	Still out to be Renewed.	Still out to be Registered.	E. T. U.
Sept. 7, 1850.....	150	East Tennessee and Georgia R. R. Co.....	1 to 150.....	117	16	8	.....	.....	9	.....
Mar. 3, 1851.....	100	" " " " "	151 to 250.....	84	5	3	4	.....	4	.....
May 26, 1851.....	100	" " " " "	251 to 350.....	97	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	350	.....	.....	298	23	11	4	.....	14	.....

SPECIAL ISSUE, 10 BONDS, 6 PER CENT.; UNDER ACT MARCH 2, 1854; MATURE AFTER 10 YEARS.

July 1, 1854.....	10	Mansker's Creek and Springfield T. P. Co.....	1 to 10.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....

SERIES "B."

WHITE BONDS; 6 PER CENT.; ISSUED UNDER ACT 1851-2; NOS. 1 TO 7908 DUE IN 1892; 7909 TO 11806 DUE IN 1898.

July 27, 1852.....	10	East Tennessee and Virginia R. R.....	1 to 10.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 9, "	290	" " " " "	11 to 300.....	205	28	41	13	.....	3	.....
July 30, "	25	Dyersburg and Mississippi River T. P. Co.....	301 to 325.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan. —, 1853.....	240	Memphis and Charleston R. R.....	326 to 565.....	188	10	35	3	.....	3	1

July 3, 1853	160	Memphis and Charleston R. R.	566 to	725	108	12	36	3			1
July 30, "	20	East Tennessee and Georgia R. R.	726 to	745	17		3				
Dec. 7, "	130	" " " " "	746 to	875	87	17	22	1		3	
Apr. 10, 1854	20	" " " " "	876 to	895	18		2				
June 22, "	20	" " " " "	896 to	915	16	3	1				
July 4, "	200	Tennessee and Alabama R. R.	916 to	1115	108	35	42	12		1	2
Sept. 9, "	100	" " " "	1116 to	1215	58	17	11	9		4	1
Nov. 8, "	290	East Tennessee and Georgia R. R.	1216 to	1505	189	16	66	12		3	4
" 28, "	200	Memphis and Charleston R. R.	1506 to	1705	124	16	37	6		15	2
Jan. 29, 1855	269	East Tennessee and Virginia R. R.	1706 to	1974	177	25	48	13		2	4
Mar. 27, "	40	East Tennessee and Georgia R. R.	1975 to	2014	26	4	6	4			
May 22, "	40	Memphis and Charleston R. R.	2015 to	2054	25	6	8			1	
" " "	100	" " " "	2055 to	2154	62	8	26	2		1	1
" 24, "	300	Memphis and Ohio R. R.	2155 to	2454	175	30	85			6	4
July 11, "	40	" " " "	2455 to	2494	31	1	5	1		1	1
" 24, "	58	Mississippi and Tennessee R. R.	2495 to	2552	39	5	14				
" " "	300	McMinnville and Manchester R. R.	2553 to	2852	188	18	79	6		7	2
" " "	40	Mississippi and Tennessee R. R.	2853 to	2892	22	5	11			1	1
Jan. 1, 1856	100	Memphis and Ohio R. R.	2893 to	2992	72	6	16			3	3
Nov. 7, 1855	100	East Tennessee and Virginia R. R.	2993 to	3092	68	6	22	3		1	
" 28, "	20	Memphis and Charleston R. R.	3093 to	3112	10	2	7				1
" " "	20	Memphis and Ohio R. R.	3113 to	3132	13	1	3			3	
Jan. 17, 1856	100	East Tennessee and Virginia R. R.	3133 to	3232	41	8	50				1
Feb. 29, "	170	Memphis and Ohio R. R.	3233 to	3402	91	11	66			2	
Mar. 21, "	135	Memphis and Charleston R. R.	3403 to	3537	79	13	36	1		4	2
" 29, "	48	Hermitage	3538 to	3585	34	9	4				1
May 22, "	300	Mississippi Central and Tennessee R. R.	3586 to	3885	186	17	87	4		5	1
June 17, "	300	Mobile and Ohio R. R.	3886 to	4185	248	15	26	7		3	1
" " "	36	" " " "	4186 to	4221	25	2	5	2		1	1
" " "	50	Memphis and Charleston R. R.	4222 to	4271	26	1	22				1
July 15, "	120	East Tennessee and Virginia R. R.	4272 to	4391	86	9	21			4	
June 17, "	50	Memphis and Charleston R. R.	4392 to	4441	36	4	9			1	
July 19, "	30	Agricultural Bureau	4442 to	4471	12	1	11	6			
" " "	20	McMinnville and Manchester R. R.	4472 to	4491	13	1	5			1	
Sept. 29, "	105	Memphis and Charleston R. R.	4492 to	4596	76	7	21				1
Nov. 15, "	244	Mississippi Central R. R.	4597 to	4840	170	19	47	4		4	
" 18, "	55	East Tennessee and Virginia R. R.	4841 to	4895	31	5	17	1		1	

STATEMENT OF BONDS—*Continued.*

When Issued.	No. of Bonds.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	How Numbered.	Registered and not Cancelled.	Registered and Cancelled.	Cancelled before Registration.	Cancelled by Renewal under Act Dec., 1866, and Act March, 1873.	Still out to be Renewed.	Still out to be Registered.	E. T. U.
Nov. 19, 1856.....	62	McMinnville and Manchester R. R.....	4896 to 4947.....	37	4	9	1	.....	.....	1
Dec. 12, "	100	Mobile and Ohio R. R.....	4948 to 5047.....	86	11	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Mar. 3, 1857....	195	East Tennessee and Virginia R. R.....	5048 to 5242.....	136	11	43	1	.....	2	2
April 3, "	40	Memphis and Ohio R. R.....	5243 to 5282.....	30	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 4, "	20	Edgefield and Kentucky and L. and N. R. R.....	5283 to 5302.....	15	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
June 8, "	150	East Tennessee and Virginia R. R.....	5303 to 5452.....	93	9	46	.....	.....	1	1
" 24, "	20	Edgefield and Kentucky and L. and N. R. R.....	5453 to 5472.....	7	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 13, "	20	" " " " " " " "	5473 to 5492.....	16	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 28, "	30	Mississippi Central and Tennessee R. R.....	5493 to 5522.....	19	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
" —, "	270	Mobile and Ohio R. R.....	5523 to 5792.....	174	28	57	1	.....	5	5
Oct. 12, "	70	East Tennessee and Virginia R. R.....	5793 to 5862.....	44	7	16	.....	.....	1	2
" 17, "	40	Edgefield and Kentucky and L. and N. R. R.....	5863 to 5902.....	28	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nov. 16, "	68	Mobile and Ohio R. R.....	5903 to 5970.....	44	3	17	.....	.....	2	2
Jan. 16, 1858.....	17	Tennessee and Alabama R. R.....	5971 to 5987.....	7	1	6	3	.....	.....	.....
Feb. 4, "	100	East Tennessee and Virginia R. R.....	5988 to 6087.....	54	11	31	.....	.....	1	3
Mar. 10, "	12	Edgefield and Kentucky and L. and N. R. R.....	6088 to 6099.....	3	2	6	.....	.....	.....	1
" 18, "	20	Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville R. R.....	6100 to 6119.....	14	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
April 7, "	100	East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia R. R.....	6120 to 6219.....	63	8	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 28, "	50	Tennessee and Alabama R. R.....	6220 to 6269..... In lieu of endorsed bonds Nos. 92 to 110, and 114 to 144.	11	14	24	1	.....	.....	.....
Apr. 30, 1858.....	50	Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co.....	6270 to 6319.....	38	2	9	.....	.....	1	.....
May 3, "	104	Tennessee and Alabama R. R. Co.....	6320 to 6423..... In lieu of 32 to 45, 53 to 68, 77 to 91, 111 to 113, and 145 to 200.	71	8	25	.....	.....	.....	.....

Apr. 30, 1858	150	Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co	6424 to	6573	88	16	39	1		2	4
" " "	100	" " " "	6574 to	6673	63	16	20				1
May 10, "	7	Winchester and Alabama R. R. Co	6674 to	6680	1	2	4				
" 31, "	100	East Tennessee and Georgia R. R. Co	6681 to	6780	73	10	9	1		4	3
June 4, "	68	Tennessee and Alabama R. R. Co	6781 to	6848	5	2	60			1	
" " "	232	" " " "	6849 to	7080	141	23	57	1		4	6
" 9, "	7	Winchester and Alabama R. R. Co	7081 to	7087	6		1				
" 10, "	43	East Tennessee and Virginia R. R. Co	7088 to	7130	29	1	11	1		1	
" 11. "	300	Edgefield and Kentucky R. R. Co	7131 to	7430	196	29	69	2		2	2
July 22, "	150	Winchester and Alabama R. R. Co	7431 to	7580	95	10	38			2	5
" 26, "	200	Memphis and Ohio R. R. Co	7581 to	7780	131	10	52	1		3	3
Aug. 25, "	128	Central Southern R. R. Co	7781 to	7908	91	13	23	1			
" " "	171	" " "	7909 to	8079	105	25	40				1
" 27, "	32	Tennessee and Alabama R. R. Co	8080 to	8111	7	2	22				1
" " "	43	" " " "	8112 to	8154	29	5	8			1	
Sept. 29, "	20	Edgefield and Kentucky and L. and N. R. R. Co	8155 to	8174	19	1					
Dec. 17, "	120	Memphis and Ohio R. R. Co	8175 to	8294	76	10	28			4	2
" 20, "	10	Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville R. R. Co	8295 to	8304	6	3	1				
" 28, "	20	Edgefield and Kentucky and L. and N. R. R. Co	8305 to	8324	13	2	5				
" 30, "	2	Winchester and Alabama R. R. Co	8325 to	8326	2						
Jan. 31, 1859	11	" " " "	8327 to	8337	7	2	1			1	
" " "	5	" " " "	8338 to	8342	4		1				
" 28, "	23	Rogersville and Jefferson R. R. Co	8343 to	8365	16	1	6				
" 31, "	2	Winchester and Alabama R. R. Co	8366 to	8367	1		1				
" " "	30	Memphis and Ohio R. R. Co	8368 to	8397	23	1	6				
" " "	93	Winchester and Alabama R. R. Co	8398 to	8490	66	4	21				2
Feb. 12, "	26	Edgefield and Kentucky R. R. Co	8491 to	8516	16	2	6			1	1
Mar. 11, "	109	East Tennessee and Georgia R. R. Co	8517 to	8616	57	8	35				
" 15, "	13	Tennessee and Alabama R. R. Co	8617 to	8629	8	2	3				
May 2, "	150	Memphis and Ohio R. R. Co	8630 to	8779	97	12	36	1			4
" 24, "	180	Edgefield and Kentucky R. R. Co	8780 to	8959	110	14	52			1	3
June 9, "	16	" " " "	8960 to	8975	9		6			1	
" 21, "	136	Winchester and Alabama R. R. Co	8976 to	9111	88	10	37			1	
" 27, "	40	Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville R. R. Co	9112 to	9151	28	5	6			1	
July 4, "	150	Memphis and Ohio R. R. Co	9152 to	9301	113	6	29				2
" 5, "	150	Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co	9302 to	9451	98	12	32			3	5
" 7 "	100	Rogersville and Jefferson R. R. Co	9452 to	9551	67	8	23			1	1

STATEMENT OF BONDS—*Continued.*

When Issued.	No. of Bonds.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	How Numbered.	Registered and not Cancelled.	Registered and Cancelled.	Cancelled before Registration.	Cancelled by Renewal under Act December, 1866, and Act March, 1873.	Still out to be Renewed.	Still out to be Registered.	E. T. U.
July 9, 1859...	300	Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville R. R. Co..	9552 to 9851.....	189	40	60	.....	.....	5	6
Aug. 30, " ...	10	Edgefield and Kentucky R. R. Co.....	9852 to 9861.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 2, " ...	100	Memphis and Ohio R. R. Co.....	9862 to 9961.....	80	4	15	.....	.....	.....	1
" 5, " ...	7	" " " "	9962 to 9968.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 9, " ...	13	Central Southern R. R. Co.....	9969 to 9981.....	8	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 9, " ..	92	East Tennessee and Georgia R. R. Co.....	9982 to 10073.....	68	19	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 30, " ...	17	Edgefield and Kentucky R. R. Co.....	10074 to 10090.....	14	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 6, " ...	20	Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville R. R. Co..	10091 to 10110.....	12	3	4	.....	.....	.....	1
" 6, " ...	100	Mobile and Ohio R. R. Co.....	10111 to 10210.....	72	10	13	3	.....	2	.....
" 27, " ...	20	Edgefield and Kentucky R. R. Co.....	10211 to 10230.....	15	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Dec. 3, " ...	20	Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville R. R. Co...	10231 to 10250.....	17	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....
" 14, " ...	57	Memphis and Ohio R. R. Co.....	10251 to 10307.....	33	4	19	.....	.....	1	.....
			In lieu of endorsed bonds.							
" 15, " ...	14	Tennessee and Alabama R. R. Co.....	10308 to 10321.....	9	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 23, " ...	28	Nashville and Northwestern R. R. Co..	10322 to 10601.....	175	25	71	1	.....	6	2
Jan. 18, 1860...	13	Central Southern R. R. Co.....	10602 to 10614.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 19, " ...	13	Memphis and Ohio R. R. Co.....	10615 to 10627.....	6	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 21, " ...	11	L. and N. and Edgefield and Kentucky R. R. Co	10628 to 10638.....	9	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 19, " ...	2	Memphis and Ohio R. R. Co.....	10639 to 10640.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 23, " ...	51	Edgefield and Kentucky R. R. Co.....	10641 to 10691.....	41	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Feb. 20, " ...	82	Nashville and Chattanooga R. R. Co.....	10692 to 10773.....	54	14	12	1	.....	1	.....
" 23, " ...	20	Winchester and Alabama R. R. Co...	10774 to 10793.....	14	1	3	.....	.....	2	.....
Apr. 16, " ...	45	Edgefield and Kentucky R. R. Co.....	10794 to 10838.....	19	2	23	.....	.....	.....	1
May 1, " ...	100	Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville R. R. Co...	10839 to 10938.....	66	5	23	1	.....	1	4
" 7, " ...	80	Knoxville and Kentucky R. R. Co.....	10939 to 11018.....	46	7	22	1	.....	2	2

May 9, 1860...	176	Central Southern R. R.	11019 to	11194	110	16	45			5	
" 30, " ...	31	Nashville and Chattanooga R. R.	11195 to	11225	10	2	17	1		1	
June 27, " ...	169	Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville R. R.	11226 to	11394	98	16	45	1		3	6
" 13, " ...	50	Nashville and Northwestern R. R.	11395 to	11444	31	4	15				
" 27, " ...	100	" " " "	11445 to	11544	74	2	20	1		3	
July 10, " ...	100	Mobile and Ohio R. R.	11545 to	11644	69	5	23			3	
" 26, " ...	40	Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville R. R.	11645 to	11684	24	5	9			2	
" " " ...	20	" " " " "	11685 to	11704	11	6	2				1
Aug. 1, " ...	36	Rogersville and Jefferson R. R.	11705 to	11740	18	2	13			1	2
" 3, " ...	66	Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Ch. R. R.	11741 to	11806	44	4	16				2
Total	11806				7645	1028	2694	140		171	128

In issuing this series of Bonds, the numbers from 7000 to 7027 were duplicated by inadvertance. The duplicates can be distinguished in this, that the Bonds issued to the Edgefield and Kentucky and L. and N. R. R. are signed by Burton, and those issued to the Tennessee and Alabama R. R. are signed by Ray.

Mar. 10, 1858...	27	Edgefield and Kentucky and L. and N. R. R.	7000 to	7027	25	1	1				

SERIES "C."

WHITE BOND SIX PER CENT., ISSUED UNDER ACT 1851-2, DUE IN 1898.

Aug. 3, 1860...	66	Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Ch. R. R.	1 to	66	44	8	11	1		2	
" 11, " ...	130	Nashville and Northwestern R. R.	67 to	196	70	11	44	1		3	1
Sept. 14, " ...	170	" " " "	197 to	366	108	20	38	1		1	2
" 17, " ...	150	Mobile and Ohio R. R.	367 to	516	92	14	42			2	
" 22, " ...	20	Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville R. R.	517 to	536	9	2	6				3
Oct. 23, " ...	180	" " " "	537 to	716	116	9	51	2		1	1
" 29, " ...	165	Nashville and Northwestern R. R.	717 to	881	108	12	43			2	
Nov. 16, " ...	27	Nashville and Chattanooga R. R.	882 to	908	18	7	2				
" 17, " ...	100	Knoxville and Kentucky R. R.	909 to	1008	46	6	44			1	3
Dec. 5, " ...	20	Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville R. R.	1009 to	1028	14	2	4				
" 18, " ...	190	Nashville and Northwestern R. R.	1029 to	1218	125	16	46			2	1
Jan. 9, 1861...	20	Central Southern R. R.	1219 to	1238	20						
" 29, " ...	120	Nashville and Northwestern R. R.	1239 to	1358	92	6	20			1	1
Feb. 23, " ...	130	" " " "	1359 to	1488	89	14	24			2	1

STATEMENT OF BONDS—*Continued.*

When Issued.	No. of Bonds.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	How Numbered.		Registered and not Cancelled.	Registered and Cancelled.	Cancelled before Registration.	Cancelled by Renewal under Act December, 1866, and Act March, 1873.	Still out to be Renewed.	Still out to be Registered.	E. T. U.
Feb. 28, 1861...	83	Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad...	1489 to	1571.....	51	8	21	.....	.....	2	1
Mar. 2, " ...	10	Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad	1572 to	1581.....	2	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apr. 20, " ...	5	Louisville and Nashville Railroad.....	1582 to	1586.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 22. " ...	12	Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.....	1587 to	1706.....	87	6	23	.....	.....	3	1
June 11, " ...	172	Mobile and Ohio Railroad.....	1707 to	1878.....	124	14	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1878	.....	.....		1220	155	461	5	.....	22	15

SPECIAL ISSUES, SIX PER CENT., UNDER ACTS MARCH 2, 1854, AND JANUARY 15, 1852.

The 8 first mature January 1, 1876; 6 mature July 1, 1868, and the last 16 Bonds mature June 1, 1872.

June 14, 1861...	8	Carthage and Rome Turnpike Co.	1 to	8.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 30, 1856...	6	Carthage and Hartsville Turnpike Co.....	1 to	6.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....
" 14, " ...	16	Car., Alex. and Red Sul. Turnpike Co.....	1 to	16.....	.....	.....	4	12	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3	.....	.....		2	.....	15	12	.....	1	.....

SERIES GREEN BONDS, NO LETTER, SIX PER CENT., ISSUED UNDER ACT 1851-2 AND AMENDMENTS.

From No. 1 to 8470 due in 1892; from 8471 to 10,000 due in 1900.

May 27, 1866....	40	Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad..	1 to	40.....	19	4	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apr. 4, "	275	Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.....	41 to	315.....	107	30	132	.....	.....	1	5
" 4, " ...	346	McMinnville and Manchester Railroad.....	316 to	661.....	91	10	243	.....	.....	1	1
" 11, " ...	150	Memphis and Ohio Railroad.....	662 to	811.....	42	12	95	.....	.....	1	.....

Apr. 14, 1866...	150	Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad...	812 to	961	33	6	108			1	2
" 17, " ...	200	Memphis and Charleston Railroad	962 to	1161	42	4	154				
" 19, " ...	64	Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad...	1162 to	1225	13	2	47			1	1
" 23, " ...	115	Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad	1226 to	1340	35	7	72			1	
" 24, " ...	55	Rogersville and Jefferson Railroad	1341 to	1395	13	4	38				
" 26, " ...	300	East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad	1396 to	1695	86	20	192				2
" 27, " ...	250	Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad	1696 to	1945	74	13	159	1		1	2
May 3, " ...	50	Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad	1946 to	1995	5	3	42				
" 7, " ...	200	Mississippi Central Railroad	1996 to	2195	33	4	159				4
" 8, " ...	50	Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad...	2196 to	2245	8	14	28				
" 12, " ...	225	Nashville and Northwestern Railroad	2246 to	2470	64	21	138			1	1
" 23, " ...	75	Central Southern Railroad	2471 to	2545	10	3	61				1
" 29, " ...	100	Rogersville and Jefferson Railroad	2546 to	2645	20	6	71			1	2
June 1, " ...	150	Memphis and Ohio Railroad	2646 to	2795	42	9	95			2	2
" 13, " ...	100	Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad..	2796 to	2895	22	4	74				
" 14, " ...	200	Tennessee and Alabama Railroad	2896 to	3095	3	2	195				
" 20, " ...	110	Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad	3096 to	3205	24	5	80				1
" 21, " ...	100	Tennessee and Alabama Railroad	3206 to	3305			99				1
" 26, " ...	54	McMinnville and Manchester Railroad	3306 to	3359	18	5	31				
" 27, " ...	100	Memphis and Charleston Railroad	3360 to	3459	8	5	87				
" 29, " ...	250	Winchester and Alabama Railroad	3460 to	3709	45	17	185			1	2
July 6, " ...	150	Nashville and Northwestern Railroad	3710 to	3859	34	10	104			1	1
" 12, " ...	136	Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad...	3860 to	3995	31	11	92			1	1
" 13, " ...	122	Winchester and Alabama Railroad	3996 to	4117	30	8	78			1	5
" 17, " ...	75	Nashville and Northwestern Railroad	4118 to	4192	11	3	58			1	2
" 19, " ...	100	Cin., Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroad	4193 to	4292	34	4	62				
" 23, " ...	250	Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad	4293 to	4542	71	8	166			1	4
Aug. 22, " ...	122	Cin., Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroad	4543 to	4664	24	5	90			1	2
Oct. 17, " ...	250	East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad	4665 to	4914	52	15	175			1	7
Nov. 30, " ...	41	Rogersville and Jefferson Railroad	4915 to	4955	18	1	21				1
Dec. 6, " ...	50	Nashville and Northwestern Railroad	4956 to	5005	7	3	39				1
" 12, " ...	100	Cin., Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroad	5006 to	5105	24	8	61			6	1
" 15, " ...	150	Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad	5106 to	5255	17	1	130				2
" 21, " ...	200	Memphis and Ohio Railroad	5256 to	5455	85	8	105			1	1
	5	Renewals	5456 to	5460	1	1	3				
Dec. 27, 1866...	125	Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad	5461 to	5585	21	6	95			1	2
	8	Renewals	5586 to	5593	2	2	4				

STATEMENT OF BONDS—*Continued.*

When Issued.	No. of Bonds.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	How Numberd.	Registered and not Cancelled.	Registerod and Cancelled.	Cancelled before Registration.	Cancelled by Renewal under Act December, 1866, and Act March, 1873.	Still out to be Renewed.	Still out to be Registered.	E. T. U.
Jan. 2, 1867...	200	Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.....	5594 to 5793.....	70	12	117	.....	.....	.....	1
" 3, " ...	110	Knoxville and Kentucky "	5794 to 5903.....	35	4	70	1	.....	.....	.....
" 3, " ...	20	" " " "	5904 to 5923.....	4	2	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 3, " ...	77	Knoxville and Charleston "	5924 to 6000.....	37	6	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
	33	Renewals	6001 to 6032.....	1	1	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
			6001 to 6017 rejected. Valley of Virginia Insurance Company.							
Feb. 14, 1867...	300	East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.....	6033 to 6332.....	77	36	182	.....	.....	1	4
" 14, " ...	100	Knoxville and Kentucky "	6333 to 6432.....	17	12	67	.....	.....	1	3
" 21, " ...	167	Cin., Cumb. Gap and Charleston "	6434 to 6600	27	7	127	.....	.....	1	5
Mar. 2, " ...	9	Renewals.....	6601 to 6609.....	2	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 2, " ...	100	Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad.....	6610 to 6709.....	19	7	72	.....	.....	.....	2
	1	Renewal.....	6710	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 23, " ...	25	Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.....	6711 to 6735.....	[illegible]	3	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
	6	Renewals.....	6736 to 6741.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
			6749 rejected. Valley of Va. Ins. Co.							
Mar. 27, 1867...	150	Mississippi Central Railroad.....	6742 to 6891.....	29	19	99	.....	.....	.....	3
" 27, " ...	125	Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.....	6892 to 7016.....	22	7	93	.....	.....	1	2
	2	Renewals	7017 to 7018.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apr. 1, 1867...	300	Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad.....	7019 to 7318.....	69	37	190	.....	.....	2	2
" 1, " ...	82	Knoxville and Charleston "	7319 to 7400.....	8	7	64	.....	.....	1	2
" 29, " ...	100	" " " "	7401 to 7500.....	17	6	77	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 29, " ...	41	" " " "	7501 to 7541	9	1	30	.....	.....	.....	1

Apr. 16, 1867...	9	Renewals	7542 to 7550	2	1	6					
			7546 and 7547 rejected. Valley of Virginia Ins. Co.								
Apr. 16, 1867....	150	Winchester and Alabama Railroad	7551 to 7700	37	5	106					2
" 25, "	333	Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Ch. Railroad	7701 to 8033	76	24	226				3	4
	7	Renewals	8034 to 8040	2		5					
May 9, 1867 ..	120	Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad	8041 to 8160	6	7	103					4
	41	Renewals	8161 to 8201	6	2	28				2	3
June 25, 1867....	92	Nashville and Northwestern Railroad	8202 to 8293	11	5	73					3
	67	Renewals	8294 to 8360	32	1	34					
Oct. 8, 1867....	110	Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad	8361 to 8470	24	9	76					1
" " "	25	Knoxville and Charleston Railroad	8471 to 8495	4	1	20					
	17	Renewals	8496 to 8512	4	1	12					
Dec. 11, 1867...	34	Winchester and Alabama Railroad	8513 to 8546	4	1	29					
	4	Renewals	8547 to 8550	1		3					
	13	"	8551 to 8563			13					
Mar. 6, 1869...	67	Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad	8564 to 8630	1	3	55					8
	20	Renewals	8631 to 8650	5		15					
Mar. 6, 1869...	63	Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad	8651 to 8713	3	2	57				1	
Aug. 17, " ...	57	Tennessee and Pacific Railroad	8714 to 8770	1		56					
	3	Renewals	8771 to 8773	2						1	
Aug. 17, 1869...	10	Tennessee and Pacific Railroad	8774 to 8783			10					
Oct. 8, " ...	5	Jacksboro and Powell's Valley Turnpike Co.	8784 to 8888	1		4					
July 10, " ...	45	Tennessee and Pacific Railroad	8789 to 8833	8		37					
Feb. 20, 1868...	100	Knoxville and Charleston Railroad	8834 to 8933	15	7	76					2
" " " ...	50	" " " "	8934 to 8983	5	1	41				2	1
Mar. 12, "	25	" " " "	8984 to 9008	6	3	16					
	32	Renewals	9009 to 9040	12		20					
May 1, 1868...	97	Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Ch. Railroad	9041 to 9137	10	6	79					2
" 7, " ...	60	Knoxville and Charleston Railroad	9138 to 9197	2	11	47					
	17	Renewals	9198 to 9214	5	1	11					
May 22, 1868...	20	Bristol and Hendricks Creek Turnpike Co.	9215 to 9234	4		15					1
	110	Renewals	9235 to 9344	34	3	72					1
Aug. 17, 1869....	168	Tennessee and Pacific Railroad	9345 to 9512	16	2	149				1	
Sept. 7, " ...	27	Southern Railroad	9513 to 9539	6		21					
Oct. 27, " ...	138	Tennessee and Pacific Railroad	9540 to 9677	17	5	115				1	
	3	Renewals	9678 to 9680	1		2					

STATEMENT OF BONDS—*Continued.*

When Issued.	No. of Bonds.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	How Numbered.	Registered and not Cancelled.	Registered and Cancelled.	Cancelled before Registration.	Cancelled by Renewal under Act December, 1866, and Act March, 1873.	Still out to be Renewed.	Still out to be Registered.	E. T. U.
June 5, 1869...	150	East Tennessee and West Nor. Car. Railroad....	9681 to 9830.....	8	.....	142	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 18, " ...	20	Tennessee and Pacific Railroad.....	9831 to 9850.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 2, " ...	15	Mineral Home Railroad.....	9851 to 9865 rejected.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 12, " ...	30	Southern Railroad.....	9866 to 9895.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 2, " ...	85	Mineral Home Railroad.....	9896 to 9980 rejected.....	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 9, " ...	20	Tennessee and Pacific Railroad.....	9981 to 10000.....	2	....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	10000	.....	.....	2137	577	7133	2	.....	45	114

SERIES GREEN BONDS, LETTER "B,"

SIX PER CENT., ISSUED UNDER ACT 1851-2 AND AMENDMENTS—MATURE IN 1900.

Dec. 30, 1867...	100	Mississippi Central Railroad.....	1 to 100.....	13	2	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 27, " ...	100	Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.....	101 to 200.....	18	2	78	.....	.....	2	.....
" 31, " ...	100	Mississippi Central Railroad	201 to 300	21	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan. 8, 1868...	50	Evansville, Hendersonville and Nashville R. R.	301 to 350.....	7	1	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " " ...	150	Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad.....	351 to 500.....	14	4	122	.....	.....	.....	10
" 13, " ...	210	Nashville and Decatur Railroad.....	501 to 710.....	23	10	162	.....	.....	1	14
" 14, " ...	5	Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad.....	711 to 715.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " " ...	40	Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.....	716 to 755.....	3	3	33	.....	.....	1	.....
" 15, " ...	55	" " " "	756 to 810.....	14	3	38	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 14, " ...	20	Edgefield and Kentucky "	811 to 830.....	3	3	13	.....	.....	.....	1
" 15, " ...	5	Mississippi and Tennessee "	831 to 835.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 16, " ...	68	Edgefield and Kentucky and E. H. N. Railroad.	836 to 903.....	9	3	56	.....	.....	.....	.....

Jan. 17, 1868...	32	Edgefield and Kentucky and E., H. N. R. R....	904 to	935.....	3	1	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 18, " ...	50	" " " " " " ...	936 to	985.....	3	2	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 24, " ...	350	Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad.....	986 to	1335.....	50	14	279	.....	.....	1	6
" 26, " ...	150	Knoxville and Charleston "	1336 to	1485.....	33	16	91	.....	.....	3	7
" 23, " ...	75	Edgefield and Kentucky "	1486 to	1560.....	11	14	46	.....	.....	.....	4
" 31, " ...	100	Cin., Cumb. Gap and Ch. "	1561 to	1660.....	13	1	70	.....	.....	13	3
" 31, " ...	100	Cincinnati and Cumb. Gap "	1661 to	1760.....	9	9	78	.....	.....	2	2
" 30, " ...	300	Winchester and Alabama "	1761 to	2060.....	43	14	231	.....	.....	6	6
Feb. 3, " ...	115	Nashville and Decatur "	2061 to	2175.....	24	2	89	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 14, " ...	25	" " " "	2176 to	2200.....	1	1	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 20, " ...	300	Knoxville and Kentucky "	2201 to	2500.....	28	8	252	.....	...	3	9
Mar. 28, " ...	30	Rogersville and Jefferson "	2501 to	2530.....	7	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	4
" 28, " ...	15	Rogersville and Little War Gap Railroad.....	2531 to	2545.....	2	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apr. 28, " ...	150	East Tenn. and West. N. C. "	2546 to	2695.....	15	6	124	.....	....	1	4
May 1, " ...	122	Cincinnati, Cumb. Gap and Ch. "	2696 to	2817.....	15	4	95	.....	.....	2	6
June 27, " ...	300	Southern "	2818 to	3117.....	45	16	225	.....	.....	2	12
July 17, " ...	43	Nashville and Northwestern "	3118 to	3160.....	5	4	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 27, " ...	207	" " " "	3161 to	3367.....	29	5	163	.....	.....	.....	10
" 29, " ...	100	" " " "	3368 to	3467.....	9	1	88	.....	.....	.....	2
" 30, " ...	100	East Tenn. and West. N. C. "	3468 to	3567.....	10	2	88	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 29, " ...	100	Nashville and Northwestern "	3568 to	3667.....	8	4	88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 20, " ...	300	Memphis and Charleston "	3668 to	3967.....	21	17	261	.....	.....	.....	1
Feb. 3, " ...	15	New Market Turnpike Co.....	3968 to	3982.....	2	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 3, " ...	5	Rogersville and Little War Gap Railroad.....	3983 to	3987.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 16, 1869...	30	Southern "	3988 to	4017.....	5	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 30, " ...	31	" "	4018 to	4048.....	.....	1	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 8, " ...	3	Jacksboro and Powell's Valley Turnpike Co.....	4049 to	4051.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 2, " ...	251	Tennessee and Pacific Railroad.....	4052 to	4302.....	20	6	225	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 9, " ...	197	" " " "	4303 to	4499.....	3	.....	194	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dec. 7, " ...	279	" " " "	4500 to	4778.....	1	.....	278	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan. 28, 1870...	69	Southern "	4779 to	4847.....	5	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....
May 18, " ...	50	Mulberry and Rogersville Turnpike Co.....	4848 to	4897.....	3	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dec, 31, 1869...	231	To Comptroller.....	4898 to	5128.....	.....	.....	231	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan. 25, 1870...	16	Southwestern Railroad.....	5129 to	5144.....	1	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
	59	Renewals.....	5145 to	5203.....	9	22	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	5203	.....	.....	.....	561	202	4302	.....	.....	37	101

STATEMENT OF BONDS—*Continued.*

CAPITOL BONDS.

6 PER CENT.; ISSUED UNDER ACTS 1848, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856 an l 1860.

When Issued.	No. of Bonds.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	How Numbered.	Registered and not Cancelled.	Registered and Cancelled.	Cancelled before Registration.	Cancelled by Renewal under Act December, 1866, and Act March, 1878.	Still out to be Renewed.	Still out to be Registered.	E. T. U.
Apr. 1, 1848...	200	Capitol, White, A	1 to 200, $250 each	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 1, 1849...	200	" " B	1 to 200, $250 each	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 2, 1850...	75	" " C	1 to 75	.....	.....	6	67	2	.....	.....
" 25, 1851...	75	" " D	1 to 75	.....	.....	43	32	.....	.....	.....
" 22, 1852...	150	" " E	1 to 150	.....	.....	6	144	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 27, " ...	50	" " E	151 to 200	.....	.....	34	15	1	.....	.....
Mar. 9, 1853...	50	" " E	201 to 250	.....	.....	16	33	1	.....	.....
Feb. 28, 1854...	191	" " F	1 to 191	.....	.....	90	65	36	.....	.....
Dec., 1856...	50	" " F	192 to 241	.....	.....	49	.....	1	.....	.....
Mar., 1857...	20	" " F	242 to 261	15	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....
Sept. 11, " ...	10	" " F	262 to 271	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dec., " ...	20	" " F	272 to 291	10	1	8	.....	.....	1	.....
" 7, " ...	50	" " F	292 to 341	43	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 17, 1860...	25	"	1 to 25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1166	.....	.....	94	1	672	356	41	2	.....

SERIES GREEN BONDS, LETTER "C."

SIX PER CENT.; ISSUED UNDER ACT 1868; MATURE IN 1900.

	160	To Comptroller	1 to	160	101	8	50			1		
	362	"	161 to	522	245	28	80			7	2	
	478	"	523 to	1000	201	52	220			5		
	400	"	1001 to	1400	7	14	379					
	300	"	1401 to	1700			300					
	500	"	1701 to	2200			500					
Total	2200				554	102	1529			13	2	

SERIES WHITE BONDS, LETTER "D."

FUNDING BONDS; ACT 1866; 6 PER CENT.; MATURE JANUARY, 1892.

	4941	To Fund Debt	1 to	4941	2137	663	2032	23		49	37	

NEW SERIES FUNDING BONDS, GREEN, LETTER "F."

SIX PER CENT.; ISSUED UNDER ACT MARCH, 1873; MATURE IN 1914.

	6641	To Fund Debt	1 to	6641								
		No. Cancelled	1774									
		No. Outstanding	4867									

RECAPITULATION.

Showing the total number and amount of Bonds issued, how many have been registered and remain outstanding, how many cancelled, renewed, etc.—arranged according to Series.

No. of Bonds.	AMOUNT.	Rate of Interest.	SERIES.	Registered and Uncancelled.	Registered and Cancelled.	Cancelled before Registration.	Cancelled by Renewal under Act December, 1866, and Act March, 1873.	Still out to be Renewed.	Still out to be Registered.	E. T. University.
500	$ 500,000 00	5	Union Bank of Tennessee	.....	.....	375	.....	125	.....	.....
2500	2,500,000 00	6	Bank of Tennessee	.....	.....	2286	191	23	.....	.....
67	66,666 66	5½	Nashville, Murfreesboro and Shelbyville Turnpike Company	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	31,500 00	5½	Gallatin Turnpike Company	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	40,000 00	5½	Lebanon and Nashville Turnpike Company	.....	.....	36	1	3	.....	.....
10	10,000 00	6	Manskers Creek and Springfield Turnpike Company	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
110	126,250 00	5½	Lagrange and Memphis Railroad Company	.....	.....	96	.....	14	.....	.....
350	350,000 00	6	East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company	298	23	11	4	.....	14	.....
1893	1,956,900 00	5	White, Letter "A"	290	38	670	666	210	19	.....
11833	11,833,000 00	6	" " "B"	7670	1029	2695	140	.....	171	128
1878	1,878,000 00	6	" " "C"	1220	155	461	5	.....	22	15
1166	866,000 00	6	Capitol Bonds	94	1	672	356	41	2	.....
30	30,000 00	6	Special Issue (Turnpikes)	2	.....	15	12	.....	1	.....
4941	4,941,000 00	6	White, Letter "D"	2137	663	2032	23	.....	49	37
10000	10,000,000 00	6	Green, no Letter	2129	577	7133	2	.....	45	114
5203	5,203,000 00	6	" Letter "B"	561	202	4302	.....	.....	37	101
2200	2,200,000 00	6	" " "C"	554	102	1529	.....	.....	13	2
42752	$42,532,316 66			14955	2790	22421	1400	416	373	397
6641	6,641,000 00	6	Green, Letter "F."—"New Series Funding Bonds"—Outstanding 4867—Cancelled 1774	4867	1774					

SUMMARY.

Total number of Bonds issued		49,393	Total amount issued		$49,173,316 66
Accounted for as follows:					
No. of Bonds registered and uncancelled	14,955		Amount	$14,957,300 00	
No. of Bonds belonging to East Tenn. University	397		Amount	397,000 00	
No. of New Series Funding Bonds outstanding	4,867		Amount	4,867,000 00	
No. Bonds outstanding as liability against State		20,219	Amount of liability		$20,221,300 00
No. of Bonds cancelled after registration	2,790		Amount	$ 2,790,000 00	
No. of Bonds cancelled before registration	22,421		Amount	22,197,016 66	
No. of Bonds cancelled by renewal	1,400		Amount	1,400,000 00	
No. of New Series Funding Bonds cancelled	1,774		Amount	1,774,000 00	
No. of Bonds cancelled		28,385	Amount cancelled		$28,163,016 66
No. of Bonds out to be renewed	416		Amount	$ 416,000 00	
No. of Bonds out to be registered	373		Amount	373,000 00	
No. of Bonds outstanding and unaccounted for		789	Amount unaccounted for		$ 789,000 00
Total number of Bonds issued		49,393	Total amount issued		$49,173,316 66

STATEMENT OF BONDS

Showing number and amount issued to Banks, Railroads, Turnpikes, etc., arranged according to the parties receiving them; how many have been registered, how many cancelled, how many renewed, etc.

UNION BANK OF TENNESSEE.

Date of Issuance.	Date of Maturity.	No. of Bonds.	Amount of Bonds.	How Numbered.	Description.	Registered and not Cancelled.	Registered and Cancelled.	Cancelled Before Registration.	Cancelled by Renewal Under Act . ec. 1866, and Act of March, 1873.	Still out to be Renewed.	Still out to be Registered.	E. T. U.
January 1, 1833	January 1, 1848	125	$125,000 00	1 to 125	5 per cent.			125				
" "	" " 1853	125	125,000 00	1 " 125	5 "			125				
" "	" " 1858	125	125,000 00	1 " 125	5 "			125				
" "	" " 1863	125	125,000 00	1 " 125	5 "					125		
Total		500	$500,000 00					375		125		

BANK OF TENNESSEE.

May 7, 1838	May 7, 1868	1000	$1,000,000 00	1 to 1000	6 per cent.			786	191	23		
July 2, 1838	July 2, 1868	1500	1,500,000 00	1001 " 2500	6 "			1500				
Total		2500	$2,500,000 00					2286	191	23		

NASHVILLE, MURFREESBORO, AND SHELBYVILLE TURNPIKE COMPANY.

July 25, 1836	July 25, 1861	66	$66,000 00	1 to 66	5¼ per cent.			66				
" "	" "	1	666 66	67	5¼ "			1				
Total		67	$66,666 66					67				

GALLATIN TURNPIKE COMPANY.

November 1, 1837	November, 1862	18	$18,000 00	1 to 18	5¼ per cent.			18				
March 31, 1838	March, 1863	12	12,000 00	19 " 30	5¼ "			12				
" " "	" "	1	1,500 00	31	5¼ "			1				
November 24, 1838	November, 1868	41	41,000 00	197 " 237	White "A" 5 "			37	3	1		
March 22, 1839	March, 1869	27	27,000 00	402 " 428	" 5 "			12	9	6		
August 3, 1840	August, 1870	11	11,000 00	802 " 812	" 5 "			1	9	1		
July 19, 1841	July, 1871	22	22,000 00	1166 " 1187	" 5 "			5	13	4		
Total		132	$132,500 00					86	34	12		

CHAMBERS AND PURDY TURNPIKE COMPANY.

November 3, 1838	November, 1868	1	$1,000 00	1	White "A" 5 per cent.			1				
January 7, 1839	January, 1869	2	2,000 00	338 to 339	" " " "				2			
February 1, 1839	February, 1869	3	3,000 00	387 " 389	" " " "				3			
May 14, 1839	May, 1869	1	1,000 00	448	" " " "			1				
Total		7	$7,000 00					2	5			

FRANKLIN AND COLUMBIA TURNPIKE COMPANY.

November 3, 1838	November, 1868	22	$22,000 00	99 to 120	White "A" 5 per cent.			13	7	2		
January 24, 1870	January, 1840	49	49,000 00	698 " 746	" " " "			16	28	5		
April 16, 1876	April, 1846	4	4,900 00	1579 " 1582	" " " "	1		3				
Total		75	$75,900 00			1		32	35	7		

COLUMBIA CENTRAL TURNPIKE COMPANY.

November 3, 1838	November, 1868	45	$45,000 00	121 to 165	White "A" 5 per cent.			34	6	5		
" 30, "	" "	24	24,000 00	238 " 261	" " " "			23		1		
June 3, 1838	June "	81	81,000 00	1085 " 1165	" " " "			25	48	8		
Total		150	$150,000 00					82	54	14		

STATEMENT OF BONDS—*Continued.*

NASHVILLE AND CHARLOTTE TURNPIKE COMPANY.

Date of Issuance.	Date of Maturity	No. of Bonds.	Amount of Bonds.	How Numbered.	Description.	Registered and not Cancelled.	Registered and Cancelled.	Cancelled before Registeration.	Cancelled by Renewal Under Act of Dec. 1866, and Act of March, 1873.	Still out to be Renewed.	Still out to be Registered.	E. T. U.
November 3, 1838	November 1868	15	$15,000 00	166 to 180	White "A" 5 per cent.	.....	.....	13	2	.....	.....	.....
January 9, 1839	January 1869	9	9,000 00	346 " 352	" " "	.....	.....	1	7	1	.....	.....
" 6, 1840	" 1870	6	6,000 00	627 " 632	" " "	.....	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....
Total		30	$30,000 00			.....	.....	16	12	2	.....	.....

FAYETTEVILLE AND SHELLBYVILLE TURNPIKE COMPANY.

November 5, 1838	November, 1868	16	$16,000 00	181 to 196	White "A" 5 per cent.	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....

PELHAM AND JASPER TURNPIKE COMPANY.

March 2, 1839	March, 1869	7	$ 7,000 00	390 to 396	White "A" 5 per cent.	.....	.....	3	3	1	.....	.....
September 9, 1842	September, 1872	26	26,000 00	1364 " 1389	" " "	.....	.....	11	11	4	.....	.....
July 23, 1843	July, 1873	11	11,000 00	1472 " 1482	" " "	.....	.....	3	7	1	.....	.....
Total		44	$44,000 00			.....	.....	17	21	6	.....	.....

COLUMBIA, PULASKI AND ELKTON TURNPIKE COMPANY.

May 3, 1839	May, 1869	12	$12,000 00	436 to 447	White "A" 5 per cent.			7	3	2		
June 21, 1840	June, 1870	34	34,000 00	768 " 801	" " "			11	18	5		
May 18, 1841	May, 1871	15	15,000 00	932 " 947	" " "			5	5	5		
August 20, 1841	August, 1871	14	14,000 00	1188 " 1201	" " "			2	11	1		
September 9, 1841	September, 1871	4	4,000 00	1250 " 1253	" " "			1	3			
November 20, "	November, 1871	27	27,000 00	1268 " 1294	" " "			6	15	6		
August 6, 1842	August, 1872	8	8,000 00	1354 " 1361	" " "			4	4			
January 11, 1843	January, 1873	8	8,000 00	1421 " 1428	" " "			3	5			
June 5, 1845	June, 1875	3	3,000 00	1529 " 1531	" " "	3						
July 15, 1846	July, 1876	2	2,000 00	1585 " 1586	" " "	1		1				
Total		127	$127,000 00			4		40	64	19		

CLARKSVILLE AND RUSSELLVILLE TURNPIKE COMPANY.

March 8, 1839	March, 1869	5	$ 5,000 00	397 to 401	White "A" 5 per cent.			3		2		
December 10, 1839	December, 1869	10	10,000 00	617 " 626	" " "			7	2	1		
August 11, 1840	August, 1870	8	8,000 00	813 " 820	" " "			2	6			
November 16, 1840	November, 1870	10	10,000 00	890 " 899	" " "			1	8	1		
October 29, 1841	October, 1871	4	4,500 00	1254 " 1257	" " "			1	3			
Total		37	$37,500 00					14	19	4		

FORKED DEER TURNPIKE COMPANY.

March 25, 1839	March, 1869	7	$7,000 00	429 to 435	White "A" 5 per cent.			7				

BIG HATCHIE TURNPIKE COMPANY.

June 14, 1839	June, 1869	6	$6,000 00	449 to 454	White "A" 5 per cent.			4	1	1		
November 5, 1839	November, 1869	8	8,000 00	606 " 607	" " "			5	3			
Total		14	$14,000 00					9	4	1		

GALLATIN AND CUMBERLAND TURNPIKE COMPANY.

July 10, 1839	July, 1869	1	$1,000 00	445	White "A" 5 per cent.			1				
June 24, 1840	June, 1870	3	3,000 00	761 to 763	" " "			1	2			
September 4, 1842	September, 1872	2	2,000 00	1362 " 1363	" " "			2				
Total		6	$6,000 00					4	2			

STATEMENT OF BONDS—*Continued.*

NOLENSVILLE TURNPIKE COMPANY.

Date of Issuance.	Date of Maturity.	No. of Bonds.	Amount of Bonds.	How Numbered.	Description.	Registered and not Cancelled.	Registered and Cancelled.	Cancelled before Registration.	Cancelled by Renewal Under Act of Dec. 1866, and Act of March, 1873.	Still out to be Renewed.	Still out to be Registered.	R. T. U.
August 13, 1839	August, 1869	10	$10,000 00	456 to 465	White "A" 5 per cent.			5	3	2		
September 10, 1839	September, 1869	4	4,000 00	481 " 484	" " "			2	2			
June 24, 1840	June, 1870	14	14,000 00	747 " 760	" " "			4	10			
November 20, 1840	November, 1870	13	13,000 00	900 " 912	" " "			2	7	4		
September 9, 1841	September, 1871	8	8,000 00	1242 " 1249	" " "			3	5			
Total		49	$49,000 00					16	27	6		

ASHPORT TURNPIKE COMPANY.

August 13, 1839	August, 1869	15	$15,000 00	466 to 480	White "A" 5 per cent.			10	5			
November 10, 1840	November, 1870	20	20,000 00	870 " 889	" " "			10	8	2		
Total		35	$35,000 00					20	13	2		

FULTON TURNPIKE COMPANY.

May 19, 1841	May, 1871	3	$3,000 00	948 to 950	White "A" 5 per cent.				3			
June 27, 1842	June, 1872	3	3,000 00	1351 " 1353	" " 5 "				3			
Total		6	$6,000 00						6			

LEBANON AND SPARTA TURNPIKE COMPANY.

September 19, 1839	September, 1869	14	$14,000 00	485 to 498	White "A"	5	per cent.			9	4	1		
August 11, 1840	August, 1870	31	31,000 00	821 " 851	" "	5	"			9	21	1		
December 9, 1840	December, 1870	15	15,000 00	913 " 927	" "	5	"			4	7	4		
February 5, 1841	February, 1871	5	5,000 00	928 " 932	" "	5	"				5			
November 10, 1841	November, 1871	10	10,000 00	1258 " 1267	" "	5	"				10			
February 8, 1847	February, 1877	10	10,000 00	1590 " 1599	" "	5	"	5	1	1			3	
Total		85	$85,000 00					5	1	23	47	6	3	

NASHVILLE AND KENTUCKY TURNPIKE COMPANY.

November 22, 1839	November, 1869	9	$ 9,000 00	608 to 616	White "A"	5	per cent.			5	4			
June 24, 1840	June, 1870	4	4,000 00	764 " 767	" "	5	"			1	3			
August 27, 1841	August, 1871	13	13,000 00	1202 " 1214	" "	5	"			5	8			
September 27, 1842	September, 1872	13	13,000 00	1390 " 1402	" "	5	"			6	5	2		
January 12, 1843	January, 1873	8	8,000 00	1429 " 1436	" "	5	"				7	1		
August 30, 1845	August, 1875	3	3,000 00	1532 " 1534	" "	5	"	2					1	
Total		50	$50,000 00					2		17	27	3	1	

MURFREESBORO AND MANCHESTER TURNPIKE COMPANY.

January 30, 1845	January, 1875	8	$ 8,000 00	1521 to 1528	White "A"	5	per cent.	8						
September 10, 1845	September, 1875	25	25,000 00	1535 " 1559	" "	5	"	24					1	
January 3, 1846	January, 1876	13	13,000 00	1560 " 1572	" "	5	"	13						
September 23, 1846	September, 1876	3	3,000 00	1587 " 1589	" "	5	"	3						
Total		49	$49,000 00					48					1	

HARPETH TURNPIKE COMPANY.

January 3, 1839	January, 1869	26	$26,000 00	262 to 287	White "A"	5	per cent.			10	9	7		
November 14, 1844	November, 1874	13	13,000 00	1502 " 1514	" "	5	"	6		5			2	
Total		39	$39,000 00					6		15	9	7	2	

STATEMENT OF BONDS—*Continued.*

CUMBERLAND AND STONE'S RIVER TURNPIKE COMPANY.

Date of Issuance.	Date of Maturity.	No. of Bonds.	Amount of Bonds.	How Numbered.	Description.	Registered and not Cancelled.	Registered and Cancelled.	Cancelled before Registration.	Cancelled by Renewal under Act of December, 1866 and Act of March 1873.	Still out to be Renewed.	Still out to be Registered.	E. T. U.
January 4, 1839	January, [illegible]	20	$ 20,000 00	288 to 307	White "A" 5 per cent.	.....	.....	11	5	4	.....	.....
September 9, 1841	September [illegible]	27	27,000 00	1215 " 1241	" " 5 "	.....	.....	1	26	.....	.....	.....
December 30, 1841	December, [illegible]	12	12,000 00	1313 " 1324	" " 5 "	.....	.....	.....	11	1	.....	.....
June 16, 1842	June, 1872	9	9,000 00	1342 " 1350	" " 5 "	.....	.....	2	3	4	.....	.....
October 22, 1842	October, 1872	18	18,000 00	1403 " 1420	" " 5 "	.....	.....	2	15	1	.....	.....
February 27, 1843	February, 1873	11	11,000 00	1137 " 1447	" " 5 "	.....	.....	4	7	.....	.....	.....
August 5, 1843	August, 1873	10	10,000 00	1483 " 1492	" " 5 "	.....	.....	7	3	.....	.....	.....
Total		107	$107,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	70	10	.....	.....

LEBANON AND NASHVILLE TURNPIKE COMPANY.

October 5, 1837	October, 1862	10	$10,000 00	1 to 10	5¼ per cent.	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
November, 1837	November, 1862	2	2,000 00	11 " 12	5¼ "	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
January, 1838	January, 1863	4	4,000 00	13 " 16	5¼ "	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
February, 1838	February, 1863	4	4,000 00	17 " 20	5¼ "	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
May, 1838	May, 1863	4	4,000 00	21 " 24	5¼ "	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
July, 1838	July, 1863	4	4,000 00	25 " 28	5¼ "	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....
August, 1838	August, 1863	4	4,000 00	29 " 32	5¼ "	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
October, 1838	October, 1863	4	4,000 00	33 " 36	5¼ "	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
November, 1838	November, 1863	4	4,000 00	37 " 40	5¼ "	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....
January 5, 1839	January 1869	30	30,000 00	308 " 337	White "A" 5 per cent.	.....	.....	13	13	4	.....	.....
November 1, 1843	November, 1873	5	5,000 00	1497 " 1501	" " 5 "	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....
February 18, 1846	February, 1876	6	6,000 00	1573 " 1578	" " 5 "	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		81	$81,000 00	.....	.....	6	.....	50	17	8	.....	.....

JEFFERSON TURNPIKE COMPANY.

January 7, 1839	January, 1869	6	$ 6,000 00	340 to 345	White "A" 5 per cent.			1	5				
September 10, 1839	September, 1869	3	3,000 00	499 " 501	" " " "			1	2				
March 7, 1843	March, 1873	24	24,000 00	1448 " 1471	" " " "			5	17	2			
September 19, 1843	September, 1873	4	4,000 00	1493 " 1496	" " " "			1	3				
December 4, 1844	December, 1874	6	6,000 00	1515 " 1520	" " " "	5	1						
July 3, 1846	July, 1876	2	2,000 00	1583 " 1584	" " " "	2							
Total		45	$45,000 00			7	1	8	27	2			

CARTHAGE AND HARTSVILLE TURNPIKE COMPANY.

July 30, 1856	January 1, 1868	6	$6,000 00	1 to 6	6 per cent.			5		1			

CARTHAGE AND ROME TURNPIKE COMPANY.

June 14, 1861	January 1, 1876	8	$8,000 00	1 to 8	6 per cent.	2		6					

CARTHAGE, ALEXANDER AND RED SULPHUR TURNPIKE COMPANY.

July 14, 1856	January 1, 1872	16	$16,000 00	1 to 16	6 per cent.			4	12				

DYERSBURG AND MISSISSIPPI TURNPIKE COMPANY.

July 30, 1852	1892	25	$25,000 00	301 to 325	White "B" 6 per cent.	25							

BRISTOL AND KENDRICKS' CREEK TURNPIKE COMPANY.

May 22, 1868	1900	20	$20,000 00	9215 to 9234	Green, 6 per cent.	4		15					1

ROGERSVILLE AND LITTLE WAR GAP TURNPIKE COMPANY.

March 28, 1868	1900	15	$15,000 00	2531 to 2545	Green "B" 6 per cent.	2		13					
February 3, 1868	1900	5	5,000 00	2983 " 3987	" " " "			5					
Total		20	$20,000 00			2		18					

STATEMENT OF BONDS—*Continued.*

NEW MARKET TURNPIKE COMPANY.

Date of Issuance.	Date of Maturity.	No. of Bonds.	Amount of Bonds.	How Numbered.	Description.	Registered and not Cancelled.	Registered and Cancelled.	Cancelled Before Registration.	Cancelled by Renewal Under Act of Dec., 18 6, and Act of March, 1873.	Still out to be Renewed.	Still out to be Registered.	E. T. U.
February 3, 1868	1900	15	$15,000 00	3968 to 3982	Green "B" 6 per cent.	2		13				

JACKSBORO AND POWELLS' VALLEY TURNPIKE COMPANY.

October 8, 1869	1900	5	$5,000 00	8784 to 8788	Green 6 per cent.	1		4				
" "	1900	3	3,000 00	4049 " 4051	Green "B" 6 "			3				
Total		8	$8,000 00			1		7				

MULBERRY AND ROGERSVILLE TURNPIKE COMPANY.

May 18, 1870	1909	50	$50,000 00	4848 to 4897	Green "B" 6 per cent.	3		47				

MANSKER'S CREEK AND SPRINGFIELD TURNPIKE COMPANY.

July 1, 1854	July, 1864	10	$10,000 00	1 to 10	6 per cent.			10				

EAST TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

August 21, 1849	August, 1879	27	$ 27,000 00	1692 to 1718	White "A" 5 per cent.	20	4	3				
November 19, 1849	November, 1879	46	46,000 00	1719 " 1764	" " 5 "	35	4	4			3	
May 15, 1850	May, 1880	21	21,000 00	1765 " 1785	" " 5 "	20					1	
September 9 1850	September, 1880	31	31,000 00	1786 " 1816	" " 5 "	22	6	3				
December 21, 1850	December, 1880	33	33,000 00	1817 " 1849	" " 5 "	28	5					
June 30, 1851	June, 1881	18	18,000 00	1850 " 1867	" " 5 "	15		3				
November 20, 1851	November, 1881	25	25,000 00	1868 " 1892	" " 5 "	12		7			6	
		1	1,000 00	1966 "	" " 5 "		1					
September 7, 1850	July, 1890	150	150,000 00	1 " 150	" 6 "	117	16	8			9	
March 3, 1851	" "	100	100,000 00	151 " 250	" 6 "	84	5	3	4		4	

May 26, 1851	July, 1890	160	160,000 00	251 to 350	White	6 per cent.	97	2				1	
July 30, 1853	1892	20	20,000 00	726 " 745	"	"B" 6 "	17		3				
December 7, 1853	"	130	130,000 00	746 " 875	"	" 6 "	87	17	22	1		3	
April 10, 1854	"	20	20,000 00	876 " 895	"	" 6 "	18		2				
June 22, 1854	"	20	20,000 00	896 " 915	"	" 6 "	16	3	1				
November 8, 1854	"	290	290,000 00	1216 " 1505	"	" 6 "	189	16	66	12		3	4
March 27, 1855	"	40	40,000 00	1975 " 2014	"	" 6 "	26	4	6	4			
May 31, 1858	"	100	100,000 00	6681 " 6780	"	" 6 "	73	10	9	1		4	3
March 11, 1859	1898	100	100,000 00	8517 " 8616	"	" 6 "	57	8	35				
September 9, 1859	"	92	92,000 00	9982 " 10073	"	" 6 "	68	19	5				
October 17, 1866	1892	250	250,000 00	4665 " 4914	Green	6 "	52	15	175			1	7
Total		1614	$1,614,000 00				1073	135	355	22		35	14

HIWASSEE RAILROAD COMPANY.

November 3, 1838	November, 1868	97	$97,000 00	2 to 98	White	"A" 5 per cent.			70	19	8		
September 10, 1839	September, 1869	98	98,000 00	502 " 599	"	" 5 "			38	46	14		
January 18, 1840	January, 1870	65	65,000 00	633 " 697	"	" 5 "			16	23	26		
May 20, 1841	May, 1871	97	97,000 00	988 " 1084	"	" 5 "			14	48	35		
April 1, 1847	April, 1877	79	79,000 00	1600 " 1678	"	" 5 "	48	16	13			2	
November 15, 1847	November, 1877	13	13,000 00	1679 " 1691	"	" 5 "	11		2				
Total		449	$449,000 00				59	16	153	136	83	2	

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

January, 1853	1892	240	$240,000 00	326 to 565	White	"B" 6 per cent.	188	10	35	3		3	1
January 3, 1853	"	160	160,000 00	566 " 725	"	" 6 "	108	12	36	3			1
November 28, 1854	"	200	200,000 00	1506 " 1705	"	" 6 "	124	16	37	6		15	2
May 22, 1855	"	40	40,000 00	2015 " 2054	"	" 6 "	25	6	8			1	
" "	"	100	100,000 00	2055 " 2154	"	" 6 "	62	8	26	2		1	1
November 28, 1855	"	20	20,000 00	3093 " 3112	"	" 6 "	10	2	7				1
March 21, 1856	"	135	135,000 00	3403 " 3537	"	" 6 "	79	13	36	1		4	2
June 17, 1856	"	50	50,000 00	4222 " 4271	"	" 6 "	26	1	22				1
" "	"	50	50,000 00	4392 " 4441	"	" 6 "	36	4	9			1	
September 29, 1856	"	105	105,000 00	4492 " 4596	"	" 6 "	76	7	21				1
April 17, 1866	"	200	200,000 00	962 " 1161	Green	6 "	42	4	154				
June 27, 1866	"	100	100,000 00	3360 " 3459	"	6 "	8	5	87				
October 20, 1868	1900	300	300,000 00	3668 " 3967	"	"B" 6 "	21	17	261				1
		1700	$1,700,000 00				805	105	739	15		25	11

STATEMENT OF BONDS—*Continued.*

EAST TENNESSEE AND VIRGINIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Date of Issuance.	Date of Maturity.	No. of Bonds.	Amount of Bonds.	How Nnmbered.	Description.	Registered and not Cancelled.	Registered and Cancelled.	Cancelled Before Registration.	Cancelled by Renewal Under Act of Dec. 1866, and Act of March, 1873.	Still out to be Renewed.	Still out to be Registered.	E. T. U.
July 27, 1852	1892	10	$ 10,000 00	1 to 10	White "B" 6 per cent.	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August 9, 1852	"	290	290,000 00	11 " 300	" " 6 "	205	28	41	13	.....	3	.....
January 29, 1855	"	269	269,000 00	1706 " 1974	" " 6 "	177	25	48	13	.....	2	4
November 7, 1855	"	100	100,000 00	2993 " 3092	" " 6 "	68	6	22	3	.....	1	.....
January 17, 1856	"	100	100,000 00	3133 " 3232	" " 6 "	41	8	50	.....	.....	.....	1
July 15, 1856	"	120	120,000 00	4272 " 4391	" " 6 "	86	9	21	.....	.....	4	.....
November 18, 1856	"	55	55,000 00	4841 " 4895	" " 6 "	31	5	17	1	.....	1	.....
March 3, 1857	"	195	195,000 00	5048 " 5242	" " 6 "	136	11	43	1	.....	2	2
June 8, 1857	"	150	150,000 00	5303 " 5452	" " 6 "	93	9	46	.....	.....	1	1
October 12, 1857	"	70	70,000 00	5793 " 5862	" " 6 "	44	7	16	.....	.....	1	2
February 4, 1858	"	100	100,000 00	5988 " 6087	" " 6 "	54	11	31	.....	.....	1	3
April 7, 1858	"	100	100,000 00	6120 " 6219	" " 6 "	63	8	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
June 10, 1858	"	43	43,000 00	7088 " 7130	" " 6 "	29	1	11	1	.....	1	.....
April 26, 1866	"	300	300,000 00	1396 " 1695	Green 6 "	86	20	192	.....	.....	.....	2
February 14, 1867	"	300	300,000 00	6033 " 6332	" 6 "	77	36	182	.....	.....	1	4
Total		2202	$2,202,000 00	.....	.....	1200	184	749	32	.....	18	19

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

April 30, 1858	1892	50	$ 50,000 00	6270 to 6319	White "B" 6 per cent.	38	2	9	.....	.....	1	.....
" "	"	150	150,000 00	6424 " 6573	" " 6 "	88	16	39	1	.....	2	4
" "	"	100	100,000 00	6574 " 6673	" " 6 "	63	16	20	.....	.....	.....	1
July 15, 1859	1898	150	150,000 00	9302 " 9451	" " 6 "	98	12	32	.....	.....	3	5
April 20 1861	"	5	5,000 00	1582 " 1586	" "C" 6 "	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		455	$455,000 00	.....	.....	292	46	100	1	.....	6	10

LAGRANGE AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

October, 1837	October, 1862	30	$ 30,000 00	1 to 30		5¼ per cent.			30				
" "	" "	1	1,250 00	31		5¼ "			1				
" 1838	" 1863	30	30,000 00	32 to 61		5¼ "			27		3		
" "	" "	1	1,250 00	62		5¼ "			1				
March, 1839	March, 1864	30	30,000 00	63 to 92		5¼ "			20		10		
" "	" "	1	1,250 00	93		5¼ "			1				
September, 1839	September, 1864	15	30,000 00	94 to 108		5¼ "			14		1		
" "	" "	1	1,250 00	109		5¼ "			1				
		1	1,000 00	210		5¼ "			1				
November 15, 1840	November, 1870	18	18,750 00	852 to 869	White "A"	5 "			10	7	1		
May 19, 1841	May, 1871	37	37,500 00	951 " 987	"	5 "			7	26	4		
December 21, 1841	December, 1871	18	18,000 00	1295 " 1312	"	5 "			12		6		
May 14, 1842	May, 1872	17	17,000 00	1325 " 1341	"	5 "			7	5	5		
Total		200	$217,250 00						132	38	30		

McMINNVILLE AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY.

July 24, 1855	1892	300	$300,000 00	2553 to 2852	White "B"	6 per cent.	188	18	79	6		7	2
" 19, 1856	"	20	20,000 00	4472 " 4491	" "	6 "	13	1	5			1	
November 19, 1856	"	52	52,000 00	4896 " 4947	" "	6 "	37	4	9	1			1
April 4, 1856	"	346	346,000 00	316 " 661	Green	6 "	91	10	243			1	1
June 26, 1856	"	54	54,000 00	3306 " 3359	"	6 "	18	5	31				
Total		772	$772,000 00				347	38	367	7		9	4

TENNESSEE AND ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.

July 4, 1854	1892	200	$200,000 00	916 to 1115	White "B"	6 per cent.	108	35	42	12		1	2
September 9, 1854	"	100	100,000 00	1116 " 1215	" "	6 "	58	17	11	9		4	1
January 16, 1858	"	17	17,000 00	5971 " 5987	" "	6 "	7	1	6	3			
April 28, 1858	"	50	50,000 00	6220 " 6269	" "	6 "	11	14	24	1			
May 3, 1858	"	104	104,000 00	6320 " 6423	" "	6 "	71	8	25				
June 4, 1858	"	68	68,000 00	6781 " 6848	" "	6 "	5	2	60			1	
" 4, 1858	"	232	232,000 00	6849 " 7080	" "	6 "	141	23	57	1		4	6
August 27, 1858	1898	32	32,000 00	8080 " 8111	" "	6 "	7	2	22				1
" 27, 1858	"	43	43,000 00	8112 " 8154	" "	6 "	29	5	8			1	
March 15, 1859	"	13	13,000 00	8617 " 8629	" "	6 "	8	2	3				
December 15, 1859	"	14	14,000 00	10308 " 10321	" "	6 "	9		5				
June 14, 1866	1892	200	200,000 00	2896 " 3095	Green	6 "	3	2	195				
" 21, 1866	"	100	100,000 00	3206 " 3305	"	6 "			99				1
Total		1173	$1,173,000 00				457	111	557	26		11	11

STATEMENT OF BONDS—*Continued.*

CENTRAL SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Date of Issuance.	Date of Maturity.	No. of Bonds.	Amount of Bonds.	How Numbered.	Description.	Registered and not Cancelled.	Registered and Cancelled.	Cancelled before Registration.	Cancelled by Renewal Under Act of Dec. 1866, and Act of March, 1873.	Still out to be Renewed.	Still out to be Registered.	E. T. U.
August 25, 1858	1892	128	$128,000 00	7781 to 7908	White "B" 6 per cent.	91	13	23	1			
" " "	1898	171	171,000 00	7909 " 8079	" " 6 "	105	25	40				1
September 9, 1859	"	13	13,000 00	9969 " 9981	" " 6 "	8	2	3				
January 18, 1860	"	13	13,000 00	10602 " 10614	" " 6 "	13						
May 9, 1860	"	176	176,000 00	11019 " 11194	" " 6 "	110	16	45			5	
January 9, 1861	"	20	20,000 00	1219 " 1238	" "C" 6 "	20						
May 23, 1866	1892	75	75,000 00	2471 " 2545	Green 6 "	10	3	61				1
Total		596	$596,000 00			357	59	172	1		5	2

MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Date of Issuance.	Date of Maturity.	No. of Bonds.	Amount of Bonds.	How Numbered.	Description.	Registered and not Cancelled.	Registered and Cancelled.	Cancelled before Registration.	Cancelled by Renewal Under Act of Dec. 1866, and Act of March, 1873.	Still out to be Renewed.	Still out to be Registered.	E. T. U.
May 24, 1853	1892	300	$300,000 00	2155 to 2454	White "B" 6 per cent.	175	30	85			6	4
July 11, "	"	40	40,000 00	2455 " 2494	" " 6 "	31	1	5	1		1	1
November 28, 1855	"	20	20,000 00	3113 " 3132	" " 6 "	13	1	3			3	
January 1, 1856	"	100	100,000 00	2893 " 2992	" " 6 "	72	6	16			3	3
Februray 29, 1856	"	170	170,000 00	3223 " 3392	" " 6 "	91	11	66			2	
April 3, 1857	"	40	40,000 00	5243 " 5282	" " 6 "	30	1	9				
July 26, 1858	"	200	200,000 00	7581 " 7780	" " 6 "	131	10	52	1		3	3
December 17, 1858	1898	120	120,000 00	8175 " 8294	" " 6 "	76	10	28			4	2
January 31, 1859	"	30	30,000 00	8368 " 8397	" " 6 "	23	1	6				
May 2, 1859	"	150	150,000 00	8630 " 8779	" " 6 "	97	12	36	1			4
July 4, 1859	"	150	150,000 00	9152 " 9301	" " 6 "	113	6	29				2
September 2, 1859	"	100	100,000 00	6862 " 9961	" " 6 "	80	4	15				1
" 5, 1859	"	7	7,000 00	9962 " 9968	" " 6 "	7						
December 14, 1859	"	57	57,000 00	10251 " 10307	" " 6 "	33	4	19			1	
January 19, 1860	"	13	13,000 00	10615 " 10627	" " 6 "	6	4	3				
" " "	"	2	2,000 00	10639 " 10640	" " 6 "	2						
April 11, 1866	1892	150	150,000 00	662 " 811	Green 6 "	42	12	95			1	
June 1, 1866	"	150	150,000 00	2646 " 2795	" 6 "	42	9	95			2	2
December 21, 1866	"	200	200,000 00	5256 " 5455	" 6 "	85	8	105			1	1
Total		1999	$1,999,000 00			1149	130	667	3		27	23

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD COMPANY.

July 24, 1853	1892	58	$ 58,000 00	2495 to 2552	White "B" 6 per cent.	39	5	14						
" " "	"	40	40,000 00	2853 " 2892	" " 6 "	22	5	11			1	1
May 3, 1866	"	50	50,000 00	1946 " 1995	Green 6 "	5	3	42				
December 15, 1866	"	150	150,000 00	5106 " 5255	" 6 "	17	1	130				2
January 14, 1868	1900	40	40,000 00	716 " 755	" "B" 6 "	3	3	33			1	
" 15, "	"	55	55,000 00	756 " 810	" " 6 "	14	3	38				
" " "	"	5	5,000 00	831 " 835	" " 6 "			5				
Total		398	$398,000 00			100	20	273			2	3

WINCHESTER AND ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.

June 9, 1858	1892	7	$ 7,000 00	7081 to 7087	White "B" 6 per cent.	6		1				
May 10, 1858	"	7	7,000 00	6674 " 6680	" " 6 "	1	2	4				
July 22, 1858	"	150	150,000 00	7431 " 7580	" " 6 "	95	10	38			2	5
December 30, 1858	1898	2	2,000 00	8325 " 8326	" " 6 "	2						
January 31, 1859	"	11	11,000 00	8327 " 8337	" " 6 "	7	2	1			1	
" " "	"	5	5,000 00	8338 " 8342	" " 6 "	4		1				
" " "	"	2	2,000 00	8366 " 8367	" " 6 "	1		1				
" " "	"	93	93,000 00	8398 " 8490	" " 6 "	66	4	21				2
June 21, 1859	"	136	136,000 00	8976 " 9111	" " 6 "	88	10	37			1	
February 23, 1860	"	20	20,000 00	10774 " 10793	" " 6 "	14	1	3			2	
June 29, 1866	1892	250	250,000 00	3460 " 3709	Green 6 "	45	17	185			1	2
July 13, 1866	"	122	122,000 00	3996 " 4117	" 6 "	30	8	78			1	5
April 16, 1867	"	150	150,000 00	7551 " 7700	" 6 "	37	5	106				2
December 11, 1867	1900	34	34,000 00	8513 " 8546	" 6 "	4	1	29				
January 30, 1868	"	300	300,000 00	1761 " 2060	" "B" 6 "	43	14	231			6	6
Total		1289	$1,289,000 00			443	74	736			14	22

STATEMENT OF BONDS—*Continued.*

MEMPHIS, CLARKSVILLE AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Date of Issuance.	Date of Maturity.	No. of Bonds.	Amount of Bonds.	How Numbered.	Description.	Registered and not Cancelled.	Registered and Cancelled.	Cancelled before Registration.	Cancelled by Renewal under Act of December, 1866 and Act of March, 1873.	Still out to be Renewed.	Still out to be Registered.	E. T. U.
March 18, 1858	1892	20	$ 20,000 00	6100 to 6119	White "B" 6 per cent.	14	2	4				
December 20, 1858	1898	10	10,000 00	8295 " 8304	" " 6 "	6	3	1				
June 27, 1859	"	40	40,000 00	9112 " 9151	" " 6 "	28	5	6			1	
July 9, 1859	"	300	300,000 00	9552 " 9851	" " 6 "	189	40	60			5	6
October 6, 1859	"	20	20,000 00	10091 " 10110	" " 6 "	12	3	4				1
December 3, 1859	"	20	20,000 00	10231 " 10250	" " 6 "	17		2			1	
May 1, 1860	"	100	100,000 00	10839 " 10938	" " 6 "	66	5	23	1		1	4
June 27, 1860	"	169	169,000 00	11226 " 11394	" " 6 "	98	16	45	1		3	6
July 26, 1860	"	40	40,000 00	11645 " 11684	" " 6 "	24	5	9			2	
" " "	"	20	20,000 00	11685 " 11704	" " 6 "	11	6	2				1
September 22, 1860	"	20	20,000 00	517 " 536	" "C" 6 "	9	2	6				3
October 23, 1860	"	180	180,000 00	537 " 716	" " 6 "	116	9	51	2		1	1
December 5, 1860	"	20	20,000 00	1009 " 1028	" " 6 "	14	2	4				
February 28, 1861	"	83	83,000 00	1489 " 1571	" " 6 "	51	8	21			2	1
May 27, 1866	1892	40	40,000 00	1 " 40	Green 6 "	10	4	26				
April 14, 1866	"	150	150,000 00	812 " 961	" 6 "	33	6	108			1	2
April 19, 1866	"	64	64,000 00	1162 " 1225	" 6 "	13	2	47			1	1
May 8, 1866	"	50	50,000 00	2196 " 2245	" 6 "	8	14	28				
June 13, 1866	"	100	100,000 00	2796 " 2895	" 6 "	22	4	74				
July 12, 1866	"	136	136,000 00	3860 " 3995	" 6 "	31	11	92			1	1
Total		1582	$1,582,000 00			772	147	613	4		19	27

EDGEFIELD AND KENTUCKY RAILROAD COMPANY.

April 4, 1857	1892	20	$ 20,000 00	5283 to 5302	White "B" 6 per cent.	15	4	1						
June 24, 1857	"	20	20,000 00	5453 " 5472	" " 6 "	7	6	7						
August 13, 1857	"	20	20,000 00	5473 " 5492	" " 6 "	16	3	1						
October 17, 1857	"	40	40,000 00	5863 " 5902	" " 6 "	28	8	4						
March 10, 1857	"	12	12,000 00	6088 " 6099	" " 6 "	3	2	6						1
June 11, 1857	"	300	300,000 00	7131 " 7430	" " 6 "	196	29	69	2		2	2
September 29, 1857	1898	20	20,000 00	8155 " 8174	" " 6 "	19	1					
December 28, 1857	"	20	20,000 00	8305 " 8324	" " 6 "	13	2	5				
February 12, 1857	"	26	26,000 00	8491 " 8516	" " 6 "	16	2	6			1	1
May 21, 1857	"	180	180,000 00	8780 " 8959	" " 6 "	110	14	52			1	3
June 9, 1857	"	16	16,000 00	8960 " 8975	" " 6 "	9		6			1	
March 10, 1858	1892	27	27,000 00	7000 " 7027	" " 6 "	25	1	1				
August 30, 1859	"	10	10,000 00	9852 " 9861	" " 6 "	8	2					
September 30, 1859	"	17	17,000 00	10074 " 10090	" " 6 "	14	1	2				
October 27, 1859	"	20	20,000 00	10211 " 10230	" " 6 "	15	3	1	1			
January 21, 1860	"	11	11,000 00	10628 " 10638	" " 6 "	9		2				
January 22, 1860	"	51	51,000 00	10641 " 10691	" " 6 "	41	4	6				
April 16, 1860	"	45	45,000 00	10794 " 10838	" " 6 "	19	2	23				1
April 23, 1866	"	115	115,000 00	1226 " 1340	Green 6 "	35	7	72			1	
June 20, 1866	"	110	110,000 00	3096 " 3205	" 6 "	24	5	80				1
January 11, 1868	1900	5	5,000 00	711 " 715	" "B" 6 "	3	1	1				
" " "	"	20	20,000 00	811 " 830	" " 6 "	3	3	13				1
January 23, 1868	"	75	75,000 00	1486 " 1560	" " 6 "	11	14	46				4
Total		1180	$1,180,000 00			639	114	404	3		6	14

ROGERSVILLE AND JEFFERSON RAILROAD COMPANY.

January 28, 1859	1898	23	$ 23,000 00	8313 to 8365	White "B" 6 per cent.	16	1	6				
July 7, 1859	"	100	100,000 00	9452 " 9551	" " 6 "	67	8	23			1	1
August 1, 1860	"	36	36,000 00	11705 " 11740	" " 6 "	18	2	13			1	2
April 24, 1866	1892	55	55,000 00	1341 " 1395	Green 6 "	13	4	38				
May 29, 1866	"	100	100,000 00	2546 " 2645	" 6 "	20	6	71			1	2
November 30, 1866	"	41	41,000 00	4915 " 4955	" 6 "	18	1	21				1
March 28, 1868	1900	30	30,000 00	2501 " 2580	" "B" 6 "	7		19				4
Total		385	$385,000 00			159	22	191			3	10

STATEMENT OF BONDS—*Continued.*

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Date of Issuance.	Date of Maturity.	No. of Bonds.	Amount of Bonds.	How Numbered.	Description.	Registered and not Cancelled.	Registered and Cancelled.	Cancelled before Registration.	Cancelled by Renewal under Act of December, 1866 and Act of March, 1873.	Still out to be Renewed.	Still out to be Registered.	E. T. U.
June 17, 1856	1892	3 0	$ 300,000 00	3886 to 4185	White "B" 6 per cent.	248	15	26	7	.....	3	1
" " "	"	36	36,000 00	4186 " 4221	" " 6 "	25	2	5	2	.....	1	1
December 12, 1856	"	100	100,000 00	4948 " 5047	" " 6 "	86	11	2	.....	.....	1	.....
August 28, 1857	"	270	270,000 00	5523 " 5792	" " 6 "	174	28	57	1	.....	5	5
November 16, 1857	"	68	68,000 00	5903 " 597	" " 6 "	44	3	17	.....	.....	2	2
October 6, 1859	1898	100	100,000 00	10111 " 10210	" " 6 "	72	10	13	3	.....	2	.....
July 10, 1860	"	100	100,000 00	11545 " 11644	" " 6 "	69	5	23	.....	.....	3	.....
September 17, 1860	"	150	150,000 00	367 " 516	" "C" 6 "	92	14	42	.....	.....	2	.....
June 11, 1861	"	172	172,000 00	1707 " 1878	" " 6 "	124	14	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		1296	$1,296,000 00			934	102	219	13	.....	19	9

KNOXVILLE AND KENTUCKY RAILROAD COMPANY.

May 7, 1860	1898	80	$ 80,000 00	10939 to 11018	White "B" 6 per cent.	46	7	22	1	.....	2	2
November 17, 1860	"	100	100,000 00	909 " 1008	" "C" 6 "	46	6	44	.....	.....	1	3
April 27, 1866	1892	250	250,000 00	1696 " 1945	Green 6 "	74	13	159	1	.....	1	2
July 23, 1866	"	250	250,000 00	4293 " 4542	" 6 "	71	8	166	.....	.....	1	4
January 3, 1867	"	110	110,000 00	5794 " 5903	" 6 "	35	4	70	1	.....	.....	.....
" " "	"	20	20,000 00	5904 " 5923	" 6 "	4	2	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
February 14, 1867	"	100	100,000 00	6333 " 6432	" 6 "	17	12	67	.....	.....	1	3
March 2, 1867	"	100	100,000 00	6610 " 6709	" 6 "	19	7	72	.....	.....	.....	2
April 1, 1867	"	300	300,000 00	7019 " 7318	" 6 "	69	37	190	.....	.....	2	2
October 8, 1867	"	110	110,000 00	8361 " 8470	" 6 "	24	9	76	.....	.....	.....	1
March 6, 1869	1900	67	67,000 00	8564 " 8630	" 6 "	1	3	55	.....	.....	.....	8
" " "	"	63	63,000 00	8651 " 8713	" 6 "	3	2	57	.....	.....	1	.....
January 8, 1868	"	150	150,000 00	351 " 500	" "B" 6 "	14	4	122	.....	.....	.....	10
January 24, 1868	"	350	350,000 00	986 " 1335	" " 6 "	50	14	279	.....	.....	1	6
February 20, 1868	"	300	300,000 00	2201 " 2500	" " 6 "	28	8	252	.....	.....	3	9
Total		2350	$2,350,000 00			501	136	1645	3	.....	13	52

CINCINNATI, CUMBERLAND GAP AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

August 3, 1866	1898	66	$ 66,000 00	1 741 to 1806	White "B" 6 per cent.	44	4	16						2
" " "	"	66	66,000 00	1 " 66	" "C" 6 "	44	8	11	1		2			
July 19, 1866	1892	100	100,000 00	4193 " 4292	Green 6 "	34	4	62						
August 22, 1866	"	122	122,000 00	4543 " 4664	" 6 "	24	5	90			1			2
December 12, 1866	"	100	100,000 00	5006 " 5105	" 6 "	21	8	6			6			1
February 21, 1867	"	167	167,000 00	6434 " 6600	" 6 "	27	7	127			1			5
April 25, 1867	"	333	333,000 00	7701 " 8033	" 6 "	76	24	226			3			4
May 1, 1868	1900	97	97,000 00	904 " 9137	" 6 "	10	6	79						2
January 31, 1868	"	100	100,000 00	1561 " 1660	" "B" 6 "	3	1	70			13			3
" " "	"	100	100,000 00	1661 " 1760	" " 6 "	9	9	78			2			2
May 1, 1868	"	122	122,000 00	2696 " 2817	" " 6 "	15	4	95			2			6
Total		1373	$1,373,000 00			320	80	915	1		30			27

KNOXVILLE AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

January 3, 1867	1892	77	$ 77,000 00	5924 to 6000	Green 6 per cent.	31	6	34						
April 1, 1867	"	82	82,000 00	7319 " 7400	" 6 "	8	7	64			1			2
April 29, 1867	"	100	100,000 00	7401 " 7500	" 6 "	17	6	77						
" " "	"	41	41,000 00	7501 " 7541	" 6 "	9	1	30						1
October 8, 1867	1900	25	25,000 00	8471 " 8495	" 6 "	4	1	20						
February 20, 1868	"	100	100,000 00	8834 " 8933	" 6 "	15	7	76						2
" " "	"	50	50,000 00	8934 " 8983	" 6 "	5	1	41			2			1
March 12, 1868	"	25	25,000 00	8984 " 9008	" 6 "	6	3	16						
May 7, 1868	"	60	60,000 00	9138 " 9197	" 6 "	2	11	47						
January 26, 1868	"	150	150,000 00	1336 " 1485	" "B" 6 "	33	16	91			3			7
Total		710	$710,000 00			136	59	496			6			13

STATEMENT OF BONDS—*Continued.*

NASHVILLE AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Date of Issuance.	Date of Maturity.	No. of Bonds.	Amount of Bonds.	How Numbered.	Description.	Registered and not Cancelled.	Registered and Cancelled.	Cancelled before Registration.	Cancelled by Renewal Under Act of Dec. 186 , and Act of March, 1873.	Still out to be Renewed.	Still out to be Registered.	E. T. U.
December 23, 1859	1898	280	$280,000 00	10322 to 10601	White "B" 6 per cent.	175	26	71	1		6	2
June 13, 1860	"	50	50,000 00	11395 " 11444	" " 6 "	31	4	15				
" 27, "	"	100	100,000 00	11445 " 11544	" " 6 "	74	2	20	1		3	
August 11, 1860	"	130	130,000 00	67 " 196	" "C" 6 "	70	11	44	1		3	1
September 14, 1860	"	170	170,000 00	197 " 366	" " 6 "	108	20	38	1		1	2
October 29, 1860	"	165	165,000 00	717 " 881	" " 6 "	108	12	43			2	
December 18, 1860	"	190	190,000 00	1029 " 1218	" " 6 "	125	16	46			2	1
January 29, 1861	"	120	120,000 00	1239 " 1358	" " 6 "	92	6	20			1	1
February 23, "	"	130	130,000 00	1359 " 1488	" " 6 "	89	14	24			2	1
April 22, "	"	120	120,000 00	1587 " 1706	" " 6 "	87	6	23			3	1
" 4, 1866	1892	275	275,000 00	41 " 315	Green 6 "	107	30	132			1	5
May 12, "	"	225	225,000 00	2246 " 2470	" 6 "	14	21	178			1	1
July 6, "	"	150	150,000 00	3710 " 3859	" 6 "	34	10	104			1	1
" 17, "	"	75	75,000 00	4118 " 4192	" 6 "	11	3	58			1	2
December 6, 1866	"	50	50,000 00	4956 " 5005	" 6 "	7	3	39				1
January 2, 1867	"	200	200,000 00	5594 " 5793	" 6 "	70	12	117				1
March 23, "	"	25	25,000 00	6711 " 6735	" 6 "	1	3	21				
" 27, "	"	125	125,000 00	6892 " 7016	" 6 "	22	7	95			1	2
June 25, "	"	92	92,000 00	8202 " 8293	" 6 "	11	5	73				3
December 27, 1867	1900	100	100,000 00	101 " 200	" "B" 6 "	18	2	78			2	
July 17, 1868	"	43	43,000 00	3118 " 3160	" " 6 "	5	4	34				
" 29, "	"	207	207,000 00	3161 " 3367	" " 6 "	29	5	163				10
" 29, "	"	100	100,000 00	3368 " 3467	" " 6 "	9	1	88				2
" " "	"	100	100,000 00	3568 " 3667	" " 6 "	8	4	88				
Total		3222	$3,222,000 00			1355	226	1570	4		30	37

NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY.

February 20, 1860	1898	82	$ 82,000 00	10692 to 10773	White "B" 6 per cent.	54	14	12	1		1	
May 30, 1860	"	31	31,000 00	11195 " 11225	" " 6 "	10	2	17	1		1	
November 16, 1860	"	27	27,000 00	882 " 908	" "C" 6 "	18	7	2				
March 2, 1861	"	10	10,000 00	1572 " 1581	" " 6 "	2		8				
December 27, 1866	1892	125	125,000 00	5461 " 5585	Green 6 "	21	6	95			1	2
May 9, 1867	"	120	120,000 00	8041 " 8160	" 6 "	6	7	103				4
Total		1395	$395,000 00			111	36	247	2		3	6

TENNESSEE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

August 17, 1869	1900	57	$ 57,000 00	8714 to 8770	Green 6 per cent.	1		56				
" " "	"	10	10,000 00	8774 " 8783	" 6 "			10				
July 10, "	"	45	45,000 00	8789 " 8835	" 6 "	8		37				
August 17, "	"	168	168,000 00	9345 " 9512	" 6 "	16	2	149			1	
October 27, "	"	138	138,000 00	9540 " 9677	" 6 "	17	5	115			1	
June 18, "	"	20	20,000 00	9831 " 9850	" 6 "			20				
October 9, "	"	20	20,000 00	9981 " 10000	" 6 "	2	18					
" 2, "	"	251	251,000 00	4052 " 4302	" "B" 6 "	20	6	225				
" 9, "	"	197	197,000 00	4303 " 4499	" " 6 "	3		194				
December 7, "	"	279	279,000 00	4500 " 4778	" " 6 "	1		278				
Total		1185	$1,185,000 00			68	31	1084			2	

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

May 22, 1856	1892	300	$300,000 00	3786 to 3885	White "B" 6 per cent.	186	17	87	4		5	1
November 15, 1856	"	244	244,000 00	4797 " 4849	" " 6 "	170	19	47	4		4	
August 28, 1857	"	30	30,000 00	5493 " 5522	" " 6 "	19	3	8				
May 7, 1866	"	200	200,000 00	1996 " 2195	Green 6 "	33	4	159				4
March 27, 1867	"	150	150,000 00	6742 " 6891	" 6 "	29	19	99				3
December 30, 1867	1900	100	100,000 00	1 " 100	" "B" 6 "	13	2	85				
" 31, "	"	100	100,000 00	201 " 300	" " 6 "	21		79				
Total		1124	$1,124,000 00			471	64	564	8		9	8

SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, (*Southwestern.*)

September 7, 1869	1900	27	$27,000 00	9513 to 9539	Green 6 per cent.	6		21				
July 12, "	"	30	30,000 00	9866 " 9895	" 6 "			30				
June 27, 1868	"	300	300,000 00	2818 " 3117	" "B" 6 "	45	16	225			2	12
August 16, 1869	"	30	30,000 00	3988 " 4017	" " 6 "	5		25				
September 30, 1869	"	31	31,000 00	4018 " 4048	" " 6 "		1	30				
January 28, 1870	"	69	69,000 00	4779 " 4847	" " 6 "	5		64				
" 25, "	"	16	16,000 00	5129 " 5144	" " 6 "	1		15				
Total		503	$503,000 00			62	17	410			2	12

STATEMENT OF BONDS—*Continued.*

EAST TENNESSEE AND WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Date of Issuance.	Date of Maturity.	No. of Bonds.	Amount of Bonds.	How Numbered.	Description.	Registered and not cancelled.	Registered and Cancelled.	Cancelled before Registration.	Cancelled by Renewal Under Act of Dec. 1866, and Act of March, 1873.	Still out to be Renewed.	Still out to be Registered.	E. T. U.
June 5, 1869	1900	150	$150,000 00	9681 to 9830	Green 6 per cent.	8		142				
April 28, 1868	"	150	150,000 00	2546 " 2695	" "B" 6 "	15	6	124			1	4
July 30, "	"	100	100,000 00	3498 " 3597	" " 6 "	10	2	88				
Total		400	$400,000 00			33	8	354			1	4

MINERAL HOME RAILROAD COMPANY, (REJECTED.)

October 2, 1869	1900	15	$15,000 00	9851 to 9865	Green 6 per cent			15				
" " "	"	85	85,000 00	9896 " 9980	" 6 "			85				
Total		100	$100,000 00					100				

EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

January 8, 1868	1900	50	$50,000 00	301 to 350	Green "B" 6 per cent.	7	1	42				
" 16, "	"	68	68,000 00	836 " 903	" " 6 "	9	3	56				
" 17, "	"	32	32,000 00	904 " 935	" " 6 "	3	1	28				
" 18, "	"	50	50,000 00	936 " 985	" " 6 "	3	2	45				
Total		200	$200,000 00			22	7	171				

NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY.

January 13, 1868	1900	210	$210,000 00	501 to 710	Green "B" 6 per cent.	23	10	162			1	14
Februray 3, "	"	115	115,000 00	2061 " 2175	" " 6 "	24	2	89				
" 14, "	"	25	25,000 00	2176 " 2200	" " 6 "	1	1	23				
		350	$350,000 00			48	13	274			1	14

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

January 21, 1839	January 21, 1869	32	$32,000 00	355 to 386	White "A" 6 per cent.			32					

CAPITOL BONDS.

April 1, 1848	April, 1858	200	$ 50,000 00	1 to 200	White "A" 6 per cent.			200					
March 1, 1849	March, 1859	200	50,000 00	1 " 200	" "B" 6 "			200					
" 2, 1850	" 1870	75	75,000 00	1 " 75	" "C" 6 "			6	67	2			
" 25, 1851	" 1871	75	75,000 00	1 " 75	" "D" 6 "			43	32				
" 22, 1852	" 1872	150	150,000 00	1 " 150	" "E" 6 "			6	144				
August 27, 1852	" "	50	50,000 00	151 " 200	" " 6 "			34	15	1			
March 9, 1853	" "	50	50,000 00	201 " 250	" " 6 "			16	33	1			
February 28, 1854	" 1874	191	191,000 00	1 " 191	" "F" 6 "			99	65	36			
December, 1856	July, 1886	50	50,000 00	192 " 241	" 6 "			49		1			
March, 1857	" "	20	20,000 00	242 " 261	" 6 "	15		4				1	
September 11, 1857	" "	10	10,000 00	262 " 271	" 6 "	1		9					
December, "	" "	20	20,000 00	272 " 291	" 6 "	16	1	8				1	
" 7, "	" "	50	50,000 00	292 " 341	" 6 "	43		7					
September 17, 1860	January, 1890	25	25,000 00	1 " 25	" 6 "	25							
Total		1166	$866,000 00			94	1	672	356	41	2		

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU BONDS.

July 19, 1856	1892	30	$30,000 00	4442 to 4471	White "B" 6 per cent.	12	1	11	6				

HERMITAGE BONDS.

March 29, 1856	1892	48	$48,000 00	3538 to 3585	White "B" 6 per cent.	34	9	4					1

FUNDING BONDS—ACTS OF 1866.

	January, 1892	4941	$4,941,000 00	1 to 4941	White "D" 6 per cent.	2137	663	2032	24		49	37	

FUNDING BONDS.—ACT OF 1868.

	1900	2200	$2,200,000 00	1 to 2200	Green "C" 6 per cent.	554	102	1529			13	2	

NEW SERIES FUNDING BONDS.—ACT OF 1873.

	1914	6641	$6,641,000 00	1 to 6641	Green "F" 6 per cent.			1774			4867		

STATEMENT OF BONDS—*Continued.*

RENEWAL BONDS.

Date of Issuance.	Date of Maturity.	No. of Bonds.	Amount of Bonds.	How Numbered.	Description.	Registered and not Cancelled.	Registered and Cancelled.	Cancelled Before Registration.	Cancelled by Renewal Under Act of Dec. 1866, and Act of March, 1873.	Still out to be Renewed	Still out to be Registered.	E. T. U.
.....	1892	5	$ 5,000 00	5456 to 5460	Green 6 per cent.	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	....
.....	"	8	8,000 00	5586 " 5593	" 6 "	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	....
.....	"	33	33,000 00	6001 " 6032	" 6 "	1	1	31	.....	.....	.....	....
.....	"	9	9,000 00	6601 " 6609	" 6 "	2	4	3	.....	.....	.....	....
.....	"	1	1,000 00	6710 " ...	" 6 "	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....
.....	"	6	6,000 00	6736 " 6741	" 6 "	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	....
.....	"	2	2,000 00	7017 " 7018	" 6 "	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
.....	"	9	9,000 00	7542 " 7550	" 6 "	2	1	6	.....	.....	.....	....
.....	"	7	7,000 00	8034 " 8040	" 6 "	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	....
.....	"	41	41,000 00	8161 " 8201	" 6 "	6	2	28	.....	.....	2	3
.....	"	67	67,000 00	8294 " 8360	" 6 "	32	1	34	.....	.....	.....	....
.....	1900	17	17,000 00	8496 " 8512	" 6 "	4	1	12	.....	.....	.....	....
.....	"	4	4,000 00	8547 " 8550	" 6 "	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	....
.....	"	13	13,000 00	8551 " 8563	" 6 "	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	....
.....	"	20	20,000 00	8631 " 8650	" 6 "	5	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	....
.....	"	3	3,000 00	8771 " 8773	" 6 "	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....
.....	"	32	32,000 00	9009 " 9040	" 6 "	12	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	....
.....	"	17	17,000 00	9198 " 9214	" 6 "	5	1	11	.....	.....	.....	....
.....	"	110	110,000 00	9235 " 9344	" 6 "	34	3	72	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	"	3	3,000 00	9678 " 9680	" 6 "	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	....
.....	"	231	231,000 00	4898 " 5128	" "B" 6 "	.....	.....	231	.....	.....	.....	....
.....	"	59	59,000 00	5145 " 5203	" " 6 "	9	22	28	.....	.....	.....	....
Total.....	.....	697	$697,000 00	.....	.....	128	40	527	.....	.....	3	4

SUMMARY STATEMENT,

Showing number and amount of bonds issued to the several railroads of the State, how many have been registered and remain outstanding, how many cancelled, how many renewed, etc.

No. of Bonds.	Amount of Bonds.	Name of Railroad.	Registered and not Cancelled.	Registered and Cancelled.	Cancelled before Registration.	Cancelle by Renewal.	Still out to be Renewed.	Still out to be Registered.	No. now in hands of E. T. U.
596	$ 596,000 00	Central Southern R. R.	357	59	172	1	.....	5	2
1373	1,373,000 00	Cin. Cumberland Gap & Charleston R. R.	320	80	915	1	.....	30	27
1614	1,614,000 00	East Tennessee and Georgia R. R.	1063	135	355	22	.....	35	14
2202	2,202,000 00	East Tennessee and Virginia R. R.	1200	184	749	32	.....	18	19
400	400,000 00	East Tenn. and West N. Carolina R. R.	33	8	354	.....	.....	1	4
1180	1,180,000 00	Edgefield and Kentucky R. R.	639	114	404	3	.....	6	14
200	200,000 00	Evansville, Hen. and Nashville R. R.	22	7	171	.....	.....	.....	.....
449	449,000 00	Hiwassee R. R.	59	16	153	136	83	2	.....
2350	2,350,000 00	Knoxville and Kentucky R. R.	501	136	1645	3	.....	13	52
710	710,000 00	Knoxville and Charleston R. R.	136	59	496	.....	.....	6	13
200	217,200 00	Lagrange and Memphis R. R.	.....	.....	132	38	30	.....	.....
32	32,000 00	Louisville, Cin. and Charleston R. R.	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
455	455,000 00	Louisville and Nashville R. R.	292	46	100	1	.....	6	10
772	772,000 00	McMinnville and Manchester R. R.	347	38	367	7	.....	9	4
1700	1,700,000 00	Memphis and Charleston R. R.	895	105	739	15	.....	25	11
1582	1,582,000 00	Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville R.R	772	147	613	4	.....	19	27
1999	1,999,000 00	Memphis and Ohio R. R.	1140	130	667	3	.....	27	23
100	100,000 00	Mineral Home R. R.	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
1124	1,124,000 00	Mississippi Central R. R.	471	64	564	8	.....	9	8
398	398,000 00	Mississippi and Tennessee R. R.	100	20	273	.....	.....	2	3
1296	1,296,000 00	Mobile and Ohio R. R.	934	102	219	13	.....	19	9
395	395,000 00	Nashville and Chattanooga R. R.	111	36	237	2	.....	3	6
350	350,000 00	Nashville and Decatur R. R.	48	13	274	.....	.....	1	14
3222	3,222,000 00	Nashville and Northwestern R. R.	1355	226	1570	4	.....	30	37
385	385,000 00	Rogersville and Jefferson R. R.	159	22	191	.....	.....	3	10
593	593,000 00	Southern R. R.	62	17	410	.....	.....	2	12
1173	1,173,000 00	Tennessee and Alabama R. R.	457	111	557	26	.....	11	11
1185	1,185,000 00	Tennessee and Pacific R. R.	68	31	1084	.....	.....	2	.....
1289	1,289,000 00	Winchester and Alabama R. R.	443	74	736	.....	.....	14	22
29234	$29,271,250 00	.....	11882	1973	14292	319	113	299	352

SUMMARY STATEMENT,

Showing number and amount of bonds issued to the several Turnpikes of the State, how many have been registered and remain outstanding, how many cancelled, how many renewed, etc.

No. of Bonds.	Amount of Bonds.	Name of Turnpikes.	Registered and not Cancelled.	Registered and Cancelled.	Cancelled before Registration.	Cancelled by Renewal.	Still out to be Renewed.	Still out to be Registered.	No. now in hands of E. T. U.
67	$ 66,666 66	Nashville, Mur. and Shelbyville T. P. Co.	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....
132	132.500 00	Gallatin "	.....	.....	86	34	12	.....	.....
7	7.000 00	Chambers and Purdy "	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....
75	75,900 00	Franklin and Columbia "	1	.....	32	35	7	.....	.....
150	150,000 00	Columbia Central "	.....	.....	82	54	14	.....	.....
30	30,000 00	Nashville and Charlotte "	.....	.....	16	12	2	.....	.....
16	16,0 0 00	Fayetteville and Shelbyville "	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	44,000 00	Pelham and Jasper "	.....	.....	17	21	6	.....	.....
127	127,600 00	Columbia Pulaski and Elkton "	4	.....	40	64	19	.....	.....
37	37,500 00	Clarksville and Russellville "	.....	.....	14	19	4	.....	.....
7	7.000 00	Forked Deer "	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	14,000 00	Big Hatchie "	.....	.....	9	4	1	.....	.....
6	6,000 00	Gallatin and Cumberland "	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....
49	49,000 00	Nolensville "	.....	.....	16	27	6	.....	.....
35	35,000 00	Ashport "	.....	.....	20	13	2	.....	.....
6	6,000 00	Fulton "	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
85	85,000 00	Lebanon and Sparta "	5	1	23	47	6	3	.....
50	50,000 00	Nashville and Kentucky "	2	.....	17	27	3	1	.....
49	49,900 00	Murfreesboro and Manchester "	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
39	39,000 00	Harpeth "	6	.....	15	9	7	2	.....
107	107,000 00	Cumberland and Stones' River "	.....	.....	27	70	10	.....	.....
81	81,000 00	Lebanon and Nashville "	6	.....	50	17	8	.....	.....
45	45,000 00	Jefferson "	7	1	8	27	2	.....	.....
6	6,000 00	Carthage and Hartsville "	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....
8	8,000 00	Carthage and Rome "	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	16,000 00	Car., Alexander and Red Sul. "	.....	.....	4	12	.....	.....	.....
25	25,000 00	Dyersburg and Mississippi "	25	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	20,000 00	Bristol and Kendrdicks Creek "	4	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	1
20	20,000 00	Rog. and Little War Gap "	2	.....	18	.....	....	.....	.....
15	15,000 00	New Market "	2	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	8,000 00	Jacksboro and Powell's Valley "	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	50,000 00	Mulberry and Rogersville "	3	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10,000 00	Manskers Creek and Spring "	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
1436	$1,400,066 66	.....	118	2	693	505	110	7	1

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Showing number of bonds issued, how many have been registered, how many cancelled, renewed, etc.; arranged according to purpose of issuance.

No. of Bonds.	To Whom Issued.	Registered and not Cancelled.	Registered and Cancelled.	Cancelled before Registration.	Cancelled by Renewal.	Still out to be Renewed.	Still out to be Registered.	Now in hands of E. T. U.
500	Union Bank	.....	.....	375	.....	125	.....	.....
2500	Bank of Tennessee	.....	.....	2286	191	23	.....	.....
29234	Railroads	11882	1973	14292	319	117	299	352
1436	Turnpikes	118	2	693	505	110	7	1
1166	Capitol	94	1	672	356	41	2	.....
30	Agricultural Bureau	12	1	11	6	.....	.....	.....
48	Hermitage	34	9	4	.....	.....	.....	1
4941	Funding Bonds—Act of 1866	2187	663	2032	23	.....	49	37
2200	" " " 1868	554	102	1529	.....	.....	13	2
697	Renewals	124	39	527	.....	.....	3	4
42752		14955	2790	22421	1400	416	373	397

6,641 New Series Funding Bonds 1873.
Outstanding, 4,867.
Cancelled, 1774.

AMOUNTS ISSUED, GROUPED ACCORDING TO PURPOSE OF ISSUANCE.

		Amount.	Total.
	Banks	$ 3,000 000 00	
	Railroads	29,251,250 00	
	Turnpikes	1,499 066 66	
	Capitol	866,000 00	
	Agricultural Bureau	30,000 00	
	Hermitage	48,000 00	
	Renewals	697,000 00	
	Funding Bonds 1866	4,941,000 00	
	" " 1868	2,200,000 00	
	New Series 1873	6,641,000 00	
	Total Amount of Bonds Issued		$49,173,316 66

LIST OF SECURITIES, (*Bonds and Coupons*) *received by the Comptroller since Dec.* 19, 1876, *up to and including Dec.* 19, 1878.

PAID BY RAILROADS.

1199	Bonds received in settlement of the indebtedness of the Mississippi Central and Mississippi Central & Tennessee Railroad.	
	Coupons received from same Company amounting to.....	$ 94,230 00
1768	Bonds received in settlement of the indebtedness of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad.	
	Coupons received from same Company amounting to. ..	124,260 00
16	Bonds received from Mississippi & Tenneesee Railroad on account of Sinking Fund.	
299	Bonds received from same Company in settlement of indebtedness to the State.	
	Coupons received from same Company amounting to.....	26,316 00
45	Bonds received from the purchasers of the Knoxville & Charleston Railroad.	
	Coupons received from same purchasers amounting to.....	4,408 00

PAID IN BY THE SURETIES OF DEFAULTING REVENUE COLLECTORS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF H. J. R. NO. 73, MARCH 23, 1875

3 Bonds paid in by the sureties of W. B. Smith, Revenue Collector of Meigs County. for the year 1869.
3 Bonds paid in by the sureties of John Wortham, Revenue Collector of Bedford County, for the year 1867.
15 Bonds paid in by the sureties of Wm. McLean, Revenue Collector of Shelby County, for the years 1868 to 1871
6 Bonds paid in by the sureties of Thos. J. Littleton, Revenue Collector of Roane County for the year 1867.
3 Bonds paid in by Hugh McGavock in the case of The State vs. M. Welch.
3 Bonds received from Wm. Morrow Insurance Commissioner.
6 Bonds received under Act of 1877, ch. 95, and S. J. R. No. 9, Acts 1877, from the sureties of T. J. Littleton, Revenue Collector of Roane County, for the year 1867.

COUPONS PAID UNDER H. J. R NO. 67, MARCH 19, 1875, AND UNDER THE APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1877, SECTIONS 27 AND 42.

Paid to	Montgomery County January, 1877.....	$ 4,020 00
"	Knox " " "	420 00
"	East Tennessee University, Jan. and July 1877 and 1878....	47,820 00
"	Leathe Orphan Asylum " " " "	2,400 00
"	South Western Presbyterian University, Jan. and July 1877-8.	8,280 00
"	West Tennessee College, Jan. and July 1877 and 1878.....	4,160 00
"	University of Nashville, " " " "	11,160 00
"	Martin Female College, " " " "	3,600 00

COUPONS FUNDED INTO NEW SERIES FUNDING BONDS.

$30	Coupons amounting to	$ 8,190 00
25	" " "	200 00

Nashville, Tenn, February 1, 1877.

Hon. Jas. L. Gaines, Comptroller:

SIR—I have examined your books and cancelled obligations, submitted to me under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, approved March, 17, 1873, entitled "An Act to fund the past due Bonds and Coupons of the State, and to sustain the credit thereof." The examination embraces the issuance of the new series funding bonds from Nos. 6626 to 6631, dating from January 1st, 1877, to February 1st, 1877, inclusive.

I find $6,000 of valid obligations of the State entered upon the cancelling books of your office and of the Secretary of State, up to the last named date. They are of the character directed by the aforesaid Act to be funded, and the issuance of said bonds is in conformity with the law. I find the cancelled securities specified on file in your office.

Respectfully,

JAMES D. PORTER, *Governor.*

Nashville, Tenn., May 1, 1877.

Hon. Jas. L. Gaines, Comptroller:

SIR—I have examined your books and cancelled obligations, submitted to me under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, approved March 17, 1873, entitled "An Act to fund the past due Bonds and Coupons of the State, and to sustain the credit thereof." The examination embraces the issuance of the new series funding bond, No. 6632, dating from April 1st, 1877, to May 1st 1877, inclusive.

I find $1,000 of valid obligations of the State entered upon the cancelling books of your office and of the Secretary of State, up to the last name date. They are of the character directed by the aforesaid act to be funded, and the issuance of said bonds is in conformity with the law. I find the cancelled securities specified on file in your office.

Respectfully,

JAMES D. PORTER, *Governor.*

Nashville, Tenn., June 1, 1877.

Hon. Jas. L. Gaines, Comptroller:

SIR—I have examined your books and cancelled obligations, submitted to me under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, approved March 17, 1873, entitled "An Act to fund the past due Bonds and Coupons of the State, and to sustain the credit thereof." The examination embraces the issuance of the new series funding bonds from Nos. 6633 to 6635, dating from from May 1st, 1877, to June 1st, 1877, inclusive.

I find $3,000 of valid obligations of the State entered upon the cancelling books of your office and of the Secretary of State, up to the last named date. They are of the character directed by the aforesaid act to be funded, and the issuance of said bonds is in conformity with the law. I find the cancelled securities specified on file in your office.

Respectfully,

JAMES D. PORTER, *Governor.*

Nashville, Tenn., Augnst 1, 1877.

Hon. Jas. L. Gaines, Comptroller:

SIR—I have examined your books and cancelled obligations, submitted to me under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, approved March, 17, 1873, entitled "An Act to fund the past due Bonds and Coupons of the State, and to sustain the credit thereof." The examination embraces the issuance of the new series funding bond No. 6641, dating from July 1st, 1877, to August 1st, 1877, inclusive.

I find $1,000 of valid obligations of the State entered upon the cancelling books of your office and of the Secretary of State, up to the last named date. They are of the character directed by the aforesaid act to be funded, and the issuance of said bonds is in conformity with the law. I find the cancelled securities specified on file in your office.

Respectfully,

JAMES D. PORTER, *Governor.*

Nashville, Tenn., August 1, 1878.

Hon. Jas. L. Gaines, Comptroller:

SIR—I have examined your books and cancelled obligations, submitted to me under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, approved March 17, 1873, entitled "An Act to fund the past due Bonds and Coupons of the State, and to sustain the credit thereof." The examination embraces the issuance of the new series funding bonds from Nos. 6636 to 6638, dating from July 1st, 1878 to August 1st, 1878, inclusive.

I find $3,000 of valid obligations of the State entered upon the cancelling books of your office and of the Secretary of State, up to the last named date. They are of the character directed by the aforesaid act to be funded, and the issuance of said bonds is in conformity with the law. I find the cancelled securities specified on file in your office.

Respectfully,

JAMES D. PORTER, *Governor.*

Nashville, Tenn., December 1, 1878.

Hon. Jas. L. Gaines, Comptroller:

SIR—I have examined your books and cancelled obligations, submitted to me under the provisions of the Act of the General Assemble of the State of Tennessee, approved March 17, 1873, entitled "An Act to fund the past due Bonds and Coupons of the State, and to sustain the credit thereof." The examination embraces the issuance of the new series of funding bonds from Nos. 6639 to 6640, dating from November 1st, 1878, to December 1st, 1878, inclusive.

I find $3,000 of valid obligations of the State entered upon the cancelling books of your office and of the Secretary of State, up to the last named date. They are of the character directed by the aforesaid act to be funded, and the issuance of said bonds is in conformity with the law. I find the cancelled securities specified on file in your office.

Respectfully,

JAMES D. PORTER, *Governor.*

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

TREASURER

OF THE

STATE OF TENNESSEE,

TO THE

FORTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

January 6, 1879.

M. T. POLK, TREASURER.

NASHVILLE:
PRINTED AT "THE AMERICAN" BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
1879.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 23, 1878.

To his Excellency, James D. Porter, Governor of Tennessee:

In compliance with the law, I herewith submit my report as State Treasurer for the two years ending December 19, 1878.

Balance in Treasury Dec. 19, 1876	$ 139,332 19
There has been paid into the Treasury from Dec. 20, 1876 to Dec. 19, inclusive, 1878	2,000,883 64
Total	$2,140,215 83
Amount paid out on Comptroller's payable warrants from Dec. 20, 1876 to Dec. 19, 1878	$1,661,869 79
Leaving balance on hand, Dec. 20, 1878	$ 478,346 04

The tables following will show the monthly receipts and disbursements; the sources from which funds have been received and the accounts upon which they have been paid out.

Very respectfully,

M. T. POLK,

Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS *from Dec.* 20, 1876 *to Dec.* 19, 1878, (*inclusive.*)

Balance on hand Dec. 20, 1876...	.....		$ 139,332 19
Rec. from Dec. 20, to Dec. 31, (inclusive) 1876.....	.....		23,433 83
1877			
Receipts for January	$ 367,789	80	
" February	303,175	77	
" March.....	108,102	70	
" April	67,187	40	
" May.....	35,936	34	
" June	23,018	79	
" July	44,496	67	
" August	24,753	72	
" September	20,980	34	
" October	76,897	35	
" November	145,176	91	
" December...	103,405	18	$ 1,320,920 97
1878.			
Receipts for January.....	$ 118,976	83	
" February.....	99,624	10	
" March.....	81,513	84	
" April	53,511	30	
" May	51,856	77	
" June	25,455	59	
" July..	42,224	73	
" August..	18,424	88	
" September	22,222	78	
" October.....	39,538	14	
" November	21,651	95	
" December(1st to 19th inclusive.).....	81,527	93	
			$ 656,528 84
			$ 2,140,215 83

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS *from Dec.* 20, 1876, *to Dec.* 19, 1878 (*inclusive.*)

Disbursements from 20th to 31st Dec. (inclusive) 1876.....	.....	$ 129,701 91
1877.		
Disbursements, January.....	$ 190,901 33	
" February	76,534 96	
" March..	46,853 80	
" April.....	89,079 80	
" May.....	58,393 25	
" June.....	46,086 32	
" July.....	80,574 30	
" August	45,437 59	
" September.....	42,629 24	
" October	48,521 52	
" November	41,116 29	
" December.....	68,787 98	$ 834,916 38
1878.		
Disbursements, January...	$ 119,893 52	
" February.....	61,757 42	
" March	43,780 66	
" April.....	74,600 89	
" May.....	34,597 66	
" June.....	27,345 01	
" July.....	119,788 41	
" August	39,250 99	
" September.....	43,091 44	
" October	67,916 69	
" November.....	32,192 62	
" December (1st to 19th inclusive)...	33,036 19	$ 697,251 50
Balance on hand Dec. 19, 1878	.....	478,346 04
		$ 2,140,215 83

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS *from Dec.* 20, 1876, *to Dec.* 19, 1878, (*inclusive.*)

From Trustees.....	$ 1,146,800 01	
" Revenue Collectors.....	47,843 51	
" County Court Clerks.....	384,607 22	
" Circuit " "	38,821 08	
" Chancery " "	24,000 11	
" Criminal " "	4,442 64	
" Law " "	1,781 38	
" Supreme " "	10,440 71	
" Red. of Land, Clerks, etc...	33,159 55	
" " " " Treas agts...	20,377 55	
" Revenue Commissioners....	2,938 21	
" Telegraph State Tax.....	1,767 08	
" Express Co., State Tax.....	3,750 00	
" Banks' " "	5,100 00	
" Railroads' " "	74,543 53	
" Insurance' " "	39,092 36	
" " Fees.....	4,857 00	
" R. P. Neely, Rec. Miss. Cen. Tennessee Railroad.....	60,000 00	
From Lessees State Penitentiary...	88,125 00	
" Sale Heiskell's Reports.....	2,271 55	
" Turnpike Commissioners...	1,470 00	
" Special Com., Davidson Co..	400 00	
" Tenn. Nat. Bank of Mem...	340 61	
" Legislative Expense.....	121 03	
" Public Printing	3,743 37	
" Pros. (Refunded).....	32 64	
" Funding.....	50 00	
" Land Sales (Refunded.....	6 00	
" Ex. Charges "	1 50	
		$ 2,000,883 64

RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS *from Dec.* 20, 1876, *to Dec.* 19, 1878, (*inclusive.*)

State Prosecutions	$ 393,406 71	
Conveying Convicts to Penitentiary	7,559 93	
Arresting Fugitives from Justice	5,506 62	
Conveying Lunatics to Asylum	504 26	
Salary, Executive	25,308 40	
Salary, Judicial	214,152 77	
Salary, Officers of Penitentiary	11,086 08	
Salary, Superintendent Public Instruction	6,000 00	
Salary, Superintendent Hospital for Insane	6,000 00	
Salary, Superintendent Capitol	3,000 00	
Salary, Librarians	1,999 92	
Salary, State Geologist	525 00	
Salary, Adjutant General	2,563 33	
Salary, Attorney General and Reporter	5,500 00	
Attorney General and Reporter Expense to Washington	783 78	
Executive Expense	757 21	
Comptroller's Office Expense	5,226 98	
Treasurer's Office Expense	912 37	
Secretary State Office Expense	5,862 24	
Capitol Expense	7,360 99	
Capitol Grounds Expense	1,154 19	
Library Expense	1,107 96	
Supreme Court Expense	9,523 13	
Public Arms Expense	230 94	
Legislative Expense per diem and Mileage	40,046 12	
Legislative Expense, Miscellaneous	14,540 13	
Public Printing	11,467 95	
Legislative Expense, (Extra Session)	17,612 36	
Public Printing, (Extra Session)	617 35	
Interest School Fund	301,460 26	
Common School Expense	3,587 70	
Interest Spencer T. Hunt Fund	1,330 98	
Poll Tax	667 25	
Interest State Debt	145,683 45	
Hospital for Insane	112,500 00	
Tennessee School for the Blind	39,900 00	
Tennessee School for the Deaf and Dumb	49,700 00	
Bureau of Agriculture, Statistics and Mines	16,469 14	
Arbitration Commission (Middle and West Tennessee)	7,085 21	
Heiskell's Reports	7,501 74	
Publishing Governor's Proclamation	496 80	
Publishing Acts	412 10	
Express Charges	1,629 40	
Land Sales	21,214 00	
Tax Aggregate	2,231 25	
Railroad Assessment	3,274 05	
Common Schools	630 30	
Special Judges	1,384 96	
Attorney's Fees	2,555 00	
Tennessee Money Cancelled	117,907 00	
Treasury Warrants Cancelled	14,305 00	
Scalps	3 00	
Refunded Revenue	9,322 95	
Miscellaneous Appr. Exp. Adjt. General Office	60 00	
Bureau of Immigration	121 53	
Land Office, East Tennessee	110 00	
Tennessee National Bank of Memphis	100 00	
Willie Blount's Monument	600 00	
Property East Tennessee, Hospital for Insane	10 00	
		$ 1,661,869 97

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS *from Dec.* 20, *to Dec.* 31, 1876, (*inclusive.*)

Trustees	$ 10,795 73	
Revenue Collectors	1,100 00	
County Court Clerks	1,069 10	
Circuit " "	126 02	
Criminal " "	39 00	
Insurance Tax	303 98	
Rec. Miss., Cen. and Miss., Cen. and Tenn. Railroad	10,000 00	
Excess of Disbursements	106,268 08	
		$ 129,701 91

Balance in Treasury, Dec. 20, 1876	$ 139,332 19
Receipts from Dec. 20, '76, to Dec. 31, '76	23,433 83
	$ 162,766 02
Disbursements from Dec. 20, '76, to Dec. 31, '76	129,701 91
Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1877	$ 33,064 11

RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS *from Dec. 20, to Dec. 31, 1876, (inclusive.)*

State Prosecutions	$ 1,483 56	
Judicial Salary	5,774 95	
Adjt. General's Salary	300 00	
Executive "	3,033 33	
Supt. Public Instruction Salary	250 00	
Supreme Court Expense	375 40	
Common Schools "	25 00	
Comptroller's Office Expense	200 00	
Refunded Revenue	115 78	
Heiskell's Reports	12 50	
Tenn. Blind School	2,000 00	
Bureau of Agriculture, S. and M.	500 00	
Tenn. Hospital for Insane	16,250 00	
Conveying Convicts to Pen	200 79	
Arresting Fugitives	50 00	
Express Charge	723 90	
Tax Aggregate	23 25	
Treasury Warrants Cancelled	4,700 00	
Tennessee Money "	80,420 00	
Interest on State Debt	13,263 45	
		$ 129,701 91

Recapitulation of Receipts *for January*, 1877.

Trustees	$ 241,327 11	
County Court Clerks	16,424 74	
Circuit " "	2,935 70	
Chancery " "	2,313 36	
Law " "	95 55	
Criminal " "	121 87	
Supreme " "	584 90	
Revenue Collectors	5,150 97	
Redemption of Lands	3,346 29	
Revenue Commissioner	500 00	
Insurance Tax	3,606 79	
Turnpike Commissioners	1,470 00	
Railroad State Tax	69,912 52	
Rec. Miss. Cen. and Miss. & Tenn. Railroad	20,000 00	
		$ 367,789 80

RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS *for January*, 1877.

Judicial Salaries	$ 11,180 08	
Tax Aggregates	179 25	
Special Judges	655 96	
Bureau of Agriculture, S. and M.	450 00	
Pub. Governor's Proclamation	61 70	
State Prosecutions	19,960 69	
Officers of Penitentiary	358 33	
Convicts to Penitentiary	1,025 57	
Refunded Revenue	2,841 40	
Express Charges	4 87	
Tenn. Deaf and Dumb School	11,550 00	
Interest on State Debt	71,030 00	
Land Sales	1,690 00	
Poll Tax	242 96	
Public Printing	6,740 00	
Interest School Fund	34,846 08	
Tennessee Blind School	4,300 00	
Attorney's Fees	800 00	
Tennessee Money Cancelled	14,582 00	
Secretary of State Expense	255 00	
Treasurer's Office "	15 00	
Comptroller's " "	43 00	
Executive Expense	15 00	
Library "	30 00	
Public School "	11 00	
Capitol "	1,089 55	
Legislative "	270 00	
" " Miscellaneous	2,926 98	
Supreme Court Expense	259 35	
Attorney General and Reporter	1,000 00	
Superintendent Pub. Instruction	250 00	
Salary of Libarian	166 66	
" Superintendent Capitol	125 00	
Executive Salary	1,195 90	
Salary Supt. Insane Asylum	750 00	
	$ 190,901 33	
Excess of Receipts	176,888 47	
		$ 367,789 80

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS *for February*, 1877.

Circuit Court Clerks	$ 1,882 27	
Revenue Collectors	5,171 73	
Trustees	230,129 48	
County Court Clerks	37,015 78	
Chancery " "	447 07	
Criminal " "	99 45	
Red'tion of Lands—Treas. Ag'ts	3,237 07	
Insurance Tax	4,669 60	
Revenue Commissioner	188 21	
Supreme Court Clerks	93 12	
Rec. Miss. C. & Miss. & T. R. R.	20,000 00	
Legislative Exp.—Miscellaneous	96 00	
Redemption of Lands	145 99	
		$ 303,175 77

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES *for February*, 1877.

State Prosecutions	$ 25,159 03	
Carrying Convicts to Peni'tiary	730 56	
Arresting Fugitives	1,052 95	
Comptroller's Office Expenses	204 00	
Capitol Expenses	525 20	
Legislative Expenses	60 00	
" " Miscell'ous	863 55	
Supreme Court Expenses	854 00	
Treasurer's Office Expenses	15 00	
Librarian Salary	83 33	
Poll Tax	424 29	
Interest on State Debt	2,185 00	
Land Sales	409 00	
Judicial Salary	5,574 93	
Express Charges	250 80	
Salary Officers of Penitentiary	626 64	
Salary Superintendent Capitol	125 00	
Salary Sup't. Pub. Instructions	250 00	
Special Judges	172 00	
Attorneys' Fees	600 00	
Interest School Fund	20,900 48	
Bureau of Ag., Sta'tics and Mines	995 00	
Executive Salary	870 84	
Publishing Gov.'s Proclamation	8 00	
Common Schools Expenses	500 00	
Tax Aggregate	59 25	
Land Office, East Tennessee	110 00	
Treasury Warrants Cancelled	3,251 00	
Refunded Revenue	209 61	
Secretary State Expenses	505 50	
	$ 76,534 96	
Excess of Receipts	226,640 81	
		$ 303,175 77

Recapitulation of Receipts *for March*, 1877.

Trustees	$ 71,529 61	
County Court Clerks	27,158 17	
Circuit " "	616 06	
Chancery " "	9 75	
Criminal " "	253 50	
Redemption of Lands	412 61	
Insurance Taxes	2,283 84	
Revenue Collectors	3,316 13	
Legislative Expense, Miscel	25 03	
Insurance Fees	2,498 00	
		$ 108,102 70

Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1877	$ 33,064 11
Receipts for first quarter, 1877	779,068 27
Total	$ 812,132 38
Disbursements first quarter, 1877	314,290 09
Balance on hand, April 1, 1877	$ 497,842 29

Recapitulation of Expenditures *for March* 1877.

State Prosecution	$ 9,746 45	
Refunded Revenue	333 37	
Tax Aggregate	33 00	
Interest School Fund	4,509 22	
Land Sales	102 00	
Judicial Salary	9,708 25	
Salary Sup't. Capitol	125 00	
" Adjutant General	300 00	
" Officers of Penitentiary	752 99	
" Att'y. Gen'l. and Reporter	250 00	
" Librarian	83 33	
" Sup't. Pub. Instruction	250 00	
Sect'y. State Office Expense	43 00	
Capitol Expense	449 43	
Legislative " Miscellaneous	2,891 12	
Executive "	29 00	
Comptroller's Office Expense	139 50	
Treasurer's " "	85 77	
Supreme Court "	491 75	
State Geologist	525 00	
Special Judge	469 00	
Convicts of Penitentiary	1,232 30	
Library Expense	148 18	
Executive Salary	562 50	
Arresting Fugitives from Justice	750 00	
Bureau of Immigration	121 53	
Bureau of Ag., S. and M.	1,014 95	
Int'st. Spencer T. Hunt Fund	451 16	
Attorney's Fees	1,750 00	
Public Printing	4,500 00	
Publishing Gov.'s Proclamations	16 00	
Tennessee School for Blind	5,000 00	
	$ 46,853 80	
Excess of Receipts	61,248 90	
		$ 108,102 70

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS *for April*, 1877.

From Trustees.....	$ 16,628 02	
" Revenue.....	3,740 30	
" County Court Clerks.....	24,077 72	
" Circuit " "	4,687 23	
" Chancery " "	3,047 00	
" Law " "	178 84	
" Criminal " "	424 13	
" Supreme " "	154 72	
" Redemption of Lands.....	4,143 30	
" Insurance Taxes.....	96 14	
" Rec. M., C. & M. & T. R.R...	10,000 00	
" Funding.....	10 00	
	$ 67,187 40	
Excess of Disbursements.....	21,892 40	
		$ 89,079 80

Recapitulation of Disbursements *for April*, 1877.

State Prosecutions	$ 10,935 25	
Conveying Convicts to Pen'tiary	760 90	
Arresting Fugitives from Justice	100 00	
Executive Salary	1,083 33	
Judicial "	5,874 95	
Officers Penitentiary Salary	37 00	
Sup't. Capitol Salary	125 00	
" Hospital for Insane Salary	750 00	
" Pub. Instructions Salary	250 00	
Special Judges	32 00	
Attorney's Fees	105 00	
Executive Expense	58 97	
Comptroller's Office Expense	124 00	
Secretary State " "	246 75	
Treasurer's " "	62 50	
Supreme Court "	82 15	
Library "	175 05	
Public Arms "	50 45	
Capitol "	274 98	
Capitol Ground "	4 25	
Legislative "	40,046 12	
Legislative Exp., Miscellaneous	2,110 43	
Interest School Fund	926 86	
Tenn. School for the Blind	2,700 00	
Tenn. School for the D. and D.	5,150 00	
Bureau of Ag., S. and M.	280 00	
Hospital for the Insane	16,250 00	
Public Printing	8 25	
Publishing Gov.'s Proclamation	15 00	
Tax Aggregate	20 25	
Land Sales	132 00	
Refunded Revenue	308 36	
		$ 89,079 80

Recapitulation of Receipts *for May*, 1877.

From Trustees	$ 11,917 44	
" County Court Clerks	13,310 55	
" Circuit " "	1,412 47	
" Chancery " "	187 07	
" Insurance Tax	1,398 15	
" Redemption of Lands	1,192 70	
" " of Lands Treas. Agts.	1,707 87	
" Law Court Clerks	124 32	
" Criminal Court Clerks	19 50	
" Funding	20 00	
" Sup. Court Cl'ks, West Div.	1,155 48	
" Revenue Collectors	3,490 79	
	$ 35,936 34	
Excess of Disbursements	22,456 91	
		$ 58,393 25

Recapitulation of Disbursements *for May*, 1877.

State Prosecution	$ 14,987 28	
Executive Salary	1,350 00	
Judicial Salary	8,916 59	
Supreme Court Expense	142 40	
Officers Penitentiary Salary	586 28	
Superintendent Capitol Salary	125 00	
Att'y. Gen. and Rep. Salary	500 00	
Arbitration Com. (West Tenn.)	786 00	
Special Judge	24 00	
Attorney's Fees	250 00	
Sup't. Public Instruction Salary	250 00	
Executive Expense	99 75	
Conveying Convicts to Pen'tiary	1,717 60	
Arresting Fugitives from Justice	400 00	
Comptroller's Office Expense	462 50	
Secretary State " "	199 90	
Capitol Ground "	153 93	
Capitol "	212 92	
Common Schools "	86 00	
Treasurer's Office "	229 65	
Legislative Exp. (Miscellaneous)	2,557 95	
Library Expense	26 00	
Interest School Fund	5,945 68	
Common Schools	70 30	
Insane Hospital	11,250 00	
Tenn. School for the Blind	5,000 00	
Bureau of Ag., S. and M.	350 00	
Tax Aggregate	19 50	
Public Printing	66 75	
Publishing Gov.'s Proclamation	45 25	
Publishing Acts	412 10	
Land Sales	96 00	
Railroad Assessment	28 20	
Librarian's Salary	166 66	
Refunded Revenue	1,779 06	
		$ 58,393 25

Recapitulation of Receipts *for June*, 1877.

From County Court Clerks.....	$ 16,630 45	
" Circuit " "	347 83	
" Chancery " "	42 39	
" Supreme " "	350 00	
" Redemption of Lands.....	361 13	
" Revenue Collectors.....	1,886 62	
" Trustees.....	3,256 57	
" Insurance Tax.....	243 80	
	$ 23,018 79	
Excess of Disbursements.....	23,067 53	
		$ 46,086 32

Balance on hand, April 1, 1877.....	$ 497,842 29
Receipts for 2nd Quarter, 1877.....	126,142 53
Total.....	$ 623,984 82
Disbursements for 2nd Quarter, 1877.....	193,559 37
Balance on hand, July 1, 1877.....	$ 430,425 45

RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS *for June,* 1877.

State Prosecutions	$ 16,128 87	
Supt. Capitol Salary	125 00	
Railroad Assessment	177 00	
Library Expense	68 00	
Capitol "	626 67	
Capitol Ground Expense	102 31	
Executive "	28 85	
Secretary State Office Expense	40 00	
Executive Salaries	1,012 50	
Officers Penitentiary Salaries	450 00	
Judicial Salary	8,928 08	
Arbitration Com. West Tenn	600 00	
" " Mid. Tenn	650 66	
Arresting Fugitives from Justice	375 00	
Comptroller's Office Expense	129 05	
Att'y. Gen. and Reporter's Salary	250 00	
Refunded Revenue	82 03	
Adjutant General's Salary	263 33	
Bureau of Ag. Sta. and Mines	1,000 00	
Conveying Convicts to Pen'tiary	517 32	
Tax Aggregate	9 75	
Interest School Fund	649 85	
Publishing Gov.'s Proclamation	6 00	
Treasurer's Office Expense	50 00	
Legislative Expense, Miscel	1,100 00	
Supreme Court Expense	485 95	
Public Printing	25 10	
Supt. Pub. Instruction's Salary	250 00	
Interest on State State	11,955 0[illegible]	
		$ 46,086 32

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS *for July*, 1877.

From Trustees.....	$ 8,529 01	
" County Court Clerks.....	15,085 24	
" Circuit " "	3,432 72	
" Chancery " "	3,218 20	
" Law " "	292 51	
" Criminal " "	964 93	
" Supreme " "	1,307 48	
" Funding.....	10 00	
" Revenue Collectors.....	975 75	
" Revenue Commissioners.....	2,250 00	
" Redemption of Lands.....	3,516 69	
" Insurance Tax.....	4,914 14	
	$ 44,496 67	
ursements.....	36,077 63	
		$ 80,574 30

Recapitulation of Disbursements *for July*, 1877.

State Prosecutions	$ 17,762 93	
Executive Expense	32 79	
Capitol Ground Expense	83 50	
" "	361 40	
Sec'tary State Office Ex.	55 00	
Comptroller's " "	102 06	
Library "	13 00	
Supreme Court "	501 79	
Common School "	1,453 25	
Legislative " (Miscel.)	35 00	
Salary Executive	229 17	
" Judicial	6,466 60	
" Officers of Penitentiary	633 33	
" Supt. Capitol	125 00	
" Att'y. Gen. and Reporter	250 00	
" Supt. Hospital for Insane	750 00	
" Librarian	166 66	
" Supt. Public Instruction	250 00	
" Special Judge	8 00	
" Adjutant General	100 00	
Conveying Convicts to Peni'tiary	889 18	
Arbitration Com. (West Tenn.)	461 00	
" " (Middle Tenn.	37 33	
Railroad Assessment	4 00	
Interest School Fund	34,367 95	
Interest State Debt	6,540 00	
Arresting Fugitives from Justice	230 00	
Tenn. Deaf and Dumb School	4,750 00	
" Blind School	3,100 00	
Bureau of Ag., Sta'tics and Mines	233 33	
Land Sales	4 00	
Tax Aggregate	32 25	
Refunded Revenue	545 78	
		$ 80,574 30

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS *for August*, 1877.

From County Court Clerks.....	$ 16,258 65	
" Circuit " "	855 04	
" Chancery " "	180 25	
" Trustees.....	1,224 13	
" Revenue Collectors.....	638 64	
" Redemption of Lands.....	757 39	
" Red. of Lands, Tres. Agts...	4,080 49	
" Insurance Tax.....	759 13	
	$ 24,753 72	
Excess of disbursements.....	20,683 87	
		$ 45,437 59

RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS *for August*, 1877.

State Prosecutions	$ 17,748 99	
Salary—Judicial	9,628 23	
" Attorney Gen. and Rep.	250 00	
" Officers of Penitentiary	258 33	
" Executive	1,570 83	
" Superintendent Capitol	125 00	
" Adjutant General	100 00	
" Supt. Public Instruction	250 00	
Arresting Fugitives from Justice	933 85	
Interest School Fund	9,265 80	
Bureau Agriculture, S. and M.	1,493 70	
Public Printing	55 00	
Publishing Gov.'s Proclamation	41 75	
Conveying Convicts to Pen'tiary	385 39	
Tax Aggregate	72 00	
Legislative Expense	40 00	
Executive "	84 90	
Library "	7 00	
Sec't State Office "	340 00	
Comptroller's " "	219 20	
Treasurer's " "	57 00	
Supreme Court "	149 54	
Public Arms "	20 35	
Capitol "	441 67	
" Grounds "	116 75	
Common School "	27 10	
Arbitration Com.—Mid. Tenn.	237 16	
Land Sales	13 00	
Interest State Debt	1,450 00	
Railroad Assessment	55 05	
		$ 45,437 51

Recapitulation of Receipts *for September*, 1877.

From County Court Clerks.....	$ 12,098 56	
" Circuit " "	700 43	
" Chancery " "	87 50	
" Trustees " "	5,614 10	
" Revenue Collectors.....	1,562 57	
" Insurance Tax.....	339 51	
" Redemption of Lands.....	321 50	
" Railroad State Tax.....	256 17	
	$ 20,980 34	
Excess of Disbursements.....	21,648 90	
		$ 42,629 24

Balance in Treasury July 1, 1877.....	$ 430,425 45
Receipts for 3d Quarter, 1877.....	90,230 73
Total.....	$ 520,656 18
Disbursements of 3d Quarter,.....	168,641 13
Balance in Treasury October 1, 1877.....	$ 352,015 05

RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS *for September*, 1877.

State Prosecutions	$ 13,001 12	
Salary—Judicial	9,659 17	
" Officers of Penitentiary	591 66	
" Executive	708 33	
" Superintendent Capitol	125 00	
" Attorney Gen'l and Rep	250 00	
" Adjutant General	100 00	
" Special Judge	24 00	
Interest School Fund	3,671 06	
Tax Aggregate	204 75	
Pub. Governor's Proclamation	54 35	
Railroad Assessment	2,999 55	
Bureau of Agriculture, S. and M	698 35	
Sec't State's Office Expense	556 40	
Library "	8 00	
Capitol "	539 85	
Capitol Grounds "	106 85	
Executive "	49 80	
Treasurer's Office "	50 00	
Comptroller's Office "	128 82	
Arbitration Com.—Mid. Tenn	211 50	
" " West "	100 00	
Legislative Exp.—Miscellaneous	35 10	
Arresting Fugitives from Justice	100 00	
Conveying Lunatics to Asylum	34 98	
" Convicts to Pen'tiary	72 60	
Tenn. School for Deaf and Dumb	4,650 00	
Treasurer's Warrants Cancelled	3,698 00	
Refunded Revenue	200 00	
		$ 42,629 24

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS *for October*, 1877.

From	County Court Clerks.....	$ 17,750 76	
"	Circuit " "	2,667 45	
"	Chancery " "	2,320 69	
"	Law " "	197 72	
"	Criminal " "	257 56	
"	Supreme " "	509 35	
"	Trustees	49,350 66	
"	Revenue Collectors.....	2,439 58	
"	Redemption of Lands.....	1,400 98	
"	Railroad State Tax.....	2 60	
			$ 76,897 35

RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS *for October*, 1877.

State Prosecutions	$ 15,023 91	
Salary—Judicial	9,983 25	
" Librarian	166 66	
" Superintendent Capitol	125 00	
" Adjutant General	100 00	
" Executive	1,166 67	
" Supt. Pub. Instruction	500 00	
" " Hosp. for Insane	750 00	
" At. Gen. and Reporter	500 00	
" Officers of Penitentiary	633 33	
Common Schools Expenses	305 30	
Comptroller's Office Expense	239 40	
Sec't State's " "	155 00	
Capitol "	206 90	
" Grounds "	37 10	
Executive "	33 28	
Public Arms "	9 10	
Supreme Court "	356 36	
Library "	29 45	
Interest School Fund	13,223 30	
Bureau Agriculture, S. and M.	830 00	
Attorney Gen. and Rep. Expense	80 35	
Tax Aggregate	323 25	
Interest Spencer Hunt Fund	223 58	
Tennessee School for the Blind	3,300 00	
Arbitration Com.—Mid. Tenn.	45 33	
Railroad Assessment	4 00	
Refunded Revenue	66 00	
Arresting Fugitive from Justice	105 00	
	$ 48,521 52	
Excess of Receipts	28,375 83	
		$ 76,897 35

Recapitulation of Receipts *for November*, 1877.

From County Court Clerks.....	$ 17,364 29	
" Circuit " "	1,066 29	
" Chancery " "	435 17	
" Criminal " "	180 38	
" Trustees " "	123,673 12	
" Revenue Collector.....	228 35	
" Redemption of Lands.....	322 64	
" Red. of Lands Treas. Agts..	1,192 68	
" Insurance Tax.....	713 99	
		$ 145,176 91

RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS *for November*, 1877.

State Prosecutions.....	$ 16,238 00	
Salary—Judicial	7,546 57	
" Executive.....	933 33	
" Librarian.....	83 33	
" Officers of Penitentiary...	383 33	
" Adjutant General.....	100 00	
" Superintendant Pub. Inst..	250 00	
" " Capitol.....	125 00	
Library Expenses.....	12 00	
Public Arms Expenses.....	4 00	
Capitol "	144 25	
" Grounds "	41 00	
Secretary State's Office Expense...	140 00	
Comptroller's " " ...	200 00	
Executive " ...	31 36	
Supreme Court " ...	203 35	
Arresting Fugitives from Justice...	273 72	
Tax Aggregate.....	144 75	
Bureau of Agriculture, S. and M....	290 00	
Arbitration Commission, W. Tenn..	750 00	
" " M. " ..	40 66	
Interest School Fund.....	12,505 32	
Willie Blount Monument.....	600 00	
Pub. Governor's Proclamation	8 25	
Common Schools.....	60 00	
Refunded Revenue.....	8 00	
	$ 41,116 29	
Excess of Receipts.....	104,060 62	
		$ 145,176 91

Recapitulation of Receipts *for December*, 1877.

From County Court Clerks.....	$ 11,607 73	
" Circuit " "	1,224 73	
" Chancery " "	9 75	
" Criminal " "	326 61	
" Trustees " "	69,161 99	
" Revenue Collectors.....	188 10	
" Lessees State Prison.....	17,625 00	
" Insurance Tax.....	743 05	
" Redemption of Lands.....	1,003 00	
" Railroads—State Tax	15 22	
" Ex. Companies—State Tax...	1,500 00	
		$ 103,405 18

Balance in Treasury, October 1, 1877.....	$ 352,015 05
Receipts 4th Quarter, 1877.....	325,479 44
Total	$ 677,494 49
Disbursements 4th Quarter, 1877.....	158,425 79
Balance in Treasury, Jan 1, 1878.....	$ 519,068 70

RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS *for December*, 1877,

State Prosecutions	$ 20,628 87	
Salary—Judicial	11,332 25	
" Superintendent Capitol	125 00	
" Librarian	83 33	
" Executive	1,091 67	
" Officers of Penitentiary	549 99	
" Attorney Gen'l and Rep.	250 00	
" Adjutant General	100 00	
" Supt. Pub. Instruction	250 00	
Interest School Fund	3,028 80	
Tax Aggregate	41 25	
Bureau Agriculture, S. and M.	550 00	
Attorney Gen'l and Rep. Exp.	208 90	
Supreme Court Expenses	96 45	
Comptroller's Office Expenses	624 03	
Sec't State's " "	294 00	
Library "	35 25	
Capitol "	237 25	
" Grounds "	19 00	
Executive "	35 95	
Common Schools "	19 00	
Leg. Ex. 1st and 2nd Ex. Sessions	241 37	
Tennessee Hospital for Insane	27,500 00	
Arresting Fugitives from Justice	541 30	
Arbitration Com.—Mid. Tenn.	612 32	
" " West "	250 00	
Pub. Governor's Proclamation	42 00	
	$ 68,787 98	
Excess of Receipts	34,617 20	
		$ 103,405 18

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS *for January*, 1878.

From County Court Clerks.....	$ 15,177 75	
" Circuit " "	2,509 41	
" Chancery " "	2,845 49	
" Law " "	93 14	
" Criminal " "	159 12	
" Supreme " "	2,319 50	
" Trustees.....	75,963 64	
" Revenue Collectors.....	2,015 00	
" Redemption of Lands.....	2,898 30	
" Red. of Lands Treas. Agts...	2,173 12	
" Heiskell's Reports.....	1,031 08	
" Public Printing.....	3,743 37	
" Banks, State Tax.....	3,000 00	
" Express Co. State Tax.....	750 00	
" Insurance Tax.....	4,297 91	
	$ 118,976 83	
Excess of Disbursement.....	916 69	
		$ 119,893 52

RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS *for January*, 1878.

State Prosecution.	$ 17,940 74	
Salary—Judicial.....	9,033 25	
" Executive.....	937 50	
" Libarian	83 33	
" Supt. Capitol	125 00	
" " Hospt. for Insane...	750 00	
" " Pub. Instruction ...	250 00	
" Officers of Penitentiary...	466 66	
" Adjutant General.....	100 00	
Legislative Ex. Extra Session.....	225 00	
Executive "	68 11	
Sec'y State's Office Expense.....	156 00	
Comptroller's " "	231 50	
Treasurer's " "	77 25	
Supreme Court " "	1,264 40	
Library "	68 90	
Capitol "	325 30	
" Grounds "	1 50	
Prop. E. Tenn. Hospt. for Insane...	6 00	
Heiskell's Reports.....	3,327 90	
Tennessee Blind School.....	5,000 00	
Public Printing—Extra Session....	172 75	
Arresting Fugitives from Justice...	141 30	
Conveying Lunatics to Asylum.....	134 30	
Deaf and Dumb School.....	9,750 00	
Interest School Fund.....	45,820 25	
" State Debt.....	19,320 00	
Tax Aggregate.....	51 00	
Pub. Governor's Proclamation.....	16 00	
Bureau of Agriculture, S. and M..	1,145 48	
Arbitration Com.—West Tenn.....	618 35	
" " Mid "	62 75	
Land sales.....	2,223 00	
		$ 119,893 52

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS *for February*, 1878.

From County Court Clerks.....	$ 21,542 69	
" Circuit " "	1,043 00	
" Chancery " "	559 47	
" Law " "	139 56	
" Trustees.....	68,897 81	
" Revenue Collectors.....	1,849 76	
" Insurance Tax.....	4,539 03	
" Redemption of Lands.....	557 51	
" Heiskell's Reports.....	495 27	
		$ 99,624 10

RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS *for February*, 1878.

State Prosecutions	$ 24,775 09	
Salary, Judicial	5,908 26	
" Supt. Capitol	125 00	
" Supt. Public Instruction	250 00	
Salary Librarian	166 66	
" Executive	454 17	
" Officers of Penitentiary	91 67	
" Adjutant General	200 00	
Library Expense	195 70	
Capitol "	177 10	
Capitol Ground Expense	4 00	
Executive "	31 79	
Attorney General's "	194 53	
Secretary State Office Expense	499 77	
Comptroller's " "	125 00	
Treasurer's " "	50 00	
Common Schools "	50 00	
Public Arms "	5 00	
Legislative Ex. Extra Session	215 00	
" " Miscellaneous	650 00	
Supreme Court Expense	357 25	
Pub. Governor's Proclamation	29 00	
Conveying Convicts to Pen'tiary	27 72	
Refunded Revenue	68 45	
Heiskell's Reports	3,500 00	
Bureau of Agriculture, S. and M.	610 00	
Tax Aggregate	64 50	
Land Sales	2,853 00	
Pro. E. Tenn. Hospt for Insane	4 00	
Interest School Fund	20,074 76	
	$ 61,757 42	
Excess of Receipts	37,866 68	
		$ 99,624 10

Recapitulation of Receipts *for March*, 1878.

From County Court Clerks.....	$ 16,348 35	
" Circuit " "	860 05	
" Criminal " "	355 88	
" Chancery " "	48 75	
" Trustees.....	61,072 57	
" Revenue Collectors.....	1,337 00	
" Redemption of Land Sales..	975 38	
" Insurance Tax.....	411 56	
" Railroad State Tax.....	104 30	
		$ 81,513 84

Balance in Treasury January 1, 1878.....	$ 519,068 70
Receipts for 1st Quarter, 1878.....	300,114 77
Total.....	$ 819,183 47
Disbursements for 1st Quarter, 1878.....	225,431 60
Balance on hand April 1st, 1878.....	$ 593,751 87

RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS *for March*, 1878.

State Prosecutions	$ 19,500 27	
Salary, Judicial	11,133 23	
" Executive	1,191 66	
" Superintendent Capitol	125 00	
" Officers of Penitentiary	841 65	
" Att'y. Gen. and Reporter	250 00	
" Librarian	83 33	
" Supt. Public Instruction	250 00	
Arbitration Com. Mid Tenn	122 15	
Interest School Fund	5,875 30	
Library Expenses	20 00	
Executive "	24 73	
Secretary State's Office Expense	243 00	
Treasurer's " "	16 00	
Comptroller's " "	29 47	
Public Arms "	61 74	
Capitol "	117 10	
" Grounds "	22 00	
Supreme Court "	286 00	
Common Schools "	91 95	
Legislative Expense, Extra Ses'	125 30	
Tax Aggregate	36 75	
Bureau of Ag., Sta. and Mines	800 00	
Conveying Lunatics to Asylum	116 50	
Land Sales	1,529 00	
Publishing Gov.'s Proclamation	7 50	
Refunded Revenue	416 03	
Public Printing, Extra Session	444 60	
Arresting Fugitives from Justice	20 40	
	$ 43,780 66	
Excess of Receipts	37,733 18	
		$ 81,513 84

Recapitulation of Receipts *for April*, 1878.

From County Court Clerks.....	$ 16,064 21	
" Circuit " "	3,540 70	
" Chancery " "	2,581 91	
" Criminal " "	309 35	
" Law " "	202 22	
" Supreme " "	822 37	
" Trustees.....	20,198 88	
" Revenue Collectors.....	253 27	
" Redemption of Lands.....	4,031 28	
" Red. of Lands Treas. Agts...	3,545 65	
" Telegraph Co. State Tax.....	161 47	
" Railroads' " "	735 78	
" Tenn. Nat. Bank, Memphis...	7 40	
" Insurance Tax.....	1,056 81	
	$ 53,511 30	
Excess of Disbursements.....	21,089 59	
		$ 74,600 89

RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS *for April*, 1878.

State Prosecutions	$ 18,478 12	
Salary—Judicial	8,099 93	
" Executive	787 50	
" Officers of Penitentiary	466 66	
" Adjutant General	100 00	
" Supt. Public Instructions	250 00	
" " Capitol	125 00	
" " Hospt. for Insane	750 00	
" Attorney Gen. and Rep	250 00	
Land Sales	1,590 00	
Refunded Revenue	863 51	
Library Expense	32 20	
Capitol "	273 54	
" Grounds Expense	69 90	
Secretary State's Office Expense	58 00	
Comptroller's " "	125 00	
Supreme Court "	436 85	
Executive "	13 18	
Legislative Ex. Extra Sessions	16,205 69	
Conveying Lunatics to Asylum	62 70	
Interest School Fund	1,855 51	
Bureau of Agriculture, S. and M.	650 00	
Tennessee School for the Blind	4,500 00	
" " " D. and D.	4,800 00	
Insane Asylum	13,750 00	
Tax Aggregate	7 50	
		$ 74,600 89

Recapitulation of Receipts *for May*, 1878.

From Trustees	$ 15,973 80	
" Revenue Collectors	1,823 47	
" County Court Clerks	13,947 39	
" Circuit " "	995 67	
" Criminal " "	195 55	
" Chancery " "	321 01	
Redemption of Lands	425 61	
Insurance Tax	516 93	
Lessees of State Prison	17,625 00	
State Prosecutions—Refunded	32 34	
		$ 51,856 77

RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS *for May*, 1878.

State Prosecutions	$ 16,624 87	
Salary, Judicial	9,749 88	
" Executive	787 50	
" Officers of Penitentiary	383 32	
" Adjutant General	100 00	
" Librarian	83 33	
" Supt. Public Instruction	250 00	
" " Capitol	125 00	
Arbitration Com., West Tenn	250 00	
Land Sales	493 00	
Refunded Revenue	438 82	
Interest School Fund	713 45	
Library Expense	59 85	
Capitol "	163 50	
Capitol Grounds Expenses	146 30	
Secretary of State "	42 50	
Executive "	25 93	
Comptroller's Office "	129 50	
Treasurer's " "	61 95	
Public Arms "	10 10	
Supreme Court "	17 12	
Public Schools "	45 55	
Bureau of Ag., Sta. and Mines	660 00	
Tax Aggregate	27 00	
Conveying Lunatics to Asylum	57 19	
Express Charges	653 25	
Treasury Warrants Cancelled	2,474 00	
Publishing Gov.'s Proclamation	24 75	
	$ 34,597 66	
Excess of Receipts	17,259 11	
		$ 51,856 77

Recapitulation of Receipts *for June*, 1878.

From Trustees	$ 9,696 13	
" County Court Clerks	9,279 30	
" Circuit " "	462 60	
" Law " "	104 21	
" Chancery " "	14 62	
" Redemption of Lands	934 65	
" Revenue Collectors	11 35	
" Insurance Fees	2,359 00	
" Telegraph Co.—State Tax	1,605 61	
" Railroads—State Tax	988 12	
	$ 25,455 59	
Excess of Disbursements	1,889 42	
		$ 27,345 01

Balance in Treasury, April 1st, 1878	$ 593,751 87
Receipts 2nd Quarter, 1878	139,823 66
Total	$ 724,575 53
Disbursements, 2nd Quarter, 1878	136,543 56
Balance on hand, July 1, 1878	$ 588,031 97

RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS *for June*, 1878.

State Prosecutions	$ 14,995 65	
Salary—Judicial	7,173 63	
" Executive	750 00	
" Officers of Pen'tiary	324 99	
" Supt. Pub. Instruction	250 00	
" " Capitol	125 00	
" Libarian	83 33	
" Adjutans General	100 00	
Tax Aggregates	8 25	
Arbitration Com.—W. Tenn	1,250 00	
Arresting Fugitives from Justice	33 10	
Pub. Governor's Proclamation	24 00	
Bureau of Agriculture, S. and M.	660 00	
Land Sales	115 00	
Refunded Revenue	335 08	
Interest School Fund	112 56	
Common School Expense	19 50	
Public Arms "	11 70	
Library "	4 00	
Capitol "	239 66	
" Ground "	47 75	
Secretary State "	40 00	
Comptroller's office "	205 00	
Supreme Court "	433 30	
Executive "	3 51	
		$ 28,345 01

Recapitulation of Receipts *for June*, 1878.

From Trustees	$ 9,696 13
" County Court Clerks	9,279 30
" Circuit " "	462 60
" Law " "	104 21
" Chancery " "	14 62
" Redemption of Lands.....	934 65
" Revenue Collectors.....	11 35
" Insurance Fees.....	2,359 00
" Telegraph Co.—State Tax....	1,605 61
" Railroads—State Tax.....	988 12
	$ 25,455 59
Excess of Disbursements.....	1,889 42

Balance in Treasury, April 1st, 1878..
Receipts 2nd Quarter, 1878.....

Total.....
Disbursements, 2nd Quarter, 1878

Balance on hand, July 1, 1878

RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS *for June*, 1878.

State Prosecutions	$	14,995 65
Salary—Judicial		7,173 63
" Executive		750 00
" Officers of Pen'tiary		324 99
" Supt. Pub. Instruction		250 00
" " Capitol		125 00
" Libarian		83 33
" Adjutans General		100 00
Tax Aggregates		8 25
Arbitration Com.—W. Tenn.		1,250 00
Arresting Fugitives from Justice		33 10
Pub. Governor's Proclamation		24 00
Bureau of Agriculture, S. and M.		660 00
Land Sales		115 00
Refunded Revenue		335 08
Interest School Fund		112 56
Common School Expense		19 50
Public Arms "		11 70
Library "		4 00
Capitol "		239 [illegible]
" Ground "		47 75
Secretary State "		49 00
Comptroller's office "		295 00
Supreme Court "		[illegible]
Executive "		[illegible]
	$	[illegible]

1878.

9,250 99

Recapitulation of Receipts *for July*, 1878

From Trustees.....	$ 12,200 59	
" Revenue Collectors.....	2,240 38	
" County Court Clerks	11,464 00	
" Circuit " "	2,529 51	
" Law " "	73 63	
" Supreme " "	1,693 48	
" Criminal " "	52 17	
" Chancery " "	2,145 37	
" Insurance Tax.....	5,217 63	
" Redemption of Lands	1,516 18	
" Red. of Lands, Treas. Agts..	2,858 28	
" State Pros.—Refunded.	30	
" Tenn. Nat. Bank, Memphis..	233 21	
	$ 42,224 73	
Excess of Disbursements.....	77,563 68	
		$ 119,788 41

Recapitulation of Disbursements *for July*, 1878.

Stats Prosecutions	$ 22,531 33	
Salary—Judicial	8,824 91	
" Executive	1,616 67	
" Officers Penitentiary	483 32	
" Supt. Public Instruction	250 00	
" " Capitol	125 00	
" " Hospt. for Insane	750 00	
" Library	83 33	
" Adjutant General	100 00	
" Attorney Gen. and Rep	250 00	
Bureau of Agriculture, S. and M.	110 00	
Tax Aggregate	27 75	
Land Sales	418 00	
Interest Spencer Hunt Fund	330 78	
" School Fund	43,025 24	
" State Debt	18,570 00	
School for Deaf and Dumb	4,550 00	
" Blind	2,600 00	
Hospital for the Insane	13,750 00	
Comptroller's Office Expenses	115 00	
Executive "	12 00	
Supreme Court "	268 44	
Secretary of State "	709 07	
Capitol "	199 24	
" Grounds "	36 50	
Library "	9 00	
Public Arms "	2 25	
Common Schools "	40 50	
		$ 119,788 41

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS *for August*, 1878.

From Trustees	$ 2,779 30	
" Revenue Collectors . .	2,493 40	
" County Court Clerks . .	10,487 38	
" Circuit " " . .	499 32	
" Law " " . .	78 05	
" Chancery " . .	452 45	
" Insurance Tax . .	1,311 46	
" Redemption of Lands . .	223 52	
" Tenn. Nat. Bank, Memphis .	100 00	
	$ 18,424 88	
Excess of Disbursements . .	20,826 11	
		$ 39,250 99

RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS *for August*, 1878.

State Prosecutions	$ 12,895 64	
Salary—Judicial	9,070 72	
" Executive	454 17	
" Officers Penitentiary	316 66	
" Supt. Public Instruction	250 00	
" " Capitol	125 00	
" Adjutant General	100 00	
Bureau of Agriculture, S. and M	1,218 33	
Tax Aggregate	86 25	
Land Sales	1,169 00	
Interest School Fund	10,556 74	
Interest State Debt	900 00	
Comptroller's Office Expense	130 00	
Executive "	15 00	
Supreme Court "	50 00	
Secretary State's Office "	55 00	
Capitol "	89 58	
" Grounds "	63 55	
Library "	11 00	
Common Schools "	1,330 45	
Legislative Ex. Miscellaneous	50 00	
Railroad Assessment	6 25	
Tenn. Nat. Bank, Memphis	100 00	
Pub. Governor's Proclamation	10 50	
Public Printing	65 35	
Refunded Revenue	131 80	
		$ 39,250 99

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS *for September*, 1878.

From Trustees	$ 3,991 67	
" Revenue Collectors . .	2,064 75	
" County Court Clerks . .	11,423 99	
" Circuit " " . .	1,060 62	
" Law " " . .	72 73	
" Chancery " " . .	136 49	
" Criminal " " . .	53 62	
" Insurance Tax. . .	1,274 92	
" Redemption of Lands . .	616 75	
" Red. of Lands Treas. Agts .	102 79	
" Railroad State Tax . .	1,022 95	
" Ex. Charges Refunded .	1 50	
" Spec. Com. Davidson Co. .	400 00	
	$ 22,222 78	
Excess of Disbursements . . .	20,868 66	
		$ 43,091 44

RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS *for September*, 1878.

State Prosecutions	$ 13,006 69	
Salary—Judicial	12,775 60	
" Executive	708 33	
" Officers Penitentiary .	616 64	
" Superintendent Capitol .	125 00	
" Adjutant General . .	100 00	
" Bureau of Ag., Stat. and M. .	815 00	
Tax Aggregate	264 00	
Land Sales	4,184 00	
Interest School Fund . .	4,388 53	
" State Debt	420 00	
Comptroller's Office Expense .	20 00	
Executive " . .	28 58	
Supreme Court " . .	97 65	
Secretary State " . .	406 00	
Capitol " . .	108 09	
" Grounds " . .	61 50	
Library " . .	19 00	
Common Schools " . .	5 00	
Publishing Gov.'s Proclamation .	25 80	
Arresting Fugitives from Justice .	200 00	
Deaf and Dumb School . .	4,500 00	
Refunded Revenue . .	213 58	
Express Charges . . .	1 45	
Scalp Account	1 00	
		$ 43,091 44

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS *for October*, 1878.

From Trustees	$ 7,337 86	
" County Court Clerk . .	8,109 19	
" Circuit " " . .	1,470 35	
" Law " " . .	92 82	
" Criminal " " . .	91 65	
" Supreme " " . .	103 01	
" Chancery " " . .	1,164 67	
" Insurance Tax . . .	29 85	
" Redemption of Lands . .	2,034 14	
" Red. of Lands Treas. Agts.	1,479 60	
" Lessees of State Prison . .	17,625 00	
Excess of Disbursements . .	$ 39,538 14	
	28,378 55	
		$ 67,916 69

RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS *for October*, 1878.

State Prosecutions . . .	$ 8,320 51	
Salary—Executive . . .	1,270 83	
" Judicial	5,918 01	
" Superintendent Capitol .	125 00	
" Officers of Penitentiary .	608 32	
" Sup. Hospital for Insane .	750 00	
" Librarian	249 99	
" Adjutant General .	100 00	
" Att'y. Gen. and Reporter .	575 00	
" Sup. Public Instruction .	500 00	
Interest School Fund . . .	5,359 71	
Arresting Fugitives from Justice .	100 00	
Secretary of State's Expenses . .	142 00	
Comptroller's Office " .	315 00	
Treasurer's " " . .	50 00	
Supreme Court " . .	1,035 25	
Capitol " . .	283 22	
" Grounds " . .	35 00	
Common Schools " . .	15 00	
Library " . .	50 83	
Refunded Revenue . . .	206 90	
Miscellaneous Appropriations .	60 00	
Bureau of Ag., Sta. and Mines .	525 00	
Tax Aggregate . . .	216 00	
Interest Spencer Hunt Fund .	335 37	
Tennessee School for the Blind. .	2,400 00	
" Hospital for Insane . .	13,750 00	
Land Sales	1,671 00	
Publishing Gov.'s Proclamation .	41 75	
Scalp Account . . .	2 00	
Tennessee Money Cancelled . .	22,905 00	
		$ 67,916 69

Recapitulation of Receipts *for November*, 1878.

From Trustees	$ 6,652 13	
" County Court Clerks . .	11,477 63	
" Circuit " " . . .	908 40	
" Law " " . .	36 08	
" Criminal " " . .	153 30	
" Chancery " " . .	568 98	
" Redemption of Lands . .	1,062 76	
" Insurance Tax . .	321 19	
" Revenue Collectors . .	69 40	
" Railroad State Tax . .	392 08	
" Funding Expenses . . .	10 00	
	$ 21,651 95	
Excess of Disbursements .	10,540 67	
		$ 32,192 62

RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS *for November*, 1878.

State Prosecutions	$ 13,619 96	
Salary—Judicial	5,791 50	
" Executive	683 34	
" Superintendent Capitol	125 00	
" " Public Inst'n	250 00	
" Librarian	83 33	
" Adjutant General	100 00	
" Att'y. Gen. and Reporter	425 00	
" Officers of Penitentiary	449 98	
Secretary State's Office Expense	56 00	
Comptroller's " "	330 00	
Supreme Court "	763 23	
Capitol "	135 46	
Public Arms "	25 00	
Common Schools "	35 00	
Library "	12 55	
Executive "	18 51	
Att'y. Gen.'s Exp. to Washington	250 00	
Public Printing	7 50	
Conveying Lunatics to Asylum	98 59	
Publishing Gov.'s Proclamation	7 10	
Bureau of Ag., Sta. and Mines	575 00	
Refunded Revenue.	147 40	
Tax Aggregate	190 50	
Interest School Fund	6,889 67	
Land Sales	1,123 00	
		$ 32,192 62

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS *from Dec.* 1 *to Dec.* 19, (*Inclusive*), 1878.

From Trustees	$ 18,898 66	
" Revenue Collectors .	3,796 20	
" County Court Clerks . .	13,433 60	
" Circuit " " .	987 21	
" Chancery " " . .	862 70	
" Criminal " " .	385 07	
" Supreme " " . .	1,347 30	
" Redemption of Lands .	1,065 25	
" Railroad State Tax . .	1,113 79	
" Express Co. State Tax .	1,500 00	
" Banks " . .	2,100 00	
" Insurance Tax . . .	42 95	
" Sale of Heiskell's Reports .	745 20	
" Lessees State Penitentiary .	35,250 00	
		$ 81,527 93

Balance on hand, October 1st, 1878 . . .	468,773 52
Receipts for Fourth Quarter to Dec. 19, inclusive.	142,718 02
Total . . . . . $	611,491 54
Disbursements for 4th Quarter to Dec. 19, inclusive	133,145 50
Balance in Treasury 20th Dec. 1878. . .	478,346 04

RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS *from* 1*st to* 19*th* (*inclusive*) *December*, 1878.

State Prosecutions	$ 12,812 82	
Salary—Judicial	10,099 95	
" Superintendent Capitol .	125 00	
" Librarian	83 33	
" Executive. . . .	858 33	
" Att'y. Gen. and Reporter .	250 00	
" Officers of Penitentiary .	175 00	
Tax Aggregate	89 25	
Interest School Fund . . .	3,948 15	
Treasury Warrants Cancelled .	182 00	
Heiskell's Reports . . .	661 34	
Land Sales	1,400 00	
Bureau of Ag., Sta. and Mines . .	55 00	
Refunded Revenue	11 99	
Arresting Fugitives from Justice .	100 00	
Publishing Gov.'s Proclamation .	12 10	
Library Expenses	73 00	
Supreme Court Expense . .	515 15	
Public Arms " . .	31 25	
Capitol " . .	139 13	
" Grounds " . .	1 50	
Secretary State " . .	624 35	
Comptroller's Office Expense . .	655 95	
Treasurer's " " . .	92 25	
Common Schools " . .	28 10	
Executive " . .	11 25	
	$ 33,036 19	
Excess of Receipts . . .	48,491 74	
		$ 81,527 93

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE,

TO THE

FORTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE,
PRINTED AT "THE AMERICAN" BOOK AND JOB ROOMS.
1879.

REPORT

SECRETARY OF STATE.

To the Forty-First General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully report to your Honorable Body that since my last report of January, 1877, I have sold the States interest in the Jackson, Powell's Valley and Cumberland Gap Turnpike to J. S. Lindsey & Co., for one Tennessee Bond of $1000, with Coupons of 1876, January and subsequent which was paid down. I have also collected the full balances then reported on the sale of the Gallatin, Lebanon and Nashville, Murfreesboro and Manchester and Winchester, Murfreesboro and Shelbyville and Nolensville Turnpikes, amounting to 23 State bonds as heretofore reported which are cancelled and including $1080 in cash.

There remains yet to be paid to the State from the purchasers of the Cumberland and Stones River Turnpike five Bonds with January 1873 and subsequent Coupons, and from purchasers of the Charlotte Turnpike $4,000 in Tennessee Bonds with July, 1875 Coupons on, and $500 in fundable Coupons at par.

Two Bonds owing to the State by Head and Turner have not yet been paid in. I have not pressed the payment of these claims in view of the fact that the several obligations which are good, bind purchasers to pay the Coupons when the bonds are paid, and the State is no sufferer, while the times are very stringent.

As directed by the Legislature of 1875 I have directed the Attorney General to sue the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company for the value of the State's stock in the Nashville and Murfreesboro Turnpike Company, which has been done and the suit is pending in the Chancery Court of Davidson County.

I reported to the two last Legislatures the fact that my predecessor had transferred to me the sum of $466.45 a balance of land scrip sale for the benefit of East Tennessee University and asked direction for its disposition which was not given. I respectfully ask it of you and refer to my two former reports.

Since the adjournment of the last Legislature I have received many applications from Magistrates for copies of Thompson and Steger's Code under chap. 46 Acts of 1873, but the appropriation bill not embracing any money to pay for them, they could not be furnished. I respectfully suggest that several hundred Justices of the Peace in the State, are entitled to them by said Act, and that an appropriation be made for the purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. N. GIBB,

Secretary State.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER

OF

AGRICULTURE, STATISTICS AND MINES,

AND

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,

TO THE

FORTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE:
PRINTED AT "THE AMERICAN" STEAM BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.
1879.

REPORT.

To His Excellency, Governor James D. Porter:

In obedience to the requirements of the Act of March 4, 1875, creating this department, I herewith submit my Biennial Report of the operations of this Bureau for the twenty-four months ending 6th of December, 1878.

When created, this Bureau was an experiment in Tennessee. It was not to be expected that it would at once receive that cordial co-operation so necessary to its effective working. In the first two years, however, the effects of the department met with a response hearty beyond expectation. Opposition appeared in some quarters, it is true, but this opposition only served by discussion to bring out the advantages of such a department. The efforts to collect trustworthy data concerning our great resources, our farming operations, the lands, ores and mines, and the facilities offered immigrants, were seconded by the intelligent citizens of the State exceeding all expectations. Abroad, too, the newspaper press received these efforts with marked commendation which served to give a wide advertisement to the world of our many and varied unoccupied fields of industry. Believing from the the first that such a Bureau had to demonstrate its utility and that it was a progressive movement neither to be perfected by simply creating it, nor to acquire confidence in a year, I am gratified at being able to report a wider area of support and popular interest in the second two years of its existence than could have been deemed possible when such work was unknown and untried. With each year sources of information increased in number and reliability, means became perfected and the necessity and use for information every day grew manifest.

Recognizing the dual nature of the work to be done it has been the constant aim of this Bureau to stimulate progress by furnishing accurate information pertaining to new industries which could be gathered from other communities or countries more advanced than our own, and also to attract from abroad the very means of progress: viz., capital and immigrants. This is not only in exact compliance with the Act which adds the duties of Commissioner of Immigration to the Bureau of Agriculture, Statistics and Mines, but is also the course dictated by the condition of Tennessee. Our progress is in our own hands partly to be wrought within the State by learning how to make the best use of all the elements of wealth we have, and partly to be procured from abroad in the shape of capital and immigration the most powerful levers of progress to a thinly populated country.

The first obvious necessity is an active movement in real estate. Nearly the whole capital of the people of Tennessee is invested in real estate. A part of this should be unlocked, so as to enter into new industries or infuse life in the old. A paralysis exists everywhere for the want of capital—capital to improve our farms, to employ the idle, to erect manufactories of iron, cotton and wool and other industries for which we have natural facilities, and to give diversity to our pursuits, without which there can be but little progress, either in our material or mental condition. Activity in real estate can only be obtained by immigration. When every State in the West and Southwest is actively engaged with agents, money and enterprise in seeking an influx of population,—when every railway line in the State is warmly enlisted in the work, we have the alternative presented of engaging in active competition or of losing an old population and obtaining nothing in its place. When every State of the growing West has its Bureau of Immigration and its solicitors, we may be sure that immigration will be attracted to those States where it is invited and welcomed. Nothing represses immigration more than apathy and indifference on the part of the law-making power. For as it is supposed to be the embodiment of the popular will so its action and animus will be considered by intelligent immigrants in seeking new homes. Population, thrifty, contented population is wealth. This was well illustrated a few years since by Minnesota. She spent $50,000 annually for two years for immigration purposes and the immediate result was an

increase of $100,000,000 in her taxable property—a practical demonstration of the value of immigration and suggestive of great activity in real estate.

We are just now on the eve of a large growth which calls for redoubled exertion. The tide has already begun to set in this direction. It is necessary to keep it flowing. Compared with most of the States east of the Mississippi, Tennessee offers an unexceptionable field for the immigrant. We are not disturbed by a large negro population. Our soil and climate excel, and our products are more varied that those of any other State. Every column in the National census, showing the Agricultural products of the United States, is represented by the State of Tennessee. We occupy the line of the golden mean. The productions of both North and South here overlap, while the climate of every State, from Mississippi to Canada, is here found, by reason of the varying elevation. The Northern States are already filled up with population, while we possess the means of growth and expansion, which ought to make the next decade a period of growth and activity. Growth with States may be sound and healthy, but not be slow. With our unoccupied land and great mineral resources and water privileges, we are in a condition to expect an active movement in real estate, a rapid and wholesome progress, a stimulation to business of all kinds, provided we labor to keep up the tide of immigration now setting in this direction.

The necessity for this, however, lies back of a desire to improve our condition in the necessity for replacing actual losses by immigration. We need not be concerned about the population we are losing, except in so far as we must supply their place. Even discontented citizens are worth something. Their emigration will be our gain if we can supply their places with contented, thrifty settlers. A citizen discontented in his old home, may be a contented, valuable citizen in his new one, for then he becomes perforce an active producer. He has then no prop to discontented unthrift. Old associations are broken, old habits interfered with and a new life is opened to him. It is worthy of note, however, that there is a wide difference in the reasons for the discontent which operate to cause the migration of those we lose and those we gain—our native-born citizens move because they cannot or will not adapt themselves to a new order, because they have not or will not acquire the active en-

ergy demanded by the times. The emigrants we gain are generally active, thrifty men who leave over-crowded communities and seek better climate and soil to acquire cheap homes. Each one who departs from us leaves a vacuum which must be filled, but in going he generally subtracts from the community a consumer who was not a valuable producer. The place he leaves may be filled by an intelligent, thrifty man, both a consumer and a valuable producer.

Every piece of land left by the outgoing emigrant is either filled by a new comer, or is waiting for a market. We are admonished by our emigration to seek immigration, and with the States around us sharply competing we cannot obtain it without vigorous exertion. Many of these States have applied for copies of the law creating this department, and are adopting our system and expending more money than we are in their efforts to get immigration and to improve their condition. The only advantage Tennessee has is in the start and in her superior climate and capabilities.

Apart from the social value of an immigrant, he has a direct money value as clearly determinable as the value of a horse or other domestic animal. In general terms, a citizen is worth to the State what it costs to raise, educate him and prepare him for business. If he is not worth this, the State of which he is a citizen must be growing poorer each year. If he is worth more, the State is growing in wealth. Dr. Engel, an eminent German authority, estimates the money value of a man of average ability at $1,500. Dr. Edward Young, estimating the value of a man from a different standpoint, places it at $800. If the laborer is worth $1,500 as a producing agent in Germany, his value is certainly not far if any less here. Taking the lowest estimate, however, every 1,000 men added to our population have a direct money value of $800,000. Within the last two years we have added to our population between 7,000 and 8,000 persons, and their money value, counting men and women, cannot be less that $4,000,000. This is only estimating the value of muscle directed by ordinary intelligence. The value of a man of great moral force and ability cannot be estimated. There is also a further value in associated value. Each individual may accomplish so much as a single factor, but by association numbers accomplish in addition that which individuals cannot attempt. The man is not only worth so much as a separate laborer, but he adds also a power impossible to estimate as a factor in the association we call

society. This is something more than, and apart from his value as an individual. If we could estimate the total value of this vast and subtle force called association we could arrive at the average value by each individual.

We are likely to underrate the value of men because we have until within the past few years paid no attention in the South to social statistics, although in the older countries and in the older States they are regarded as of vital importance. With a change in our social and economic condition we have very slowly grown to appreciate the necessity for statistics, and are now beginning to learn from them our necessities. This may be called the mathematical age, or the age of exactness, when every factor that enters into our business has its cost and value known. These values have been variable, owing to a fickle currency, but the reaching of par values has settled or is rapidly settling relative prices, the exchangable values of products, so that we are ready for prosperity such as we have not enjoyed for eighteen years. We need now as a primal force the very activity in real estate that immigration will bring.

But it is not alone desirable to seek simply population. We need skilled labor, and the present is a most favorable opportunity for seeking that skilled labor which is doubly valuable, both as an intelligent working agency and an intelligent member of the social order. We need skilled labor to work up our raw material, both to avoid paying tribute to skilled labor abroad, and to acquire those larger profits that accrue to a community which puts its own skilled labor upon its own raw material, and sells the finished product. There is continual complaint that the supply of skilled labor is not equal to the demand. By appealing with facts and figures to capital and industry, we can increase at an even pace both the supply and demand. A single instance is sufficient to show in one branch what our facilities are. Notwithstanding the glut of cotton goods and the depression in trade in England and the East, and the low price of cotton goods, the Tennessee Manufacturing Company of Nashville has demonstrated that cotton can be manufactured in Nashville at a profit of 14 per cent. on investment. This gratifying result appears in the Seventh Annual Report of the Company for 1878, so that the Company has successfully passed through seven years the worst ever known in this country, during which every-

thing has drooped and prices for all species of goods have declined. This Company employs an average of 373 hands per day, and pays out in wages annually $74,975.85. These wages go largely to pay those engaged in other pursuits, and is disbursed by grocers, merchants and others, to farmers, gardeners and hucksters. The laborers are either brought here or they are educated here into skilled producers. They add daily to the wealth of the community the profits of production. They enable other producers to add to their wealth what would otherwise go to swell the profits of the Massachusetts grocer, farmer and gardener. These establishments ramify the entire social order, and the more of them and the more varied their products the more widely diffusive become their benefits. Suppose, for instance, the men who make the machinery for cotton mills were also located here, employing their hundred laborers. These would all use cotton goods. The cotton mill would buy machinery at home. Thus manufacturing becomes one vast net-work of mutually supporting interests, contributing also to the farm producers, who in turn furnish increased home market for the manufacturer, thus selling everything he raises at a higher price, and buying everything he needs at reduced rates.

It is not necessary to pursue this subject in detail, but only to indicate it in order to show of what vast importance it is to all classes. When it is demonstrated by actual experiment that 14 per cent. can be made in the State of Tennessee in such industries, it is only necessary to bring the facts to the attention of capital seeking investment; and demonstration in one branch will provoke inquiry as to the other branches, especially if we take the pains to bring our resources to the continued attention of capital abroad.

Instead, for instance, (take cotton as an an example), of paying freights to New and Old England, paying profits to the manufacturer, to the commission merchants and freights on the finished product, we ought and can manufacture our own cotton goods and keep the profits at home to go largely into other branches of production. Not only this, but we can manufacture for other markets, as is demonstrated.

Cotton goods can be manufactured cheaper where cotton is raised. One cent per pound is saved in buying the cotton. This is not saved from the producer but upon freight. It does not require so large a capital to keep a stock on hand. Homes are cheaper and

consequently living is cheaper, and this makes wages lower. Less fuel is needed to generate steam or to warm the operatives. These are some of the reasons why Nashville can make 14 per cent. on the manufacture of cotton goods, while New England mills are running at a loss.

In purchasing our cotton goods abroad the familliar illustration applies of the man who "sold a hide for a penny and bought back the tail for a shilling."

The situation of manufacturing industry in the East and in England presents a golden opportunity for seeking capital and skilled labor, the one making no profit, the other out of employment. The case of the Nashville mills is not an exceptional one. Several mills in Georgia and South Carolina have demonstrated the same facts, so that even Northern manufacturers have been forced to come to the conclusion that the day for the manufacture of heavy cotton goods in the North has passed by.

The same truth is generally admitted in relation to the manufacture of pig iron. For the past two years the furnaces of Tennessee have made pig iron cheaper by twenty-five per cent. than it was ever made north of the Ohio river.

Ten yeers ago when Col. George T. Lewis made the assertion that pig iron could be made cheaper in Tennessee than in Pennsylvania, he was ridiculed and his assertions were regarded as those of a vapory braggart. Time has developed the full truth of his statements, and at present charcoal iron is made in Tennessee at a cost not exceeding eleven dollars per ton, and stone coal iron at even a less cost—less indeed than was the cost of a ton of ore in Pittsburg five years ago. These facts cannot be gainsaid, and their dissemination has turned the attention of iron men to our unequalled facilities for the manufacture of the king of the metals. The very fact that a majority of our furnaces have kept in blast during the unparalleled depression in the iron market is proof of the ability of our ironmasters to successfully compete against the world in the manufacture of cheap iron. Shall we neglect to take advantage of the present state of affairs to have some of the enormous capital transferred to our State from the great iron manufacturing centres of the world? While at all other points furnaces are going out of blast never to be rekindled, we find in our own State several in

process of erection, built and controlled by foreign capital. It is the part of wisdom and statesmanship to increase the influx of this foreign capital to our State, and thus give relief to our impoverished people.

SYNOPSIS OF THE WORK DONE.

Acting upon these views, it has been the constant aim of this Bureau in pursuance of its duties to bring the resources and capabilities of Tennessee to the attention of capital and labor skilled and unskilled, to show the opportunity for farmers here on our cheap and productive lands—to turn hither the stream of immigration which will produce the much needed activity in real estate, thus releasing capital for improvment of our farms, and for legitimate farming operations and for other enterprises. The Bureau has encouraged the dividing of large landed estates, many of which are now for the first time ready for market It has stimulated lucrative small farming, encouraged the cultivation of the grasses and sheep husbandry, and the preservation of the soil—the fostering mother of all prosperity. It has endeavored to point out opportutunities for capital and skilled labor in the production of crops, in mining and in manufacturing our abundant raw material.

In pursuance of this the Bureau has carried on a large correspondence besides using available public resource to make these things known. More than 10,000 letters have been received and answered from prospective immigrants, besides the circulars, books and pamphlets distributed all over the country. Works on the Wheat Culture in Tennessee,on the Grasses and Cereals,on the Mineral Wealth of Tennessee, and on Sheep Husbandry have been prepared and distributed. These have met with great favor at home and with marked attention and favor from abroad. Indeed, so great was the demand for one of these works, that a book publisher proposed to take and sell a large number of copies, but not having authority to so dispose of them, I declined. A careful, and it is believed the most correct map of Tennesssee has been prepared, showing every every station and public road in the State. This map, owing to the want of means, has not been published, though it is almost a necessity in aid of immigration. The formation of county societies has been encouraged to welcome and provide for immigrants. Suitable and most favorable rates have been obtained from most of the rail-

road lines leading South. As a result of these labors, the Bureau is able to report an addition of 7,124 persons who have come with a view of settling in this State. It should be borne in mind, however, that nearly if not quite one half of those who have come to this State have not reported to this Bureau as the arrangements for reduced fare are becoming more and more perfect and extended, so that emigrants can often get reduced rates without certificates from this office and direct to their places of destination. This is becoming more and more the case, so that our monthly reports do not show the full extent of immigration to Tennessee. It must be remembered that this is progressive work in which the first steps are the most difficult. Once started, each colony and each immigrant becomes an adjunct agency in drawing others. In what has been done, we have found the nucleus of a rapid progress. If this work is vigorously prosecuted by the State and wise measures are taken to secure immigration, it is believed that each year will double the number of immigrants. The State alone can conduct this work satisfactorily to the immigrant. It is to the interest of the State to act fairly and to present the truth candidly, to deceive no one. Left to private enterprise, there is danger of deception and discontent, arising from disappointment, which will greatly retard this great work. Instances could be given where this has already occurred in other States. Under a judicious State direction he can never be deceived or defrauded, and the very fact that such an agency is provided for his protection will give him confidence and determine his action.

This department has also endeavored to infuse a spirit of progress and improvement in the farming interests of the State. Most of the discontent existing among our people, and which results in loss of population, arises from an erroneous notion that farming does not pay. When farming does not pay it is because farmers have failed to adapt themselves to circumstances; to the change in our entire industrial and productive system. The live and progressive farmers who have adopted the best methods of agriculture, who make every edge cut and use every means to profit, know that farming does pay. This is necessarily a work of slow progress. Information furnished reaches and arrests the attention of a comparative few, but each one of these becomes a practical example to the circle of neighbors around him. This Bureau has been careful to study the methods and obtain the processes of the enlightened farmers of the State. A most excel-

lent and trustworthy corps of correspondents has been formed in every county in the State, and crop reports and methods of culture have been gathered and distributed by pamphlets and in newspapers throughout the State. In this work I have found the press fully alive to the necessity for such measures, and disposed to co-operate by every means in its power. This system of crop reports is protective to the farmers in its results. Estimates of crops made by speculators in their own interests should be met by official statements, so that the farmer in his isolated condition may not be imposed upon by persons interested in making false reports.

We have in the State some of the best farmers in America, progressive in thought, active in execution and prepared to take advantage of commercial irregularities. They mark the possible progress in their vocation. They are examples others must follow. It is idle to argue in this day the necessity for the dissemination of knowledge acquired by advanced agricultural thought. Such diffusion of knowledge is education which will hasten the progress of the great body of the people. What we need is strict attention and energy directed to all the details of production from the seed to the market, the most rigid economy combined with the most liberal attention, —to seeing that the cheapest method is also the best—the combination of crops and economy of time—care in using what is produced —knowledge of markets—adaptation of soils to crops and the means whereby the largest crop may be produced with the least expenditure of labor. If we could attain these ends at all by unguided individual exertion, progress would be excedingly slow. The diffusion of practical knowledge acquired by the most successful farmers will soon leaven the whole mass with progressive ideas. This is exactly what occurred in Scotland by the establishment of the Highland Society in 1784, and the National Board of Agriculture in 1793. During the twenty years from 1795 to 1815, the progress of Agriculture in Scotland is without a parallel in the history of any other country. The reports from these societies, aided by the education supplied by the parish schools, diffused among the farmers such a measure of intelligence as enabled them promptly to discern and energetically to apply the facts presented by means of these societies. As a proof of the astonishing progress of Scottish husbandry during this period, the rental of land which, in 1795 amounted to £2,000,000, had in 1815 risen to £5,278,685, or considerably more

than double in twenty years. The extraordinary increase in the population of Great Britain during the present century has greatly improved her agriculture, by creating a demand for more meat, the consumption of which has increased out of all proportion to that of bread corn. To meet this demand, more green crops and more live stock were raised, from which has resulted more meat, more wool, more manure and more corn. The productiveness of the soil has been greatly increased. Land—the machine which produces food—has risen immensely in value, the price of labor has been increased, and every class of persons benefitted. Acting upon the suggestions derived from British agriculture, I have endeavored to stimulate the production of beef and mutton the demand for which has so constantly been increasing and even comes from the old world. With this view the works on Sheep Husbandry and Grasses were prepared, and I am gratified to announce that they have had a marked tendency in leading our farmers in the paths which have proved so beneficial to British Agriculture.

EXPLORATIONS.

During the past two years I have explored and prepared maps and reports upon the oil regions of Tennessee, including the counties of Clay, Jackson, Putnam, Overton, Sumner, Dickson, Hickman and part of Humphreys. These reports on what must be a great interest in the near future have been pronounced by careful authorities the most thorough concerning any oil region, while they contain a description of a region which by its fertility and climate is adapted to grain, grass and fruit, and offers a desirable and healthy home to the immigrant.

The western iron belt, including Hickman, Dickson, Stewart, Decatur, Lawrence, Wayne and Montgomery, has been explored for the purpose of answering inquiries concerning the value of the ores for the manufacture of steel, for which there is a growing demand in the arts. The deposits here are so vast and of quality so superior that this belt is destined to early development. Already those immediately interested are seeking rail connections which will enable them to bring their ores to market. This belt is so situated that its development will furnish a market for the fertile lands of both Middle and West Tennessee. Full notes have been made concerning this region, which, added to those to be derived from East

Tennessee, will give a full and elaborate report of the iron ores of Tennessee with analyses of each.

Careful personal observations have been made of Morgan, Fentress, Scott, Cumberland, White, DeKalb, Franklin, Hardin, Decatur, McNairy, Henderson, Wayne, Lauderdale, Dyer, Lake, Haywood, Shelby and a portion of other counties in West Tennessee, seeking cheap and good lands for immigrants. The information so obtained has not yet gone to press, but is in course of preparation.

The following publications have been made during the past two years:

1. Oil Region of Tennessee, accompanied by map, 2,000 copies, 116 pages.
2. Wheat Culture of Tennessee, 3,000 copies, 244 pages.
3. Advanced sheets on Sheep Husbandry, 2,500 copies, 40 pages
4. Grasses and Cereals, 3,000 copies, 511 pages.
5. Crop and Statistical Report for June, 1877, 16 pages.
6. " " " " " July, " 28 "
7. " " " " " August, 1877, 32 pages.
8. " " " " " September, 1877, 36 pages.
9. " " " " " April, 1878, 32 "
10. " " " " " May, " 24 "
11. " " " " " June, " 28 "
12. Tennessee—its Agricultural and Mineral Wealth, 4,000 copies, 196 pages.
13. Index to full work, 16 pages.

Aggregating 1,312 pages, or 656 pages per annum. In addition the crop reports for July, August and September were prepared and published in newspapers, having to cease their publication in pamphlet form for lack of funds.

I have also prepared a work on Sheep Husbandry, of which advanced sheets have been well received everywhere. The manuscript for this work is sent herewith.

Statistics of crops, prices of labor and stock, etc., are also supplied with this report.

During the two years nearly 7,000 circulars have been sent out soliciting information in regard to crops and other matters pertaining to this Bureau. The growing popular interest in the work appears from the increased readiness and care with which reports are made. At first, when it was new and untried, and the advantages

not apparent, reports were tardy, meagre and few. Within the past two years the returns to circulars have been prompt, and the proportion of answers to querries sent out as large as in older States with long established bureaus.

I have also examined and determined many specimens of minerals during this period.

STATISTICS.

In regard to statistics, assuming that Tennessee desires to maintain the place she has won as a State bent upon progress, it is recommended that assessors be required to report to this Bureau upon blanks furnished, the yield and acreage of each crop, the production of each industry, number and value of domestic animals, and statistics of labor and wages. Such reports would mark this a State filled with progressive, live, thinking people, besides their inestimable value to our own people. They would furnish the material for thought and progress at home, and a guide to enlightened legislation. A State should know its resources and capabilities as well as a merchant. Progressive people will seek a progressive State. Like seeks like. Progress seeks and adds new impetus to progress. Counties now behind would be stimulated to rival more prosperous counties and find the way pointed out.

CROPS FOR 1877 AND 1878.

Good crops have been made during the past two years, with the exception of wheat for the year 1878, which was reduced nearly one-half by the rust.

The crop for 1877 amounted to 11,400,000 bushels; for 1878 it will probably not exceed 7,000,000 bushels, though a much larger acreage was sown than usual.

TOBACCO.

The tobacco crop of Tennessee for the past three years has been as follows:

Crop of 1876	22,000	hogsheads
Crop of 1877	30,000	hogsheads
Crop of 1878, estimated at	15,500	hogsheads

The average weight of a hogshead is 1,600 pounds.

The shipments from Nashville and Clarksville for the years 1877 and 1878 are given below:

NASHVILLE.

MONTHS.	Receipts.		Sales.		Stock End of the Month.	
	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877
January	222	36	160	114	137	*450
February	410	84	259	94	261	*1450
March	621	335	492	215	282	*550
April	1017	1503	698	460	743	*1600
May	2028	1556	1416	1243	1491	*1900
June	1114	1027	962	899	1378	*2000
July	720	579	1025	482	1073	*1700
August	495	309	778	808	584	680
September	200	87	302	139	468	443
October	145	63	160	119	408	138
November	40	121	56	110	355	63
December	319	111	56	55	558	92
Total	7331	5811	6364	4738	. . .	. . .

* Estimated—no official record of stocks having been kept previous to September 1, 1877.

CLARKSVILLE.

MONTHS.	Receipts.		Sales.		Stock End of the Month.	
	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877
January	611	157	467	243	628	3045
February	2155	375	1113	626	2000	1642
March	2743	609	2045	431	3498	2106
April	3391	1969	2103	959	4287	3423
May	4421	2420	3729	2229	6303	4379
June	3143	1936	3958	2463	6056	4445
July	2856	1855	3977	2339	3396	2882
August	1897	1373	2690	2575	1909	924
September	637	306	963	424	1395	507
October	153	45	259	78	801	281
November	59	141	111	53	722	374
December	175	406	*225	204	700	629
Total	22241	11592	21640	12624	. . .	. . .

* Estimated.

CORN.

The corn crops for the two years, according to the best information that I have, are as follows:

Crop of 1877	51,000,000 bushels
Crop of 1878	48,000,000 bushels

COTTON.

It is difficult to form a correct estimate of the cotton crops, as Nashville and Memphis, our chief cotton markets, receive a large amount from other States. From the best sources I estimate the crop for the State,

1877 to be	215,000 bales
1878 to be	222,700 bales

Grown on an area of 725,000 acres.

HAY.

1877	150,000 tons
1878	165,000 tons

Acreage greatly increased during the fall of 1878. We may expect hereafter a much larger hay crop.

OATS.

1877	6,500,000 bushels
1878	7,200,000 "

IRISH POTATOES.

1877	1,150,000 bushels
1878	1,300,000 "

The stimulus given to the cultivation of fruits and vegetables during the past two years is very gratifying.

PEANUTS.

1877	200,000 bushels
1878	The crop is variously estimated at from 125,000 bushels to 200,000 bushels.

PRICE OF STOCK.

1877.

Average price of cattle	2½ cents per lb
" " " sheep	$1.90 per head
" " " horses	$83.42 " "
" " " mules	$83.45 " "

1878.

Average price of cattle	2 to 4½ cents per lb
" " " sheep	$1.50 to $3.00 per head
" " " horses	$60.00 to $150 per head
" " " mules	$75.00 to $125 per head

COAL AND COKE OUTPUT FOR 1877 AND 1878.

The following statements show the output of coal and coke for Tennessee during the past two years:

SEWANEE OR TRACY CITY MINES.

	Coal.	Coke.
1877 . . .	2,670,416 bushels.	2,066,514 bushels
1878 . . .	2,167,650 "	2,444,218 "
Total two years...	4,833,066 "	4,510,732 "

BATTLE CREEK MINES.

	Coal.	Coke.
1878 . . .	167,000 bushels.	3,500 bushels

VICTORIA MINES, FROM OCTOBER 1, 1878, TO NOVEMBER 1, 1878.

Coal.	Coke.
105,475 bushels.	23,350 bushels

COAL CREEK AND CAREYVILLE MINES.

	Coal.
1877	2,430,700 bushels.
1878	1,364,450 "
Total two years	3,795,150 "

ROCKWOOD FURNACE.

1877–8	1,500,000 bushels

SODDY MINES.

	Coal.
1877	342,500 bushels
1878	469,165 "
Total two years	811,665 "

TOTAL OUTPUT.

	Coal.	Coke.
1877. Total	6,193,616 bushels.	2,066,514 bushels.
1878. Total	5,023,680 bushels.	2,470,968 bushels.

All other coal mines estimated at about 500,000 bushels. Application was made to some for an estimate of their output, but was refused.

IRON FURNACES.

Owing to the depressed prices which have prevailed for pig iron during the past two years, several furnaces remote from transportation, have suspended operation. The following were reported in blast the latter part of December, 1878:

CHARCOAL FURNACES.

	per day.
Bear Spring, Stewart county	Hot blast, 12 tons
La Grange, " "	" " 15 tons
Cumberland, Dickson county	" " 12 "
Brownsport Furnace, Decatur county . .	" " 12 "
Knoxville Car Company, Carter county	(cold blast) 4 "

STONECOAL AND COKE.

Chattanooga Furnace, Hamilton county . . . . Hot blast, 22 tons
Rockwood No. 2, Roane county . . . . . " " 30 "

Of these furnaces, Brownsport was only run for the months of October, November and December, 1878. The total production for the two past years of all the furnaces, was as follows:

		Net tons.
1877	. . . . .	25,940
1878.	Estimated	26,000

The following statements from the *Bulletin*, the organ of the American Iron and Steel Association, will give the production of all the States:

STATES.	Condition of Furnaces Dec. 31. In Blast. 1877.	In Blast. 1878.	Out of Blast 1877.	Out of Blast 1878.	Production of Pig Iron. Net Tons. 1877.	Estimated for 1878.	Stock on Hand Dec. 31. Net Tons 1877.	Estimated for 1878.
Maine and Vermont	1	2	2	0	2,170	1,900	2,850	3,050
Massachusetts	0	1	6	5	2,904	1,300	14,467	11,000
Connecticut	5	7	5	3	14,443	13,000	5,068	7,000
New York	24	24	35	34	230,442	234,000	79,488	55,000
New Jersey	7	4	12	15	52,909	50,000	4,877	10,000
Pennsylvania. Lehigh Valley	33	28	18	23	335,059	39[illegible],000	34,082	47,000
Pennsylvania. Schuylkill Valley	19	14	81	35	155,434	146,000	99,466	67,000
Pennsylvania. Upper Susquehanna	7	10	18	15	56,776	84,000	4,239	5,500
Pennsylvania. Lower Susquehanna	17	19	20	18	111,252	140,000	21,775	17,000
Pennsylvania. Shenango Valley	12	7	18	23	145,179	122,000	25,389	17,000
Pennsylvania. Bituminous furnaces outside of Shenango Valley	28	28	19	18	320,02[illegible]	357,000	39,029	39,000
Pennsylvania. Charcoal	15	17	23	20	29,036	28,000	14,163	14,000
Pennsylvania. Total for Penna	131	123	147	152	1,153,356	1,267,000	238,193	206,500
Maryland	6	7	18	17	26,959	23,000	4,933	6,000
Virginia	5	4	28	29	12,434	13,000	3,840	1,500
North Carolina	0	0	7	7	325	300	160	200
Georgia	2	2	9	9	13,223	12,500	4,950	3,500
Alabama	7	5	6	7	41,241	37,500	14,508	8,000
West Virginia	2	4	10	7	34,905	52,500	2,050	2,000
Kentucky	7	5	15	17	47,607	36,000	16,145	16,000
Tennessee	6	7	16	16	25,940	26,000	15,798	15,000
Ohio. Hanging Rock Region	21	19	26	29	84,756	43,000	63,081	33,000
Ohio. Mahoning Valley	8	8	13	9	136,526	109,000	16,454	17,000
Ohio. Hocking Valley	7	6	6	7	23,895	70,500	2,512	10,000
Ohio. Bituminous and charcoal furnaces outside of above districts	13	9	13	17	155,221	145,000	38,920	43,000
Ohio. Total for Ohio	49	42	58	62	400,398	367,500	120,967	103,000
Michigan	9	8	23	18	82,206	72,000	34,892	21,000
Wisconsin	4	6	11	9	22,205	50,000	6,427	1,300
Indiana	1	0	7	7	15,460	0	3,194	700
Illinois	2	4	10	8	61,358	81,000	7,792	3,000
Missouri	2	5	16	13	73,565	42,000	61,632	42,000
Oregon, Utah and Texas	0	0	5	5	525	1,500	120	250
Grand Total	270	260	446	440	2,314,585	2,382,000	642,351	516,000

Advices from South Pittsburg, indicate that a furnace at that place will go into operation in March, with a capacity of 100 tons per day. Another of the same capacity is in course of erection at that point.

The cost of charcoal pig, hot blast, as obtained from one of the Western furnaces, is as follows:

125 bushels charcoal, at 4 cents	$ 6.00
2 tons ore at $1.25	2.50
One fourth ton limestone, at 80 cents	20
Superintendence and labor	2.00
Repairs, etc	30
	$11.00

I have not the items to show the cost of the production of stone-coal iron in the Chattanooga district, but reports from officers connected with one furnace show it to vary from $9.50 to $12.00 per ton.

PRICE FARM LABOR WITH BOARD AND WITHOUT.

1877.

Average price paid farm hands throughout the State during 1877 per month, with board, $9.80; without board, $14.82.

In East Tennessee, with board, per month,	$ 9 62
" " " without " " "	14 51
" Middle " with " " "	10 14
" " " without " " "	14 78
" West " with " " "	9 97
" " " without " " "	15 39

1878.

In State at large, with board, per month,	$10 66
" " " " without " " "	15 00
" East Tennessee with " " "	9 50
" " " without " " "	13 50
" Middle " with " " "	11 50
" " " without " " "	16 00
" West " with " " "	11 00
" " " without " " "	16 00

Harvest hands average per day as follows:

Reapers,	$ 2 00
Binders,	1 00

AVERAGE PRICES PAID MECHANICS AND LABORERS.

COTTON FACTORIES.

Overseer Card Room,	per day,	$ 3 50
Second Hand, 1st class,	" "	2 00
Card Grinder and Clothier,	" "	1 60
Grinders—2nd class,	" "	1 10
Card strippers and tenders,	" "	50
Card boys,	" "	30
Drawing Tenders, 1st class,	" "	55
" " 2nd "	" "	40
Creelers,	per hand,	06
Slubber tenders,	" "	08
Fly Frame tenders,	" "	08
Spare hands,	per day,	50
Waste sorter,	" "	40
Elevator tenders,	" "	65
Sweepers,	" "	40
Car boys,	" "	30
Overseer Picker Room,	" "	1 00
Picker Tenders and Spreaders,	" "	80
Helpers,	" "	35
Opener tenders,	" "	1 00
Helper "	" "	35
Oilers,	" "	75
Overseer Spinning Room, Mules and Frames,	" "	3 50
Second hand, 1st,	" "	2 00
" " 2nd,	" "	1 50
Roller coverer,	" "	1 25
Frame Spinners,	per side,	12
Mule "	per 100 pounds, fine,	33
" "	" " " coarse,	31
Helpers or Creelers,	per day,	35
Piecers,	" "	45
Helper on frame and oiler,	" "	1 00
Doffers,	" "	35
Oilers,	" "	35
Bobbin carrier,	" "	35
Sweepers,	" "	35
Overseer Dressing and Spooling Room,	" "	1 66
Slasher " " " "	" "	1 50
" Helper,	" "	1 00
Spoolers,	per box,	20
Quillers,	" "	03
Warper tenders,	per beam,	36
Helper tenders,	per day,	50

Drawing-in Girls,	per beam, 4-4,	14
" "	Drills,	18
" "	7-8	12
Sweepers,	per day,	40
Overseer Weaving Room,	" "	3 50
Second hand,	per day,	2 25 to 2 50
Section hands, 1st,	" "	2 00
" " 2nd	" "	75
Weavers,	" cut, 4-4,	16
"	" " 7-8,	14
"	" " Drills,	16
Spare hands, 1st,	" day,	60
" " 2nd,	" "	50
Sweepers and Scourer,	" "	50
Filling carrier,	" "	50
Night watch,	" "	1 15
Day watch,	" "	1 00
Overseer Cloth Room and Cloth Bookkeeper,	" "	2 25
Baler and Stamper,	" "	80
Helper,	" "	50
Folder and cutter,	" "	65
" " tacker,	" "	65
Cut Sewer,	" "	70
Shearer tender,	" "	70
Machinists,	" "	2 00
Carpenter,	" "	2 25
Blacksmith,	" "	1 26
Labor, (with room furnished)	" "	70
"	" "	80
Teamster,	" "	1 00
Engineer, (in charge of both engines)	" "	5 00
Assistant,	" "	1 25
Firers, (no charge for extra time)	" "	1 40
Helper,	" "	90

TRADES.

Carpenters,	per day,	2 25
Sawyers,	" "	3 00
Engineers,	" "	3 00
Common laborers,	" "	1 00

Harness makers are generally paid from $7.00 to $15.00 and 18.00 per week. Type setters average, per 1,000 ems, 40 cents. Bookbinders, $12, $18 and $20 per week. Pressmen receive wages about the same as in Cincinnati and Louisville.

By the publication of such facts as these, with the publication of

the works above enumerated, this Bureau has attracted the attention of other States North and South, and has elicited the highest encomiums from the press and from patriotic citizens of other States. Appropriations for similar departments have been made in several States, after study of our own. These appropriations in every case are larger than our own, and do not include printing, one of the largest expenditures I have to make, and which comes out of the appropriation of $8,000 made to this department. The work done must stand upon its own merit, but attention is invited to a comparison of its labors and the results of its operations with those of similar bureaus, and that, too, without regard to the amount of appropriations. With the increased work put upon me by the last Legislature, adding to my duties that of Commissioner of Immigration, without having the appropriation of that office, I have been compelled to draw largely on my salary to procure the necessary help to discharge the duties of the office. I hope that, if no increased appropriation is made, that permission will be given me to have a limited number of pages printed out of the funds set apart for public printing. This would enable me to procure that help without which the office cannot obtain its highest efficiency and usefulness. It was deemed desirable to send a collection of specimens to the Paris Exhibition. The results obtained through a similar display at Vienna, made by General Wilder, were gratifying, and many inquiries were made by European capitalist in regard to our natural resources, resulting in investment being made. The happy results attending this display impressed me with the importance of making an effort to have Tennessee represented at Paris. Such a collection as could be made and forwarded at once was committed to the charge of Gen. Le Duc, the National Commissioner of Agriculture. I am happy to state that the Grand Gold Medal awarded for cotton was given to the bale sent from Memphis, and a Bronze Medal was awarded for the display of wool and other agricultural products, and this, too, without any supervisor to arrange and bring the articles into notice. This placed additional work upon me, and I found it necessary for a time to employ an additional assistant. It is also worthy of mention that the labor of issuing certificates to immigrants and registering lands entered for sale to immigrants is constantly increasing, and will soon demand the entire time of one clerk.

W. T. Hatch, in accordance with the law creating the Bureau of Immigration, was for a time employed as Assistant Commissioner. He worked faithfully and supplemented the publications of the department by issuing an immigrant paper of his own. And even after I was compelled, for want of funds, to stop his salary, he continued to labor, and richly deserves compensation from the State therefor.

The attention of your Excellency is called to the fact that, while surrounding States are making appropriations for restocking their streams with fish of desirable sorts, the State of Tennessee has taken no steps in this matter, further than having a Fish Commissioner appointed, and protecting the streams from seines in a few of the counties. There is no branch of industry that is more inviting or profitable than that of fish culture, and the State of Tennessee has a larger number of excellent streams for that purpose than any other State east of the Mississippi river. It is an industry that should be fostered by every means within our power.

In the progress of the work your Excellency has always given your most earnest and hearty co-operation in the furtherance of every movement looking to the material development of the State, with an enlightened perception of the necessities and of the means of remedying drawbacks upon its prosperity.

I am greatly indebted to my former Clerk, Mr. H. N. Caldwell, whose intimate knowledge of sheep husbandry, derived from a long experience in that business, contributed greatly in the preparation of the work herewith submitted.

My obligations are also due to the faithfulness of my present Clerk, Mr. Jas. G. Cantrell, whose devotion to duty and efficient services have materially lightened the labor of this department.

The receipts and expenditures of this office, amounting to something less than $8,000 per annum, have been submitted with accompanying vouchers to you heretofore in quarterly reports, and are on file in your office.

I must not fail to acknowledge the hearty co-operation of the various railroads in the State in furthering the business of this Bureau. In every case, with one or two exceptions, the railroads have responded to my reasonable demands in granting reduced rates to immigrants and in granting facilities for travel to the various parts of the State in discharge of official duties. Especially have the

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis and the St. Louis and South-eastern and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroads shown the most lively interest in the success of the immigration movement to this State, and have on every occasion responded heartily to my wishes.

With the publications already made and referred to above, I respectfully submit this, my second biennial report.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. KILLEBREW,

December 19, 1878. *Commissioner.*

REPORT

OF THE

OFFICERS OF THE PENITENTIARY

OF THE

STATE OF TENNESSEE

TO THE

FORTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

January 6, 1879.

NASHVILLE:
PRINTED AT "THE AMERICAN" BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
1879.

REPORT.

To His Excellency, James D. Porter,

Governor of the State.

SIR: I respectfully present the report of the State Prison and branches, for your consideration. It embraces a period of two years, from Dec. 1st, 1876, to Dec. 1st, 1878.

The reports of the Warden, Physician and Chaplain, herewith transmitted, will furnish all necessary information concerning the management of the prison proper for the last two years. The tabular statements therein contained furnish valuable information.

The Warden—Major H. F. Cummins—(an energetic and faithful officer,) has sugested several improvements, which I fully endorse.

During the past two years from five to six hundred convicts have been worked outside the walls of the Prison. About one hundred and fifty of that number are employed on the farm of Enoch Ensley, nine miles below Memphis, on the Mississippi river, the remainder being distributed among the following coal mines, viz: Sewanee, Battle Creek, Coal Creek, and a portion of the time at Vulcan Mines.

I have visited all the above named places regularly every two months; some of them once a month, or as occasion required.

I have good officers in charge of the different prisons, and as a general rule the convicts are as well contented as prisoners could be under the circumstances. They have been well fed and clothed and treated with as much humanity and kindness as the Prison regulations will admit of. The present humane government was adopted at the beginning of our administration, and so far has, both in point of good conduct and cheerful labor of convicts, proven a success.

The Inspectors ordered a tin roof on the foundry building; also one on the main building, occupied as a hospital and sleeping apartments for the officers. These improvements were greatly needed, and I have had both buildings covered, which has added greatly to the security of the property from fire, as well as to the health and comfort of all.

The buildings of the Prisons were constructed over forty years ago. The number of cells is entirely too limited, as there are frequently six hundred convicts in prison, which necessitates putting two in a large number of the cells, thus rendering them very disagreeable and unhealthy in warm weather.

The work-shops were badly located and constructed for the purposes for which they are now used.

Two years ago the Governor recommended the removal of the Prison to another site, say on some bluff on the Cumberland river, below Nashville, where good sewerage could be had. The new Prison to be built from the latest models for comfort and convenience. The expenses of the same could be paid out of the revenue derived from the rent of the Prison, and I firmly believe that, if constructed with improved work-shops, in case the State should conclude to release at the expiration of the present one, it would bring from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars more revenue to the State than at present.

During the last year frequent complaint was made to me by the engineer and all the officers connected with the Prison, that the old boilers, which had been in use over twenty years, were unsafe. At the suggestion of the Inspectors I employed two competent engineers to inspect the boilers. They reported them unsafe, as they had been so often patched as to render it impossible to make them sound again. By direction of the Board, I advertised for bids, in Nashville, Louisville and St. Louis, to build and put up two boilers in the Prison, according to specifications. It was only a few months before the meeting of the Legislature, when the bids were received and opened. The Inspectors decided to defer any further action in the matter until the General Assembly met, when the subject would be referred to that body.

After this conclusion, the Lessees, not being willing to risk the old boilers, immediately ordered Wood, Simpson & Co., Nashville, (former bidders,) to proceed with the construction of the boilers

and connections as per specifications. The boilers are now in use.

You will also find a tabular statement of my receipts and disbursements of money for and during the past two years. I know of but one outstanding claim against the Prison.

I cannot close this brief report without expressing my thanks to the Inspectors and other officers for kindness shown and assistance they have given me during our official intercourse for the past two years.

Respectfully submitted,

B. F. CHEATHAM,

Superintendent of the State Prison.

REPORT OF WARDEN.

To General B. F. Cheatham, Superintendent Tennessee Penitentiary:

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the law, I respectfully submit this my "Biennial Report of the Penitentiary for the past two years, ending Nov. 30, 1878." I annex a tabular synopsis of statistical information, which has been carefully prepared from the books kept in my office.

The number in Prison Nov. 30, 1878	997
" " received from 1st Dec., 1876	902
" " re-imprisoned for violating conditions of pardon	2
Total	1,901
Number discharged by expiration of sentence	110
" " under Acts of 1836 and '70	373
" escaped	108
" deceased	100
" pardoned	55
" remanded to Court	1
" transferred to Asylum	1
" remaining in Prison	1,153
	1,901

Total number in Prison Dec. 1st, 1878, 1,153; highest number in Prison during the past two years, 1,215; lowest number, 997; highest number in Prison at Nashville, 630; lowest number, 380. Of the 1,153 prisoners 366 are white males, 757 black males, 6 white females, 24 black females. There are 449 married, 704 single; professors of religion, 132; no religion, 1,021; trades, 117; no trade,

1,036; good education, 23; moderate, 75; limited, 129; no education, 926. I think nine-tenths of the convicts used intoxicating liquors, previous to their imprisonment.

It is only necessary to call attention to the above figures, which are not only an index to the character of criminals, but a never-ending source of crime. To teachers, preachers, friends of temperance, and legislators, we leave the discussion of this subject and the remedy. It appears that no trade, no religion, with love of whiskey, has much to do in crowding our Penitentiary and jails.

The Courts were not held in Shelby and some other of the counties during the visitation of the yellow fever epidemic in the summer and fall of 1878; yet, as you will see by the table, there was no decrease in number of prisoners, but rather the reverse, as the number remaining is greater by 156 than it was at the commencement of the period which this report embraces.

The records have been rather loosely kept in this office for many years, and I have found and corrected many errors while collecting the statistics for this report. The principle cause of these errors being made was the failure of those persons in charge of prisoners employed on railroad works, farms, etc., to furnish prompt and accurate reports of discharges, escapes, deaths, &c., and this failure prevented proper entries being made in the books in this office, and has been the cause of much confusion. To remedy this evil, I have had the records running back twelve or fifteen years transcribed in new books and in a much better form, and have furnished each of the branch prisons with books of a like description, which will enable those in charge to keep exact and accurate accounts, and transmit their reports to this office in an intelligible and comprehensive form.

The present Deputy Warden, J. L. Cooney, a most competent officer, performed the laborious and difficult task of transcribing these records, and has put them in a business-like condition, so that when it becomes necessary to examine or refer to the books of this or any of the branch prisons for information, or to correct any errors or omissions, it can be done without the delays and difficulties experienced in the past. While on this subject, I think it advisable to require those in charge of branch prisons to furnish Quarterly Reports, in addition to the Weekly and the Biennial Reports which they now make to this office.

The weekly reports now on file in this office, and subject to inspection, make, I am glad to say, a pleasing exhibit of good conduct on the part of the convicts, both here and at the branch prisons, and this I attribute almost if not entirely to the system of mild but firm discipline to which they are subjected by their officers in governing them. The officers of branch prisons further report that the prisoners have been supplied with abundant and suitable food and clothing and treated in all respects kindly by officers placed over them. Of the truth of these reports you have had opportunity of judging from personal observation, and the above results seem to prove that kindness and humanity are preferable and accomplish more good than cruelty and barbarity even in the government of the most incorrigible criminals.

Since my last report all prisoners employed on railroads and small farms have been distributed among the coal mines; those on the Island and other farms in West Tennessee, have been turned over to Col. Enoch Ensley, who employs them on his farm, nine miles below Memphis.

During the yellow fever epidemic Jacob Thompson was in charge of the prisoners on the Ensley farm, and by enforcing a strong quarantine, though surrounded on all sides by yellow fever of the deadliest character, there was not one case of fever.

The escapes have been much less numerous since the transfer of the convicts from the small farms and railroads to the coal mines and main Prison at this place. A very heavy percentage of the escapes enumerated in this report occurred before this transfer took place, and generally from places where but few were employed together. Two escaped from within the walls during the past two years, but were recaptured and are now in Prison. The female prison is situated outside the walls, and is enclosed only by a plank fence from the public street on the west side, and a rotten brick wall on the east side. Some unknown party, but supposed to be the husband of one of the convicts, managed, by the aid of false keys to liberate his wife, and another woman, entering from the street through a hole made in the above named wall and passing out the same way. It occurred late in the night, and when found missing prompt measures were taken for their recapture, but without success. A number of buildings have been erected and repairs and improvements made since my last report. The foundry building

and the roof over the Hospital and sleeping apartments occupied by the officers, have been re-covered with tin. The dome has also been repaired, thus putting a stop to leakage, improving the health, and adding greatly to the comfort of the inmates. New bedsteads and bedding have been supplied for the use of the female prisoners, and coal grates have been put up in their rooms, making their quarters comfortable.

Under the present lease, the Lessees, with a view to enlarging and extending their business, have purchased and stored in the lower yard of the Prison a large and valuable amount of lumber and wagon material. They have greatly increased the amount of manufactured articles over any former years, and on this account it has become necessary to erect a number of buildings inside of the walls.

The buildings are as follows: Two warehouses on the west side of the yard, 80x38 feet, two stories high, a blacksmith shop running east and west in lower yard, 200x20 feet, one lumber shed 140x20 feet, and another 100x40 feet. Besides these, a boiler shed, with iron roof, and one for the storage of iron has been erected inside of the walls; outside a lumber shed 170x30 feet, one story high, and also an addition to warehouse in stable lot of one story. These buildings have been erected at considerable cost, and other expenses have been incurred in furnishing heaters for the shops, erecting two elevators, etc.

I have called attention to these improvements and large amount of lumber stored in the lower yard that proper steps may be taken to protect them and the premises from fire by increasing the water supply and extending the pipes to the lower yard. I would also recommend that an alarm box be placed at or near the prison, so that the fire department might be speedily summoned in case of fire.

The old boilers, in use for so many years, having been pronounced unsafe by the engineers, as well as by other competent authority, have been replaced by new ones, mannfactured by Woods, Simpson & Co., of Nashville. They are made of Hillman's best Tennessee iron, and furnish ample power to run all the machinery in use without much danger to life or property.

The east wall, enclosing the Penitentiary yard, is being undermined by the action of running water, and requires a twelve inch pipe some 200 feet long to be laid to remedy the evil. During last

summer a twelve inch pipe was laid from the prison kitchen to the main sewer, which is a marked improvement in the sanitary condition of the prison.

The health of the prisoners has been exceedingly good the past two years, as the death list will show; and I refer you with much pleasure to the Report of Dr. Duncan Eve for full information about his department.

I direct attention to the Report of Dr. J. M. Sharpe, the Prison Chaplain, who has been punctual in his attendance at morning services and evening Sabbath School, and has, by his discourses and teachings, greatly impressed the convicts with the earnestness of his desire to benefit them by promoting and encouraging the growth of morality and religious truth. To the Chaplain, Prof. Bennett, and their excellent corps of Sabbath School teachers, I am profoundly thankful for the assistance they have rendered me by their labor of love in securing good government in the prison. It is but just to state that a great many prisoners have been taught to read and write in the Sabbath school.

The convicts have conducted themselves for the past two years as well as could have been expected, and I can safely state that at least ninety-five per cent. of those in prison have performed the labors assigned them cheerfully and without having to be coerced by corporal punishment.

The commutation law works well, and is appreciated by the convicts, and one of the strongest inducements to good behavior and submission, as great numbers avail themselves of its advantages.

Among the prisoners are several insane—some much more than others, and at times are very troublesome and detrimental to the interests and good government of the prison. There is no provision made for the care of such unfortunates, and as they have to occupy cells in the same wing where the other prisoners are lodged, they are the cause of much trouble, and disturb the rest of those who are required to perform their daily labor. If they cannot be removed to the Insane Asylum then a separate building apart from the main Prison should be prepared for their accommodation.

If the Legislature, in their wisdom decline to remove the Prison to some other locality, would it not be advisable to aid in the construction of a sewer from the Penitentiary to the river, and thus

remove all cause of complaint on the part of citizens residing in the neighborhood of the Prison.

In a congregate system, where all eat, sleep and work together, it is impossible to enforce a rigid silent discipline, as is done in prisons where the inmates eat, work and sleep in their separate cells, and as evidence of the superiority of the congregate system, I will state that during the past four years there has not been an attempt at outbreak or rebellion or resistance to officers in the discharge of their duties; no attempt to commit arson or other foul crimes which are of constant occurrence in other prisons, by a single inmate of this Institution.

Convicts are, of course, and ought to be, looked upon as criminals, yet they are men and not insensible to kind and humane treatment, and while there can be no apology for crime, and that its best preventive is to promptly punish the offender, it should be done in a spirit of justice, benevolence and mercy. Brutality to prisoners is unpardonable and never accomplishes reformation, nor does it command good, honest and faithful work.

In this connection, as youthful prisoners are on the increase, would it not be well to provide a "House of Correction," or some other suitable place for their management, it being impossible under the present system to classify—to separate the old from the young—the hardened in crime from the new beginners?

A similar institution for female prisoners, under the management of one of their own sex, and be as far removed as possible from contact with prisoners of the opposite sex, would be a step in the right direction, and doubtless lead to better results than the present system.

Those in charge of working convicts should be industrious, sober and skillful workmen, having the ability to not only direct and lay off the work for those under their supervision, but also to enforce its performance without display of ill-temper, pettishness or vulgar abusiveness. These last are defects which, in my opinion, disqualify their possessors for being used as efficient foremen or guards in a prison, and such conduct only begets the hatred of the prisoners when it is absolutely necessary that their superiors should not only command, but be worthy of their respect. Quiet firmness of purpose coupled with kindness, will in almost all cases be sufficient to procure faithful and honest labor as well as obedience.

Most of the prisoners have been men of intemperate habits before their imprisonment, and very many of them are not naturally vicious, and are consequently susceptible of reformation.

Convict labor is a fixed labor which can be held and controlled more easily than free labor, and when the convict is once convinced that he can and will be kept, and that escape is impossible, he is ready to make terms for kind treatment and the good-will of the authorities by performing the work assigned him with cheerfulness, and soon, by force of habit, with contentment, hoping by such conduct to procure commutation or release.

In conclusion, it is probably not out of place to allude to the large revenue received by the State under the present management of this Institution, and I trust the Lessees may realize a handsome profit on their large investment, in an enterprise proven to be unprofitable in many of the States. Their success so far is evidence of superior business qualifications in conducting their affairs.

To you, sir, the Inspectors, Deputy Warden and other officers, I tender my thanks for valuable assistance rendered in the discharge of my duties.

Very respectfully,

H. F. CUMMINS,

Warden.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

Gen. B. F. Cheatham, Superintendent Prisons:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to present you my report as Surgeon to the State Prison Hospital. The report is made out in full from my appointment to the 1st of December, 1878.

In a prison of five or six hundred inmates, many of whom arrive here with constitutions broken and shattered by previous dissipation and excess in vice, until health and vigor are well nigh wrecked; a hospital with ample accommodations is essentially necessary to properly treat and restore them to health;—such a hospital, I am sorry to say, we sadly need.

The tabular statements appended, shows the number of patients received, etc., etc. Of the forty-five deaths, quite a large number were patients returned from coal mines, etc., broken down in health. Quite a large number, also, were received from jails, in like condition.

I have given much attention to the sanitary condition of the Prison, and considering the large number of prisoners occupying so small a space, as inside the prison walls, crowded by various buildings, sheds and a very large amount of lumber and wagon material, the health is, and has been, remarkably good.

Very respectfully submitted,

DUNCAN EVE, M. D.,
Surgeon to Prison.

REPORT OF CHAPLAIN.

Gen. B. F. Cheatham, Superintendent Tennessee Penitentiary:

DEAR SIR:—This, my second report to you, covers a period of two years. The additional experience has not changed but intensified my views, hence the present will not be very different from my former report. Permit me to note with gratification that the Chaplain of the Ohio Penitentiary is required by law to adopt a system very similar to the plan I, led by conscious duty, have organized, with neither law to direct nor precedent to guide.

To do all the good possible ought to be the great objective point of the Chaplain. In prison work, denominationalism, sectarianism or anything that savors of religious bigotry, must give place to a broad Christianity, an enlarged charity of a prudent Christian sympathy. The ages of the prisoners, from fifteen to seventy-six—the intellects, from the almost idiotic to the most brilliant, are not more varied than their religious belief. Hence, during my first month's service, I organized all church members of whatever denomination into a Christian association. At first the number of the association was about forty, and now reaches about one hundred. Every one joins the church of his choice, the city pastors of the different denominations being invited to receive them into the church, and then we enter them upon the list of the association. A standing committee of five of the association, representing different denominations, have the oversight, under the chaplaincy, of the conduct of our members. I have found this committee a valuable auxiliary to our association, and believe the result has been felt in the discipline of the prison. No prisoner can remain in our association who does not obey prison law. *To obey* is the first duty of a Christian as it is of a soldier.

The prayer meeting of the association meets at 9 A. M. Sunday, and is usually led by one of their number. The Chaplain is occa-

sionally present, but thinks it best to leave the prisoners ordinarily to themselves in these exercises. The remarks and prayers of the men are generally brief, to the point, and both impressive and instructive, often evincing no ordinary degree of Christian intelligence. Surely, the pleadings for absent loved ones are sometimes thrilling.

Our church hour is 10 A. M. Sunday. The sermons are short, earnest, direct, and practical polemics are ignored, but the burden of the theme is the Gospel, its power, its promises, its hopes, etc. The terrors of the law, the wages of sin, the fires of Gehanna, need not be preached here; but God is love, the blood of Christ cleanseth from all sin, Go, sin no more, etc., lead to hope, and the prisoner sees the "gates ajar," yes, thank God, *open* for him. Oh the power of the kind words, the sweet promises and broad sympathy of the Son of God, the son of Mary!

The Prison Sunday School assembles at 2 o'clock P. M., and continues in session some two hours. Messrs. Bennett, Radisill and Newsome are Superintendents, assisted by a corps of citizen teachers, male and female. The Chaplain takes an active part in the general management and supervision of the Sunday School. The Assistant, Librarian and Secretary are prisoners, and faithfully do they perform their duties. The Bible is our text-book. We adopt the International texts. Our Sunday school work is harmonious, faithfully performed, interesting both to the teachers and pupils, and effective of good.

The prison choir, led by an organist, who is also a prisoner, enriches and enlivens both our church and Sunday-school exercises. The prisoners, both in the choir and congregation, take great delight in the singing. We encourage all to sing. The songs of Zion seem to dispel the gloom of the prison walls.

The hospital is a field of extended duty for the Chaplain. To cheer the sad, encourage the timid, instruct the ignorant, correct the wayward, cultivate the distant, to direct the eye of the dying to the Lamb of God, and hear the last expressed wish or confession of lips now growing cold are duties both common and pathetic.

Indeed from the hospital to the office, from the office to the wing, from the wing to the corridor, from the corridor to the cells, from the cells to the workshop, from the shops to the camps, the faithful, earnest Chaplain will find duty, duty, duty enough to tax all the

brain and talents God has given him; and yet he is met by men, professed Christians, and even ministers, with this enquiry: *What good are you doing with all your labors?* It was a dark hour of terrible temptation, when John the Baptist, long a prisoner, sent to inquire of the Savior, "Art Thou He that should come, or do we look for another?" Jesus answered, "Go and shew John again those things which ye do hear and see; the blind receive their sight and the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed and the deaf hear, the dead are raised up and the poor have the Gospel preached to them." The Gospel of the Son of God has not lost its power unto salvation unto them that believe—no, not even in prison. Inmates of the penitentiary are men like other men. I have witnessed their tears, prayers, repentance, confessions, conversions, and their fruits unto righteousness, as well as their rejection of the Gospel, their repudiation of Christ, and their general skepticism. From two-thirds to three-fourths of the prisoners are brought voluntarily in contact with the Gospel every Sunday, and better behavior, more respectful attention and deeper interest in all the religious exercises, I have rarely seen in any congregation. If all this does not satisfy our interrogators, we would remind them that it was the *lost* piece of silver for which the women searched so dilligently; it was the *lost* sheep the shepherd so anxiously sought and brought back to the fold; it was the prodigal son for whom the father killed the fatted calf; and Christ said, "I came to seek and to save that which is lost," "I came not to call the righteous but sinners to repentance," "They that are whole need not a physician, but they that are sick," "Go, preach my gospel to every creature," etc. I have never learned that the scope of the gospel was changed, nor the great commission revoked.

The discipline of the prison is humane, but firm. I have been given the greatest latitude by the Warden as to measures adopted looking to the moral and religious improvement of the prisoners. The prisoners have every privilege consistent with the dignity and claims of the law. Yet I think, in these days of enlightenment, philanthropy and prison congresses, there should be some advancement, some progress, broad and higher than yet attained in our State Prison. At present we worship in the dining-room, a place neither decent, comfortable nor appropriate. We need a suitable house of worship for the prison—a house that will accommodate at

least five hundred hearers. The reasons in favor of erecting such a chapel, or appropriating a suitable room, are many and potential.

We have no library deserving the name, yet we dignify our small collection of books, magazines, etc., by calling it library. Rev. W. D. A. Mathews, of Onarga, Ills., Agent Seaman's Bethel Friends Society, has supplied the State Prison and branches with some three or four hundred thousand pages of valuable reading matter, free of all costs, even freights being gratis. Every dollar we have used for contingent expenses of library and Sunday-school has been *contributed*, not furnished by either State or lessees. The State provides not *one cent*, and the lessees give when we ask, but ignore our right to *demand* anything from them As the Chaplain dislikes to beg, he finds himself deficient over one hundred dollars for these contingent and necessary expenses. You can ask the refunding of this amount if you see fit, but be sure and urge the appropriation of ten to twenty-five dollars per month for library and Sunday-school.

The chaplaincy might be enlarged by requiring the Chaplain to teach, or have taught, the primary elements of education to such prisoners as might need and justify the labor. The Sunday-school is already working in this field, and not without marked encouragement. Of course this enlarged requirement of the Chaplain would involve and justify an increase of salary. Indeed, while I am for "retrenchment and reform," I certainly think the great commonwealth of Tennessee would honor herself by at least doubling the present meager salary of the Chaplain. My experience of the labor and anxiety of the chaplaincy for three and a half years is not my apology but my justification for thus speaking plainly.

The plan known as "good time," now employed, is working admirably, but might be enlarged much to the advantage of all concerned. I am pursuaded that a graded system in the Prison, marked by dress or badge, would be a moral power in the elevation of the prisoners.

The dismissed prisoner ought to be more liberally supplied with clothes and means on leaving the Prison. Turn a man out of prison after years of confinement, add to his abnormal condition by giving him a suit of clothes, neither genteel nor comfortable, by putting not one dollar in his pocket, and by handing him a railroad ticket whence he came, printed EX-CONVICT, and you invite him to crime. Men must respect themselves in order to be respectable in character

and actions. Good clothes are elevating, and money with which to meet proper demands, leaves no excuse for the evil deed to which pinching poverty might drive the poor unfortunate. As Governor Porter in his retiring message recommends, so we beg; give the ex-prisoner a small sum of money, enough to meet his immediate wants. The paltry dollar is not to be compared to a noble citizen, much less to the soul of an immortal.

The uniform kindness of the Warden, with that of all his subordinates, guards, and also prisoners and lessees, to me, personally and officially, is cause of profound gratitude.

With kindest wishes and earnest prayers,

Respectfully,

J. M. SHARPE,

Chaplain Tennessee Penitentiary.

TABLE No. 1.—*Showing the Diagnosis of those Treated from December 1st, 1876, to December 1st, 1878.*

Diagnosis.	December, 1876.	January, 1877.	February, 1877.	March, 1877.	April, 1877.	May, 1877.	June, 1877.	July, 1877.	August, 1877.	September, 1877.	October, 1877.	November, 1877.	December, 1877.	January, 1878.	February, 1878.	March, 1878.	April, 1878.	May, 1878.	June, 1878.	July, 1878.	August, 1878.	September, 1878	October, 1878.	November, 1878.	Recapitulation.
Abscess of Lungs	1													1											1
Abscess	2		2			1				1		1	2	1	1		1		1					1	14
Aneurism				1				1			1							1							4
Amputation of Finger							1		2			2	1		1	1	1						1		12
" Toe					1					1	1													2	1
Asthma	1			1	1		1						1	2	1	1	1							1	10
Bronchitis	2	2	2	3		1		1		1			2	1	1	2	1								10
Burns	5	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	3	2	3	1	3	4	2	5	4	7		11	5	6	2	5	84
Catarrh	1	1	1			1				2	1		1		1				3		1	1		1	15
Cataract in Eye							1																		1
Concussion of Brain																					1				1
Congestion of Lungs																1									1
Coma						1				1		1													3
Colic	2	1	2	3	2	1		2	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2			3	2	2	38
Cholera Morbus			1		1		1		1	2	1	1			1		2	2			2				10
Diarrhea	3	2	2	3	3	3	5	9	13	8	6	3	3	1	3	7	15	9	10		5	3	1	3	130
" Chronic	1			1		1			2	1		2			1			2	1		1	2			15
Dysentery						1	2	2		3	1	2	1	1			2	1	2	1	2	1			22
Dropsy	1	1	1				1			2	1		2		1	1	2				2	1	1	1	18
Dyspepsia	1	1		2		1	1	1					1	2	1	2				1	2			1	18
Diuresis			1		1						2		1				1								6
Epilepsy		1			1					2	1	1		1	1	1								1	10
Extirpation of Sebaceous Tumors		1				3	1						1	2			2								10
" Fatty "				1	2	1		3									1								8
Fever, Autumnal Bilious																						54	90		90
" Bilious		1			3	1			2	3	4	2			1		3	3	2	1	4	8	1	2	84

Fever, Intermittent	1		1						4	2		1	1				2	1			1				14
" Remittent				2					2	3	1						1	2							11
" Typhoid	3	1	3	2		1	3		3	2	3	2	3	1	3	2	2	4	1	1	3			2	45
Fracture of Arm	1												1			1									3
" Leg	1			1		1																		1	4
Fistula in Ano	1	1	2				1		1	2		1	1		1	1						1		1	14
Gastritis	1			1				1					2		1	3									9
General Marasums	2			1					2		1		1			1		1	1						10
Gonorrhea	3	1							2			1	1		1	1	2	1	1	1	1			3	19
Gout	1						1				2		1		1			1							7
Heart Disease	1	2	1	1			1		1	1			2	2	1	1		1	1	2	2	2			22
Hernia	2	1	2			3		2		1			2	3	1	3	1		1	2	1	1	1		27
Hemorrhoides	2	1	1	2	1	1	2			2		1	1	1		4	1	1		2	1	3		2	29
Hemorrhage		2		1		1		1		4	2		2	1				3	3	2	1	1		1	26
Hepatitis					1							1		1	1										4
Hydrocele			1		1		3		1			1		1	2	1			2		2	1			16
Insanity	1					1						2		1	1						1				7
Jaundice						1			2				1				1	1							6
Lead Colic	8	4	3	5	2	3	2	1	3	2	6	3	5	4	3	7	4	8	3	2	7	3	2	7	97
Lythotomy								1		1			2												4
Masturbation		1					1			1			3				1				2			1	10
Measles															44	28	10								82
Mumps			12	25	3	3	3																		46
Neuralgia	2	2	3	2	2		3			4		4	3	2	4	5	3	2	3		3			3	50
Nephritis							1							1		1									3
Necrosses							1																		1
Ophthalmia	1	1	1	1	2	1			1				1	2		2	1	1		1	1				17
Orchitis		1			2			1		2			1			1									8
Ostitis	1						2		1			1		1		1	1								8
Pneumonia	2	1	3	4	3		2	1		1	2		2	3	5	3	4	3		2				2	43
" Typhoid	1	1	1	2	1					2		1		2	2	1	1	1	2						18
Phthisis Pulmonatis	3	2	3	3	2	1		1	3	5	4	3	4	5	4	3	1		3	4				3	57
Prolapsus Ani	1	1					1					1	1											1	6
Phthisic									1	2		1	1												5
Rheumatism	3	3	4	5	1	2			4	3	2	3	5	2	3	2	3	1	1	2	2		1	3	55
Scorbutus						1							2		1	1									5
Splenitis		1				1			2		1		1	1	2										9
Scrofula		1		1	1		1	1	2		1		1	1							1	1			12
Stricture of Urethra	1	1	1				1	1		3				1	1					1	1			1	13
Syhilis Primary	2	1			2				1			2	1	1	2	1					1			2	16
" Secondary	3	4	3	2	1	3	1	2	4	5	3	3	2	4	5	3	4	7	3	2	2	1	2	4	73
Tonsillitis	2	3	3	4	3			1					4	3	4	2	3	2			3			3	40
Ulcers	1	2	2					2		1			2	3	2	1					1			1	18
Uremia											1		1												2

TABLE No. 1.—*Continued.*

Diagnosis.	December, 1876.	January, 1877.	February, 1877.	March, 1877.	April, 1877.	May, 1877.	June, 1877.	July, 1877.	August, 1877.	September, 1877.	October, 1877.	November, 1877.	December, 1877.	January, 1878.	February, 1878.	March, 1878.	April, 1878.	May, 1878.	June, 1878.	July, 1878.	August, 1878.	September, 1878.	October, 1878.	November, 1878.	Recapitulation.
Wounds	3	4	3	4	1	....	3	2	....	3	4	4	5	7	11	9	7	10	4	....	11	4	3	6	108
Whitlows	1	2	2	...	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	2	4	3	....	2	1	2	2	2	....	....	....	28
Chilblains	.....	3	4	2	...	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	3	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	21
Erysipelas	.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	9
No. of Cases Treated and Discharg'd	77	62	73	90	48	42	48	40	68	85	58	55	90	78	131	117	79	79	52	40	76	92	42	70	
Grand Total																									1706
White Patients	37	31	39	53	32	31	21	17	41	37	37	27	69	41	79	63	41	41	21	17	53	52	29	42	
Colored Patients	40	31	34	37	16	11	27	23	27	48	21	28	21	37	52	55	52	38	31	23	23	40	14	28	

TABLE NO. 2.—*Showing the number, color, age and disease of those who died in the Prison Hospital, from December 1st, 1876, to December 1st, 1878.*

Number.	NAME.	COLOR.	Age.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	DATE OF DEATH.
1	D. Batts	White	40	Pneumonia	January 9, 1877.
2	James Johnson*	Colored	35	Coma	January 22, 1877.
3	Henry Martin	White	24	Heart Disease	January 30, 1877.
4	C. J. Mehaffie †	White	45	Inflammation of Bowels	February 5, 1877.
5	Jack Gilmore †	White	35	Heart Disease	April 5, 1877.
6	L. N. Gilbert †	White	25	Phthisis Pulmonalis	May 1, 1877.
7	Henry Robison	Colored	30	Tabes Mesenterica	May 8, 1877.
8	James Vaughn	Colored	17	Masturbation	May 17, 1877.
9	Mat. O'Neall	White	29	Coma	June 18, 1877.
10	Thomas J. Brannon	White	20	Splenitis	July 16, 1877.
11	A. S. Hawkins †	White	50	Dysentery	July 23, 1877.
12	Frank Marion †	White	25	Purpura Hemorrhagica	August 8, 1877.
13	Tom Ramsey †	Colored	20	Chronic Dysentery	August 27, 1877.
14	Jim Williams †	Colored	30	Scrofula	August 30, 1877.
15	Amanda Gordon †	Colored	20	Phthisis Pulmonalis	August 31, 1877.
16	Frank Beasley	Colored	40	Coma	September 10, 1877.
17	Aaron Jackson †	Colored	25	Compound Fracture of Leg	September 18, 1877.
18	Sam Rogers	Colored	35	Inflanmatory Rheumatism	October 7, 1877.
19	Richard Murphy	Colored	30	Constitutional Depravity and Amputation of Knee Joint	October 29, 1877.
20	Brownlow Hudson †	White	18	Purpura Hemorrhagica	October 30, 1877.
21	B. H. House †	White	45	Uremia	December 21, 1877.
22	Ed. Partee*	Colored	18	Dropsy	February 1, 1878.
23	M. Combs, Jr., †	White	34	Phthisis Pulmonalis	February 2, 1878.
24	Mary Green	White	23	Congestion of Lungs	March 24, 1878.
25	John H. Mikerson *	Colored	23	Dropsy and Phthisis Pulmonalis	March 24, 1878.
26	Jordan Fields †	Colored	38	Scrofulosis	April 6, 1878.
27	Richard Hughes *	White	52	Coma	April 7, 1878.
28	James Wiley, *alias* Chandler*	Colored	19	Phthisis Pulmonalis	April 27, 1878,
29	Asa Ross*	White	26	Phthisis Pulmonalis	May 12, 1878.
30	Isham Burtz *	Colored	35	Phthisis Pulmonalis	May 13, 1878.

31	Joseph Rice	Colored	21	Phthisis Pulmonalis	June 3, 1878.
32	Aleck Polk	Colored	28	Phthisis Pulmonalis	June 21, 1878.
33	Minerva Baugh, *alias* Brown, †	Colored	45	Phthisis Pulmonalis	June 5, 1878.
34	Benjamin P. Lee †	White	73	General Marasmus	June 5, 1878.
35	Wilson Waters	Colored	21	Typhoid Pneumonia	June 8, 1878.
36	Nicholas Sharpe	White	66	Bilious Remittent Fever	July 4, 1878.
37	B. W. Berry †	White	52	Chronic Dysentery	July 19, 1878.
38	Alex. Lafferty *	Colored	22	Phthisis Pulmonalis	July 26, 1878.
39	Joseph Tolly	White	28	Typhoid Pneumonia	July 28, 1878.
40	Charles Goler * killed	White	25	Concussion of Brain	August 9, 1878.
41	Henry Neally †	Colored	28	Dropsy and Phthisis Pulmonalis	August 18, 1878.
42	Willis Blakemore †	Colored	22	Heart Disease	October 23, 1878.
43	Tom Harris †	Colored	29	Phthisis Pulmonalis	October 24, 1878.
44	John P. Woods †	White	29	Phthisis Pulmonalis	October 24, 1878.
45	Henry Savage ‡	Colored	23	General Marasmus	November 29, 1878.

Those marked (†) contracted disease before entering prison. Those marked (*) returned diseased from railroad and coal mines. Those marked (‡) accidentally killed and contracted disease by imprudence.

TABLE No. 3.—*Showing the number of Patients, Attendants, etc., in the Hospital, Dec. 1st, 1878.*

White patients	6
Colored patients	5
Attendants	3
Hospital Steward	1
Total	15

TABLE No. 4.—*Showing Recapitulation of Whole.*

Total number admitted		1706
Total number treated and discharged	1661	
Total number deaths	45	
		1706

RELIGIOUS TRAINING OF CONVICTS.

RELIGION.	NO.
Baptist	54
Catholic	39
Episcopal	5
Presbyterian	4
Methodist	22
Lutheran	2
Campbellite	4
Jewish	1
Cumberland Presbyterian	1
	132
No religion	1021
Total	1153

SOCIAL RELATIONS OF CONVICTS.

Married	449
Single	704
Total	1153

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.

Good	23
Moderate	75
Limited	129
None	926
Total	1153

COLOR.

White Males	366
Colored Males	757
White Females	6
Colored Females	24
Total	1153

OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS WHEN CONVICTED.

OCCUPATION.	NO.
Blacksmith	19
Stone-cutter	2
Minister	1
Engineer	5
Carpenter	11
Cooper	2
Harness-maker	1
Wagon-maker	5
Shoemaker	8
Butcher	2
Baker	2
Barber	11
Plasterer	1
Moulder	1
Sailor	2
Upholsterer	1
Machinist	6
Potter	1
Accountant	1
Brick-maker	1
Brick-layer	2
Tanner	1
Tinner	2
School-teacher	1
Iron-worker	1
Painter	4
Cabinet-maker	2
Cook	2
Carriage-maker	1
Lawyer	1
Printer	1
Ship-pilot	1
Stone-mason	7
Ship-carpenter	1
Saddler	2
Varnisher	1
Tailor	1
Slate-roofer	1
Ship-steward	1
Physician	1
No trade	1036
Total	1153

TERM OF SENTENCE AND NUMBER OF EACH.

One year	131
One and one-twelfth years	1
One and one-half years	14
One-half year	1
Two-years	75
Two and one-half years	7
Three years	249
Four years	51
Four and one-half years	3
Five years	123
Five and one-half years	2
Six years	18
Six and one-half years	1
Seven years	37
Seven and one-half years	2
Eight years	19
Nine and one-half years	1
Ten years	238
Eleven years	1
Eleven and one-half years	1
Eleven and three-quarter year	1
Twelve years	25
Fifteen years	53
Sixteen years	4
Sixteen and one-half years	1
Eighteen years	1
Twenty years	37
Twenty and one-half years	1
Twenty-one years	22
Twenty-five	2
Forty-six	1
Life-time	30
Total	1153

TABLE SHOWING NATIVITY OF CONVICTS.

Alabama	49
Arkansas	10
Canada	5
Connecticut	2
England	1
Georgia	59
Germany	7
France	2
Illinois	5
Indiana	6
Kansas	1
Louisiana	9
Missouri	9
Mississippi	58
Maryland	6
Ireland	13
New York	16
New Jersey	3
Kong Pore, East India	1
Netherlands	2
Liberia, Africa	1
North Carolina	35
Mexico	1
New Hampshire	1
Ohio	11
Kentucky	54
Switzerland	1
Virginia	88
West Virginia	1
Texas	2
Tennessee	666
Michigan	5
South Carolina	19
Florida	1
Scotland	3
Total	1153

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CONVICTS FROM EACH COUNTY.

Counties.	No.	Counties.	No.
Anderson	5	Brought forward	526
Blount	6	Lincoln	11
Benton	2	Lauderdale	5
Bedford	19	Lawrence	6
Bradley	9	Louden	1
Bledsoe	2	Mason	1
Cannon	5	Madison	93
Coffee	1	Maury	31
Claiborne	5	Monroe	7
Clay	0	Meigs	4
Campbell	8	Moore	1
Carter	1	Montgomery	10
Carroll	6	Macon	1
Cheatham	4	Marion	3
Cocke	2	Marshall	14
Crockett	6	Morgan	8
Cumberland	2	McNairy	8
Davidson	161	McMinn	10
Dyer	4	Overton	1
Decatur	7	Obion	7
DeKalb	6	Perry	2
Dickson	4	Putnam	1
Fentress	2	Polk	1
Franklin	6	Robertson	7
Fayette	18	Rutherford	21
Grainger	4	Roane	19
Gibson	17	Rhea	5
Greene	14	Shelby	243
Giles	32	Sumner	11
Hardeman	11	Sullivan	11
Hamilton	30	Sevier	1
Humphreys	3	Sequatchie	0
Haywood	19	Scott	0
Hardin	9	Smith	2
Henderson	6	Stewart	1
Houston	3	Tipton	22
Hickman	1	Trousdale	2
Henry	1	Union	2
Hancock	3	White	1
Hawkins	7	Williamson	24
Hamblen	3	Washington	5
Jackson	1	Weakley	3
Jefferson	7	Warren	6
James	2	Wayne	3
Johnson	2	Wilson	13
Knox	60		
Carried forward	526	Total	1153

AGE OF CONVICTS AT DATE OF CONVICTION AND NUMBER.

Age.	No.	Age.	No.
Ten years	2	Brought forward	1032
Eleven years	1	Thirty-nine years	7
Twelve years	14	Forty years	15
Fourteen years	2	Forty-one years	8
Fifteen years	17	Forty-two years	8
Sixteen years	22	Forty-three years	7
Seventeen years	40	Forty-four years	4
Eighteen years	67	Forty-five years	12
Nineteen years	71	Forty-six years	5
Twenty years	76	Forty-seven years	3
Twenty-one years	92	Forty-eight years	7
Twenty-two years	90	Forty-nine years	8
Twenty-three years	77	Fifty years	2
Twenty-four years	65	Fifty-one years	3
Twenty-five years	61	Fifty-two years	4
Twenty-six years	62	Fifty-three years	3
Twenty-seven years	42	Fifty-four years	4
Twenty-eight years	32	Fifty-five years	2
Twenty-nine years	17	Fifty-six years	4
Thirty years	37	Fifty-seven years	3
Thirty-one years	22	Fifty-eight years	3
Thirty-two years	24	Sixty years	1
Thirty-three years	19	Sixty-one years	3
Thirty-four years	15	Sixty-three years	1
Thiry-five years	34	Sixty-five years	1
Thirty-six years	16	Sixty-six years	1
Thirty-seven years	15	Sixty-eight years	1
Thirty-eight years	9	Sixty-nine years	1
Carried forward	1032	Total	1153

Number convicts serving second sentence	55
" " " third "	7
" " " fourth "	1

TABLE SHOWING CRIMES OF CONVICTS AND NUMBER OF EACH.

Crime.	No.	Crime.	No.
Arson	6	Brought forward	418
Assault to Murder	19	Murder	106
Assault to Kill	12	Malicious Shooting	26
Assault to Ravish	9	Malicious Stabbing	19
Assault to Rob	3	Mule Stealing	20
Attempt to Rape	2	Marrying Contrary to Law	5
Attempt to commit Arson	1	Miscegenation	1
Abduction	1	Manslaughter	8
Abduction and Seduction	1	Mayhem	2
Arson and Larceny	2	Larceny	407
Burglary	17	Larceny from the Person	32
Burglary and Larceny	24	Larceny and receiving Stolen Property	5
Bigamy	3	Loosening Rails on L. & N. R. R.	1
Buggery	8	Larceny and bringing stolen goods into the State	1
Bribery	1	Larceny and Felonious Breach of Trust	2
Bringing Stolen Property into the State	4	Larceny from the Person and attempt to Murder	1
Burglary and Larceny and receiving Stolen Goods	1	Not Specified	13
Counterfeiting	2	Obstructing Revenue Officer	6
Entering premises of another in disguise	1	Obstructing Railroad	6
Embezzlement	2	Prowling in Disguise	1
Forgery	18	Perjury	4
Felony	3	Passing and having Possession of Counterfeit Money	1
False Pretenses	15	Rape	17
Fraudulent Breach of Trust	3	Robbery	28
Felonious Assault	6	Receiving Stolen Property	2
False Pretences and Larceny	3	Robbery and Larceny from the Person	1
House breaking	69	Selling Counterfeit Money	11
House-breaking and Larceny	33	Stealing from U. S. Mail	2
House-breaking to com'it Larceny	16	Unlawful Rescue	1
House-breaking and Mayhem	1	Unlawful Rescue and Larceny	1
House-breaking and Murder	1	Voluntary Manslaughter	7
Horse-stealing	128	Violating Revenue Law	3
Incest	1		
Infanticide	1		
Information for Illicit Distilling	1		
Carried forward	418	Total	1153

B. F. CHEATHAM, SUPERINTENDENT, *in Account with Tennessee Penitentiary.*

DEBITS.		
To balance on hand as per last Report		$ 785 49
To Cash received from Browns & Cheatham, Agents—balance due from Mrs. Ferrick		353 35
To Cash received from Browns & Cheatham, Agents, for lot sold John Leonard		227 33
Total		$1366 17
CREDITS.		
By Cash paid, balance due A. G. Rogers for cooper material, etc., furnished Prison while under supervision of Commissioners	$ 23 70	
By Cash paid Henderson Bros. for repairing water-pipe	4 95	
By Cash paid Tavel, Eastman & Howell for two Prison records	65 00	
By Cash paid Murray, Reagan & Co. for roofing foundry building	477 60	
By Cash paid Phillips, Buttorff & Co. for roofing main building	385 23	
By Cash paid for sheeting for reception of roof	43 70	
By Cash paid Tavel, Eastman & Howell for bill of stationery	34 25	
By Cash paid Wheeler Bros. for printed envelopes	9 00	
By Cash paid Jas. Mitchell for repairing Warden's residence	8 50	
		$1051 93
Balance		$ 314 24

TENNESSEE SCHOOL REPORT,

1878.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE SUPERINTENDENT

OF

PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

FOR THE

SCHOLASTIC YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1878.

SUBMITTED TO THE GOVERNOR.

NASHVILLE:
PRINTED AT "THE AMERICAN" STEAM BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.
1879.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,

OFFICE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

NASHVILLE, December 15, 1878.

To his Excellency, James D. Porter, Governor of Tennessee:

SIR—I have the honor to submit to your Excellency this, my fourth, Annual Report of the operations of the Public Schools for the year ending August 31, 1878.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEON. TROUSDALE,

State Superintendent Public Schools.

REPORT.

Under all the embarrassments from financial distress, which have continued to harass our people, the following summaries of the statistics of our Public Schools exhibit an unprecedented increase, both as to their scope and efficiency.

SUMMARIES.

SCHOOL POPULATION.

Number between six and eighteen years of age:		
White	336,817	
Colored	112,100	
Total		448,917
Number of school districts		1,895

SCHOOLS.

Number opened:		
White.	4,205	
Colored	1,141	
Total		5,346
Average No. of days taught		77
No. graded schools (included in above total)	243	
No. consolidated schools*	257	
No. of graded and consolidated schools.		500

PUPILS.

(Between six and eighteen years of age.)

NUMBER ENROLLED.

White.	206,810	
Colored	54,342	
Total		261,152
No. in average daily attendance		172,198

* Schools in which higher branches are taught with aid of private tuition.

Percentage of enrollment on school population	58
Percentage of average daily attendance on School population	38
Percentage of average daily attendance on enrollment	66
Average cost of tuition per pupil enrolled, per month	$ .90-4
Average compensation of teachers per month.	$28.12

TEACHERS.

Number of teachers employed:

White males	3,226	
White females.	1,231	—4,457
Colored males	831	
Colored females	304	—1,135
		5,592

No. of County Institutes held during the year . . 153

SCHOOL HOUSES.

No. of stone or brick houses owned	107	
" frame " "	1,352	
" log " "	2,116	
Total houses owned.		3,575
No. stone or brick houses erected during year	4	
" frame " " " "	181	
" log " " " "	131	
Total erected during year		316

Estimated value of houses	$1,019,578.72	
" " apparatus	31,819.95	
Total estimated value of school property		$1,051,398.67

Private Schools.

72 counties:

No. of private schools taught	988
" teachers employed in same	1,162
" pupils enrolled	31,730
" " in average daily attendance	22,060
Average cost of tuition per pupil per month	$1.57

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Whole No. schools (public and private)	6,334
Total pupils enrolled " "	292,882
" " in average attendance	194,258
Percentage of enrolled on school population, (private and public schools)	65
Percentage of average daily attendance on school population, (public and private schools)	43

TEACHERS LICENSED.

Number white males,	3,069	
" " females,	1,038	
Total number white teachers licensed,		4,107
Number colored males,	702	
" " females,	282	
Total number colored teachers licensed,		984
Total number teachers licensed,		5,091

SUPPLEMENTAL COUNTY TAX.

Number of counties levied property tax,	61
" " " " poll "	53
" " " " privilege "	20
" " " " some "	65
" " " " no "	29
Highest property tax levied,	30c. on $100
Lowest " " "	2c. on $100
Average property tax levied,	.12.9
" " " poll " "	.79

FINANCIAL SUMMARIES.

RECEIPTS.

Amount received from State, (interest on School fund and part of State tax only reported,)	$180,888 02	
Amount received from counties, (including county tax and part of State tax)	656,785 61	
Amount received from other sources, (city taxes, tuition in consolidated schools, Peabody fund, &c.,)	66,754 15	
Total amount received, ...		$904,427 78
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1877, . .		59,966 56
		$964,394 34

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries of teachers, ...	$692,197 66	
School sites, buildings, &c., . . .	44,228 54	
Furniture, fixtures, &c., ...	10,806 96	
District Clerks, ...	16,073 80	
All other expenses,(such as fuel,rents,&c)	30,924 61	
Total expenditures, ...		$794,231 57
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1878, .		170,162 77
		$964,394 34

TOTAL COST OF THE SYSTEM.

The salaries of County Superintendents are not included in the above statement of expenditures, because the reports from which it is consolidated are made up from the accounts of District Clerks. The County Superintendent receives his salary (if any) from the County Trustee, upon the order of the Chairman of the County Court, sometimes from the school fund, before being apportioned to the School Districts, and in other cases from the County Treasury. Consequently these salaries are not included either in the receipts or expenditures above given. If added to the receipts they would increase the amount by their sum. In estimating the total cost of the system in the State, they should obviously be added, as well as the expenses for salary, printing and postage of the State Superintendent's office at Nashville. The State Superintendent is required by

law to furnish teachers' registers for all the Public Schools, blank forms for bonds, contracts, enumeration of school population, certificates to teachers, and reports of Superintendents and Directors, the cost of which is paid from the interest on school fund by warrant on the Comptroller. These items, added to the expenditures accounted for as above, present the following statement, showing *the total cost of the system:*

Expenditures reported by District Clerks,	$794,231 57	
County Superintendents' salaries, . .	16,207 45	
State Superintendent's office, . .	4,902 25	
Total cost of system 1877–8, . .		$815,341 27

BALANCES.

The above summaries show the balance on hand Sept. 1, 1878, to be $170,162.77, from which must be deducted the indebtedness reported; which then presents the following statement of true balance:

Balance in hands of District Clerks September 1, 1878, ...	$170,162 77	
Deduct aggregate indebtedness, . .	47,580 77	
True balance in hand Sept. 1, 1878, .		$122,582 00

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

A comparative statement of the main items is necessary to show the progress of the system within the last year.

SCHOLASTIC POPULATION.

	1877.	1878.	Incr'se
White, ...	330,935	336,817	5,882
Colored, ...	111,523	112,100	577
Total, ...	442,458	448,917	6,459

SCHOOLS.

	1877.	1878.	Incr'se
White, ...	3,640	4,205	565
Colored, ...	964	1,141	177
Total, ...	4,604	5,346	742

TEACHERS.

	1877.	1878.	Incr'se
White, ...	4,013	4,457	444
Colored, ...	988	1,135	147
Total, ...	5,001	5,592	591

PUPILS ENROLLED.

	1877.	1878.	Incr'se
White, ...	184,600	206,810	22,210
Colored, ...	43,043	54,342	11,299
Total, ...	227,643	261,152	33,509

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.

	1877.	1878.	Incr'se
Total numbers, ...	142,266	172,198	29,932

DAYS TAUGHT.

	1877.	1878.	Incr'se
Average number, ...	70	77	7

GRADED AND CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS.

	1877.	1878.	Incr'se
Number graded, ...	196	243	47
Number consolidated, ...	171	257	86
Total, ...	367	500	133

COUNTY INSTITUTES.

	1877.	1878.	Incr'se
Number held, ...	104	153	49

SCHOOL HOUSES.

	1877.	1878.	Incr'se
Number owned, ...	3,388	3,575	187
Erected, ...	272	316	44

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

	1877.	1878.	Decr'se
Number schools, ...	1,025	988	37
			Incr'se
Number teachers.	1,147	1,162	15
Enrollment, ...	28,291	31,730	3,439
Attendance, ...	17,213	22,060	4,847
Cost per month per pupil, . . .	$1.46	$1.57	$ .11

COUNTY TAX.

	1877.	1878.	Incr'se
Counties levied some tax, . . .	60	65	5
			Decr'se
Counties levied no tax, . . .	34	29	5

FINANCIAL COMPARISON.

	1877.	1878.	Increase.
Amount received by districts, . . .	$718,423 48	$904,427 78	$186,004 30
Amount disbursed by districts, . . .	691,071 66	794,231 57	103,159 91

SCHOOL POPULATION.

The enumeration of scholastic population of three counties, Grainger, Van Buren and Wayne, was not returned in detail, and the figures used are for the enumeration of 1877. The reason given by the County Superintendents for not making the returns is that the district clerks failed to report, and they were not sufficiently compensated to travel over the county and get them.

SCHOOLS AND ENROLLMENT.

Four counties failed to report the number of schools and of teachers, Grainger, Lauderdale, Rhea and Wayne. The same reason is assigned for the delinquency, excepting in the case of Lauderdale, where the Superintendent was prostrated by sickness. The schools of Hardin are estimated, the most of the clerks having failed to report. Schools were opened and carried on in all these counties, which, in addition to Houston, Loudon and Van Buren, made no report of enrollment of pupils, and, (except Houston partially), of average attendance. Had these seven counties made full reports, the percentage reported of enrollment and of average attendance would have been considerably larger, as it was in fact.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Twenty-two counties make no report of private schools. In some of these were no private schools opened which were not consolidated with the Public Schools. The difficulty of getting returns from the other counties accounts for their absence. And it is not supposed that the reports from the seventy-two counties, which have made returns, are complete and full. As is the case with the Public Schools, the correct enrollment and attendance are above rather than below the figures given.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

There has been a gratifying movement in many counties for the supply of better and more commodious school houses. In very many school districts the accommodations are most wretched still, but the spirit of progress has begun and is contagious. Next to good teachers, there is no part of the machinery of public education which is more necessary to efficiency, and it is hoped that the time is not far distant when every school district in the State will be able to boast of its neat, convenient and comfortable school houses, supplied with suitable furniture and apparatus. Several counties made no report of school houses. In many school districts the Public Schools are taught in churches, but it is desirable that the directors should, if practicable, supply separate houses in which the schools should be taught. The fund is too small to build houses and open the schools during the same year. Hence, it has been suggested to build the houses by private effort wherever the people can be induced to do so. In many cases this has been done, and it has never failed to give a strong impulse to education, and both to strengthen and impart permanency to the system.

THE FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

An encouraging fact in the financial exhibit is the satisfactory increase in receipts of school money, making an aggregate larger than that of any year since the establishment of the present system, except the year of its inauguration. Notwithstanding the failure of incomes, the shrinkage in values, and the decreased assessment of property, this result appears as a cheering signal of increasing interest in public education, and the almost sole precursor of returning prosperity to the country, and that without increased taxation or the evidence of additional burden on the tax payer. The absence of serious complaint at whatever burden is imposed, establishes the conclusion that the majority of the people have learned the truth so forcibly expressed by an English statesman, that "taxes raised for the purpose of education are like vapors which rise only to descend again in fertilizing showers to bless and beautify the land." And the cheerfulness with which these burdens are met in nearly all the counties of the State shows that the people are beginning to understand that agriculture, mining, manu-

facturing, mechanical employment and commercial enterprise only furnish the abundant and often misapplied material of the wealth of States; while its engineers and executives are a virtuous, skilled and educated people, without which not even the most generous soil can be well cultivated, nor the most productive mines developed, nor the most promising manufactures successfully operated, nor the skill of the mechanic set in motion, nor commerce stimulated to its wonderful achievements. It is this now well recognized economy in education which has placed it forward as the first factor in the material progress and prosperity of nations, and has stimulated the civilized governments of earth to make the Public School system paramount to standing armies or a full exchequer—to the purse or sword. Competition in manufacturing art and in the cultivation of the soil has grown so keen that no community, though it possess the most abundant crude mining products and the most productive lands, can hold its own without a continual and increasing supply of skilled and educated laborers and artisans. Not only is it unable to compete in prices with those communities which train the minds as well as the hands, but it cannot bring into market fabrics or products which will compare in quality with those prepared by brain-directed skill.

Thus we have supplemented to the moral and political considerations, which make public education a necessity in a free State, that predominant argument which has forced its adoption upon despotic governments as an act of self-preservation, and a condition of the perpetuation of their civilization, and of their material wealth and prosperity.

IMMIGRATION.

And not only is it a well recognized fact among enlightened statesmen that the skill, intelligence and enterprise of a native population must be stimulated and developed by the efficient Public School system, but it is also a condition precedent to a large, desirable and constant influx of intelligent immigrants that the facilities must be offered for the free education of their children. It is clearly demonstrable, because it rests upon the induction of facts, that soil, climate or natural productions alone are not sufficiently attractive to the class of immigrants which Tennessee most needs—skilled artisans, educated laborers and farmers trained in improved agriculture and the use of labor-saving machinery.

Our soil, our climate, our variety of products, our water power, our mineral wealth are of undisputed excellence, and yet the constant tide of immigration which has been so long looked for has barely begun, and, it may safely be affirmed, will never grow into a great movement until it is known and advertised that our Public School system is equal to the demands of that class who themselves will add to our wealth by coming, and who are resolved that if they do come, their children must enjoy the same advantages of education which have qualified them for usefulness and self-helpfulness in life. Our vast areas of fertile soil, our mountains of mineral products and our floods of water power constitute no greater source of wealth-producing power than when the savage tribes roamed over them, ignorant of their potentiality and indifferent as to their great uses, unless we can train our native population, by appropriate education first, to appreciate their value, and secondly, to transfigure them by the plastic hand of skilled labor into those forms of usefulness and beauty which will tempt winged commerce to bear them off among her precious freights; and unless, too, we can induce a liberal, enlightened and thrifty class of immigrants to come to the State to help us in the great work of development which lies before us. In the language of State Superintendent Ruffner, of Virginia, "here is the richest of all the mines of undeveloped treasure. Here we unseal the mighty fountains of national power. Here we give children to the mother earth who will bring back to her the fertility of youth. And through all the lines of industry will thrill a new and stronger life."

In this way, then, may we bring to our commonwealth tenfold the wealth of which we have ever boasted, by cultivating the minds of her youth, which, in many senses, constitute themselves the wealth of the State and which deserve its first and highest care, and will make its grandest and most valuable returns. The State cannot directly cultivate its soil, work its mines or direct its water power. But it can do more and better. It can develop its half million children into such intelligence that the work of their hands and the creations of their skill from the rude material of her mountains, plains and valleys shall present a scene of diversified industry, and make her gifts of curious and cunning fabrics which shall rival those of England, France and Germany, whose manufacturing, agricultural and artistic developments are due to the same stimulating

cause, which we must adopt to take rank among the wealth-producing States of Europe and America.

THE ECONOMIC ELEMENT.

It has proved a fortunate circumstance in the history of popular education that this great economic element of its power has been brought to the front to coerce sluggish statesmen to its support. The grand appeals of Luther and all his worthy successors of the Protestant faith in its behalf, because it opened the way to the study and practice of religious freedom, and unlocked the arcana of the Bible to laymen, sufficed to introduce it slowly to the enlightened nations. The key-note sounded by Washington as the concert movement of free peoples and nations whose institutions are based on popular consent, when he so grandly said: "Promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," was not even sufficiently powerful to engraft upon our State system the necessity of universal education as the absolute essential of the perpetuity of a popular form of government. The father of his country was ably seconded by the first statesman of his era, Mr. Jefferson, when he declared emphatically: "Were it necessary to give up either the Primaries or the University, I would rather abandon the last, because it is safer to have a whole people respectably enlightened, than a few in a high state of science and the many in ignorance." This he said, although he directed that "the founder of the University of Virginia and author of the Declaration of American Independence" be carved upon his tomb-stone. Yet, with all this, we have advanced slowly, and aid has been grudgingly given to Public Schools by the States upon whom Washington and Jefferson shed the lustre of their renown and the halo of their statemanship. But we now have a new epoch. Progress in mechanical invention, in competing industries, and in the wealth of nations, and the improvements in easy transit, have stimulated both manufacturing and agricultural skill to such keen and eager competition that the slothful, the ignorant and the unskilled commonwealths are left to become no better than the Barbary States, if they fail to develop their people, and thus develop their communities. The potent element of wealth or poverty, progress or decay, is thrown into the scale, and the sleeping politician who fails to align himself among the friends of free Public Schools at once betrays his

ignorance and his careless disregard of the vital interests of the people.

LABOR IN EDUCATION.

The elementary education imparted in our Public Schools is by the common consent of civilized nations, taken as the foundation of all education, to whatever pursuit or profession in after life it may lead, and whether it be intended to promote morality and religion, conserve the State and civil rights, or to prepare for the business and avocations of life. While this elementary preparation does not of itself always lead to religious or moral habits; yet, it cannot be denied that it opens the way to the understanding of all ethical and religious codes and instruction, and that it is the key to the repository of sacred literature. While it does not directly unfold the principles of civil right and political economy, yet it is evident that it is the vestibule where, as in ancient Rome, the images of our patriotic ancestors may be beheld, and that he who enters this vestibule has the *entree* to the temple of political science. This elementary education may not prepare youth for the great practical work of every great nation, the agricultural and mechanical employments, which are the sources of wealth, and prosperity, but it should be made subservient and secondary to this important work of preparation, and it is certain that without its essential aid no skill or intelligence in any avocation of life can exist. The public elementary and grammar schools should be made the instruments of teaching, both by the precept and example of the teacher, that all labor is not only honorable but noble, when pursued for right ends. The hurtful doctrine should be universally discarded that education is but the avenue to exemption from manual labor, but it should be shown that it is the means of making that labor more ready to the hand, more intelligent, more remunerative, more swift and more satisfactory. Instead of this doctrine, *the truth* should be constantly inculcated that it is the decree of Providence that the great mass of men and women must be laborers in some sphere, and that instead of despising it, they should dignify, honor and ennoble it, as the conservator of individual honor and independence, the support of human virtue, the safeguard of religion, government and society, and the promoter of family and national wealth and prosperity. The problem should be constantly studied how to make it most efficient,

most remunerative and most respected—how to banish its antipodes, idleness with its companions, vice and discontent, from society, and how to most certainly affix the badge of degradation upon all who, being able to contribute by their labor to human happiness, are yet drones in the busy hive of social life—the true pariahs in all free and intelligent communities. These are among the great problems to be solved by our Public Schools as they exist, and all true teachers who enter their precincts should be devotedly impressed with a sense of their prime importance to the welfare of society and to the respectability and good repute of the Schools themselves, without which they will fail in the great ends for which they were organized and are sustained.

An eminent educator, Prof. B. G. Northrop, of Connecticut, truly says: "The problem of our State and of our day is to elevate work by educating and thus elevating the workman." "The wealth and welfare of individuals and States, always dependent on labor, only can be most fully secured by educated labor. If rightly conducted, our schools, so far from breeding discontent with the humblest pursuits, will prepare for success in the ordinary callings of life."

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

But it is not enough for the prosperity of the State that such sound maxims should be taught. The time has arrived in our history when industrial schools, for the purpose of promoting special skill in agricultnral and methanical pursuits, should be employed. We have only to look at the advantages which these schools have conferred on Scotland, Ireland and England, as well as upon the continental nations, to convince us of their utility in training up master morkmen and foremen as well as skilled laborers for the various avocations of life and for increasing the products of the soil and improving the fabrics of manufacturers, thus enhancing individual and national wealth and affording employment to all. Belgium, Germany and France alone have about eighty thousand graduated apprentices from their industrial schools, besides their agricultural schools and schools of forestry. In Ireland agricultural schools are interwoven with the common school system. All the trades are learned in these schools on the continent, and the girls are taught to sew, weave, embroider and make lace, as well as to practise household duties. In Switzerland there are twenty-seven

industrial schools, the most important of which is a Horological Institute, at Geneva, in which watch-making is taught, and the result of which is that one million watches are made per annum, while in ribbon, muslin, delaine and wood-carving, her fabrics rival those of any neighboring nation. Thus a small nation, whose soil is sterile and which is almost destitute of mineral ores, exacts tribute to her trade from all the world, by her taste, skill and industry—the result of her industrial schools.

That such schools should be encouraged in connection with our Public School system in Tennessee, has grown to be an earnest conviction with most of our thoughtful minds. Our excellent State University at Knoxville, eligibly situated in the beautiful metropolis of East Tennessee, furnishes fortunately the foundation for such encouragement, and when thoroughly organized and equipped, as is the design of its present able faculty, and of its Board of Trustees, it is destined to prove the pioneer in the noble work of industrial education, embracing both the agricultural and mechanical departments. This question has been earnestly and ably discussed in some of our Teachers' Institutes, notably at the State Teachers' Association, held at Jackson in January, 1878, and has thus been the means of awakening a solid sentiment in favor of early action and practical measures in its behalf.

TEACHERS' CONVENTIONS.

In connection with these Teachers' Conventions and Institutes which have been held for the last two years in the Congressional Districts of the State, it is necessary to remark that, following the example of all States which have successfully organized efficient Public School systems, it was deemed an essential in our State to depart somewhat from the mere routine administration prescribed by the law, by holding these meetings, in order to meet the just expectations of the people and justify the burdens which the system imposed. In using this powerful instrumentality, I conceived that the best talent and attainments of the teaching profession within the State should he secured if possible. The object was two-fold, (1) to benefit the teachers themselves by stimulating discussion and inquiry and promoting among them a needful *esprit de corps;* and (2) to challenge public investigation into the grounds of a Public School system by the State, and invite into that arena the sympathies and

approving sentiments of the people at large. The success of these meetings would evidently depend on the character of the co-operation which should be successfully summoned to this important work. The best and ablest teachers must be conciliated to the work and their hearty and earnest aid secured. That the work of such men should leave a most satisfactory and profound impression upon the cultivated audiences which should attend, and upon the teachers who are ambitious of and striving to attain facility, if not distinction, in the teaching art, could not be doubted.

That improvement in method and elevation in standard should have succeeded the steady and sustained efforts of these lecturers is but natural. And that the people themselves should, thus enlightened, have been led to take a more favorable view of a system, thus ably sustained and fortified, is unquestionable. The highest corollaries of deep study and learning are evolved by the Institute lectures. And accordingly, the opponents of the system melt away before such efforts, and the system itself becomes firmly rooted in the confidence and affections of the people.

I have the pleasure of stating that during the last year I was ably sustained and seconded at these meetings by such teachers as Dr. Edward S. Joynes, one of the ablest English philologists and linguists of our country; by Prof. James Dinwiddie, who ably fills the chair of mathematics in the Southwestern Presbyterian University; Superintendent W. F. Shropshire; Prof. G. R. McGee, of Trenton; Prof. J. E. Scobey, of Murfreesboro; Prof. C. W. Callender, of Sumner; Profs. S. H. Lockett, R. L. Kirkpatrick and E. Alexander, University of Tennessee; Superintendent H. Presnell, Jonesboro; Superintendent S. Y. Caldwell, J. E. Bailey and J. C. Redman, Nashville Public Schools; Prof. J. C. Terrill, Winchester; Miss Clara Conway, Memphis, and many others whose services to the cause were of the highest value and were given with rare and spontaneous cordiality and devotion. At the two Institutes held at Union City and Brownsville, the teachers present also enjoyed the great privilege of hearing lectures on "the re-adjustment of labor," and on "graded schools," from the distinguished Superintendent of the St. Louis Schools, Dr. W. T. Harris, who came to mingle with his brother teachers of Tennessee, on these interesting occasions, by special invitation.

It is but just to mention, however, that there were two of this

select corps whose punctual attendance was so remarkable whenever they engaged to attend, and whose enthusiasm on all occasions was so marked as to entitle them to the elected leadership of their fellow-teachers. These were Dr. Edward S. Joynes and Miss Clara Conway—the first, in his chosen theme of our noble mother tongue, so rapturous and magnetic in his treatment of the interesting and popular theme in all its branches as to seem to have touched it with the wand of genius itself; and the last, so clear in each exposition of method as to win the unanimous approval and applause of her discriminating professional audiences.

It is proper to say that these important meetings could never have been successfully held without the generous aid tendered to them by the wise, prudent and provident General Agent of the Peabody Education Fund, Dr. B. Sears, whose appropriation to that object enabled the traveling expenses of those traveling long distances, and not locally interested, to be paid.

PEABODY FUND.

The appropriations from the Peabody Education Fund for the last year, within the State, have been as follows:

State Normal College		$ 9,000 00
Congressional Institutes		1,000 00
Colored Institutes		200 00
Wartrace, Bedford county	$ 200 00	
Holston Seminary, Jefferson county	100 00	
Kenton Academy, Obion county	200 00	
Murfreesboro, Rutherford county	100 00	
Woodbury, Cannon county,	150 00	
Clarksville, Montgomery county	500 00	
Greeneville, Greene county	100 00	
Trenton High, Gibson county	350 00	
Trenton Colored, Gibson county	100 00	
Franklin, Williamson county	100 00	
Lebanon, Wilson county	500 00	
Cleveland Colored, Bradley county	100 00	
Edgeworth, Sullivan county	100 00	
Cane Creek, McMinn county	100 00	
Sequatchie, Bledsoe county	100 00	
Brownsville, Haywood county	100 00	
Flint Spring, Bradley county	100 00	$ 3,000 00
		$13,200 00

This sum is as large or larger than that appropriated to any other State for the year, and attests the earnest solicitude by the Board of Trust in the success of our schools, as well as the confidence felt that earnest, honest and intelligent efforts have been made to sustain them in an efficient condition. I need not reiterate the conviction that the encouragement which has been thus given by the wise disposition of this fund, has proven always an invaluable accessory in the arduous work of organizing and sustaining the cause of popular education in this State and the South.

STATE NORMAL COLLEGE.

The report of the Secretary of the State Board of Education, covering the President's report, is herewith submitted, from which it appears that the institution has had a successful career far beyond the expectations of its friends. I have had occasion personally to make frequent visits to the college, and was always deeply impressed with its efficiency and usefulness, in its high special sphere of preparing teachers for the Public Schools of the State. Having been founded by the beneficence and enlightened public zeal and spirit of others, and never having taxed the treasury of the State or School Fund a cent, it should not only receive a generous and grateful appreciation, but should become the object of the wise fostering care and supervision of the State.

The suggestions and recommendations of the Secretary of the Board are fully and cordially approved. The able and profound address delivered by Dr. Barnas Sears, LL.D., at the commencement exercises of the College, is published in the Appendix, as a valuable addition to our educational literature.

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

The reports of the various County Superintendents are singularly united in suggesting certain changes in the law. Viewing its provisions from a practical stand-point, based on constant experience, their opinions are entitled to much weight. These points may be thus summed up:

1. Provision, of a more compulsory character, for adopting and enforcing uniformity in text-books in counties.

2. The establishment of a County Board of Education, or Executive Committee, in the counties, to supervise and unify school work,

promote efficiency and secure reports and responsibility, both in financial and educational results.

3. The change of the scholastic year, so as to begin on July 1st, and end on June 30th, each year, thus avoiding the division of the school year and confusion of county and district reports.

4. A better, safer and cheaper system of distributing and disbursing school money than the present one, looking to but one disbursing officer in each county.

5. A uniform provision of law to modify and change school districts, so as to adapt them to the natural features of counties, and promote convenience and accessibility.

These suggestions well merit careful and mature consideration, and are submitted respectfully with my hearty approval.

In conclusion, I can but renew my sincere and earnest thanks for your continued encouragement and support.

LEON. TROUSDALE.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

Statement of the Scholastic Population of Tennessee, between the ages of six and eighteen years, on the 30th day of June 1878, as enumerated by the District Clerks and Treasurers, and reported by the Superintendents for the various Counties to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

COUNTIES.	White.			Colored.			Total.
	Male.	Female	Total White.	Male.	Fe'ale	Total Colored	Between 6 and 18.
Anderson	1,597	1,360	2,957	163	112	275	3,232
Bedford	2,918	2,717	5,635	1,186	1,178	2,364	7,999
Benton	1,426	1,306	2,732	93	80	173	2,905
Bledsoe	838	735	1,573	135	115	250	1,823
Blount	2,293	1,996	4,289	272	273	545	4,834
Bradley	1,602	1,585	3,187	263	267	530	3,717
Campbell	1,611	1,532	3,143	68	49	117	3,260
Cannon	1,596	1,586	3,182	166	145	311	3,493
Carroll	2,298	2,276	4,574	711	731	1,442	6,016
Carter	1,501	1,218	2,719	85	104	189	2,908
Cheatham	945	842	1,787	280	234	514	2,301
Claiborne	1,760	1,863	3,623	126	124	250	3,873
Clay	991	898	1,889	63	78	141	2,030
Cocke	2,045	1,886	3,931	269	185	454	4,385
Coffee	1,788	1,769	3,557	263	281	544	4,101
Crockett	1,538	1,511	3,049	539	555	1,094	4,143
Cumberland	748	705	1,453	10	8	18	1,471
Davidson	6,758	6,930	13,688	4,556	4,745	9,301	22,989
Decatur	1,049	981	2,030	201	161	362	2,392
DeKalb	2,096	1,960	4,056	212	186	398	4,454
Dickson	1,521	1,337	2,858	315	284	599	3,457
Dyer	1,755	1,574	3,329	562	583	1,145	4,474
Fayette	1,413	1,396	2,809	3,080	2,888	5,968	8,777
Fentress	952	765	1,717	12	9	21	1,738
Franklin	2,239	2,075	4,314	595	604	1,199	5,513
Gibson	3,694	3,342	7,036	1,352	1,344	2,696	9,732
Giles	3,318	2,856	6,174	2,049	1,965	4,014	10,188
Grainger *	1,721	1,680	3,401	116	114	230	3,631
Greene	3,286	3,099	6,385	374	321	695	7,080
Grundy	713	705	1,418	24	16	40	1,458
Hamblen	1,285	1,289	2,574	279	295	574	3,148
Hamilton	1,953	2,039	3,992	736	751	1,487	5,479
Hancock	1,254	1,298	2,552	58	52	110	2,662
Hardeman	1,935	1,951	3,886	1,399	1,492	2,891	6,777
Hardin	2,142	1,956	4,098	290	250	540	4,638
Hawkins	2,779	2,558	5,337	422	398	820	6,157
Haywood	1,368	1,205	2,573	2,360	2,240	4,600	7,173
Henderson	2,327	2,133	4,460	476	430	906	5,366
Henry	2,329	2,248	4,577	1,031	926	1,957	6,534
Hickman	1,596	1,406	3,002	247	237	484	3,486
Houston	468	478	946	107	97	204	1,150
Humphreys	1,352	1,298	2,650	250	221	471	3,121
Jackson	1,756	1,573	3,329	52	50	102	3,431
James	687	601	1,288	84	70	154	1,442

TABLE I.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	White.			Colored.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total White.	Male.	Fe'ale	Total Colored	Between 6 and 18.
Jefferson	2,166	1,983	4,149	453	411	864	5,013
Johnson	1,154	1,023	2,177	84	72	156	2,333
Knox	4,522	4,184	8,706	808	851	1,659	10,365
Lake	405	406	811	69	68	137	948
Lauderdale	1,409	1,182	2,591	643	604	1,247	3,838
Lawrence	1,326	1,155	2,481	122	78	200	2,681
Lewis	302	258	560	14	26	40	600
Lincoln	3,190	2,921	6,111	926	827	1,753	7,864
Loudon	1,302	1,200	2,502	269	237	506	3,008
Macon	1,255	1,104	2,359	156	110	266	2,625
Madison	2,121	2,064	4,185	2,099	1,971	4,070	8,255
Marion	1,406	1,312	2.718	183	176	359	3,077
Marshall	2,015	1,925	3,940	860	763	1,623	5,563
Maury	3,131	2,949	6,080	2,841	2,682	5,523	11,603
McMinn	2,078	2,093	4,171	404	375	779	4,950
McNairy	2,510	2,720	5,230	351	370	721	5,951
Meigs	1,047	963	2,010	137	97	234	2,244
Monroe	2,157	1,930	4,087	204	152	356	4,443
Montgomery	2,133	2,016	4,149	2,059	2,059	4,118	8,267
Moore	934	823	1,757	126	98	224	1,981
Morgan	664	630	1,294	21	18	39	1,333
Obion	2,968	2,779	5,747	561	478	1,039	6,786
Overton	1,843	1,698	3,541	64	57	121	3,662
Perry	1,112	1,034	2,146	91	73	164	2,310
Polk	1,280	1,184	2,464	53	55	108	2,572
Putnam	1,812	1,780	3,592	111	97	208	3,800
Rhea	953	875	1,828	114	83	197	*2,025
Roane	1,830	1,668	3,498	283	272	555	4,053
Robertson	2,030	2,006	4,036	753	697	1,449	5,485
Rutherford	3,024	2,885	5,909	2,615	2,519	5,134	11,043
Scott	938	850	1,788	19	8	27	1,815
Sequatchie	410	354	764	16	19	35	799
Sevier	2,339	2,245	4,584	99	115	214	4,798
Shelby	5,860	6,063	11,923	4,545	4,913	9,458	21,381
Smith	2,030	1,827	3,857	541	528	1,069	4,926
Stewart	1,607	1,455	3,062	390	380	770	3,832
Sullivan	2,402	2,254	4,656	145	137	282	4,938
Sumner	2,524	2,466	4,990	1,201	1,199	2,400	7,390
Tipton	1,426	1,356	2,782	1,321	1,238	2,559	5,341
Trousdale	682	657	1,339	271	315	586	1,925
Unicoi	477	477	954	26	5	31	985
Union	1,525	1,387	2,912	48	30	78	2,990
Van Buren*	403	347	750	12	18	30	780
Warren	1,857	1,742	3,593	353	322	675	4,268
Washington	2,190	2,042	4,232	266	246	512	4,744
Wayne*	1,409	1,381	2,790	189	176	365	3,155
Weakley	2,982	2,803	5,785	606	611	1,217	7,002
White	1,468	1,375	2,843	130	130	260	3,103
Williamson	2,561	2,388	4,949	2,083	1,989	4,072	9,021
Wilson	2,914	2,762	5,676	1,225	1,207	2,432	8,108
	173,318	163,499	336,817	56,890	55,210	112,100	448,917

* Indicates that no enumeration was made in 1878. Enumeration of 1877 is here given.

TABLE II.

Semi-annual apportionment of Interest on the Permanent State School Fund for April, 1878, *and October,* 1878, *among the several counties, According to Scholastic Population.*

COUNTIES.	April, '78. Semi-ann'l Interest.	Oct., 1878. Semi-ann'l Interest.	Total. For the year.
Anderson	$ 579 04	$ 520 73	$ 1,099 77
Bedford	1,342 23	1,241 05	2,583 28
Benton	495 22	463 80	959 02
Bledsoe	303 40	301 51	604 91
Blount	809 53	768 25	1,577 78
Bradley	617 71	597 62	1,215 33
Campbell	546 67	518 61	1,065 28
Cannon	624 18	583 39	1,218 57
Carroll	1,041 89	989 27	2,031 16
Carter	491 82	481 31	983 23
Cheatham	366 09	391 82	757 91
Claiborne	660 98	625 76	1,286 74
Clay	344 80	318 36	663 16
Cocke	765 06	673 20	1,438 26
Coffee	670 18	634 11	1,304 29
Crockett	672 90	652 26	1,325 16
Cumberland	226 74	230 51	467 25
Davidson	3,853 94	3,680 12	7,534 06
Decatur	380 23	410 63	790 86
DeKalb	732 19	695 95	1,428 14
Dickson	564 73	549 36	1,114 09
Dyer	771 88	738 28	1,510 16
Fayette	1,547 85	1,437 86	2,985 71
Fentress	250 76	258 39	509 15
Franklin	952 11	845 47	1,897 58
Gibson	1,652 78	1,475 32	3,138 10
Giles	1,720 42	1,649 55	3,469 97
Grainger	618 56	567 19	1,186 75
Greene	1,178 86	1,141 58	2,320 44
Grundy	259 28	249 00	501 28
Hamblen	512 09	465 11	1,087 20
Hamilton	898 28	799 99	1,698 27
Hancock	444 80	388 71	833 51
Hardeman	1,040 87	1,053 08	2,093 95
Hardin	770 52	713 45	1,483 97
Hawkins	1,016 17	943 30	1,959 47
Haywood	1,144 10	1,082 03	2,226 13
Henderson	882 95	852 34	1,735 29
Henry	1,121 28	1,023 47	2,144 75
Hickman	398 80	537 42	1,136 22
Houston	182 12	169 33	351 45
Humphreys	540 37	503 39	1,044 76
Jackson	595 39	547 56	1,142 95
James	238 33	209 41	447 74

TABLE II.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	April, '78. Semi-ann'l Interest.	Oct., 1878. Semi-ann'l Interest.	Total. For the year.
Jefferson	825 71	832 55	1,658 26
Johnson	382 28	356 64	738 92
Knox	1,640 00	1,648 25	3,288 25
Lake	158 43	151 98	310 41
Lauderdale	626 57	611 04	1,237 61
Lawrence	511 75	454 64	976 39
Lewis	111 75	105 20	266 95
Lincoln	1,332 18	1,188 54	2,520 72
Loudon	490 79	460 20	950 99
Macon	444 12	409 81	853 93
Madison	1,383 11	1,361 29	2,744 40
Marion	499 82	409 81	909 63
Marshall	962 51	864 61	1,837 12
Maury	1,995 88	1,145 83	3,941 71
McMinn	848 20	810 14	1,658 36
McNairy	997 09	893 .24	1,891 33
Meigs	377 34	354 84	732 18
Monroe	739 51	743 22	1,482 73
Montgomery	1,420 08	1,304 69	2,724 77
Moore	326 06	313 45	639 51
Morgan	217 71	196 32	414 03
Obion	1,138 31	1,072 40	2,210 71
Overton	590 62	557 38	1,148 00
Perry	388 58	380 37	768 95
Polk	433 88	410 80	843 68
Putnam	647 86	573 41	1,221 27
Rhea	344 97	336 03	681 00
Roane	675 29	666 66	1,341 95
Robertson	944 45	898 79	1,843 24
Rutherford	1,911 56	1,691 93	3,603 49
Scott	294 03	252 60	546 63
Sequatchie	139 18	127 94	267 12
Sevier	794 37	747 48	1,541 85
Shelby	3,636 57	3,541 56	7,178 13
Smith	887 22	783 31	1,670 53
Stewart	611 75	598 93	1,210 68
Sullivan	879 03	804 74	1,683 77
Sumner	1,195 55	1,099 54	2,295 09
Tipton	868 64	820 61	1,689 25
Trousdale	312 94	293 66	606 60
Unicoi	163 20	165 73	328 93
Union	486 87	465 22	952 09
Van Buren	132 87	112 56	245 43
Warren	727 08	707 07	1,434 15
Washington	785 85	725 23	1,511 08
Wayne	537 47	533 66	1,071 13
Weakley	1,157 90	1,069 27	2,227 17
White	537 98	532 02	1,170 00
Williamson	1,439 33	1,363 91	2,803 24
Wilson	1,393 16	1,295 20	2,688 36
	$75,375 00	$71,022 65	$146,397 65

TABLE III.

Showing the Number of Teachers employed, and the Number of Schools in each County.

Counties.	No. of Teachers Employed.					Number of Schools in each County.				
	White Males.	White Females	Colored Males	Colored Females.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.	No. Graded Schools	No. Consolidated Schools.
Anderson	45	3	4	.....	52	48	4	52	1	1
Bedford	59	29	19	16	123	68	29	97	12	.....
Benton	32	7	2	.....	41	40	2	42	.....	.....
Bledsoe	24	14	5	.....	43	35	5	40	1	3
Blount	45	20	2	2	69	61	6	67	3	2
Bradley	40	5	2	6	53	39	9	48	6	5
Campbell	38	3	.....	1	42	39	3	42	....	2
Cannon	40	13	5	.....	58	53	5	58	.....	.....
Carroll	60	17	23	4	104	76	27	103	1	1
Carter	20	6	1	.....	27	24	2	26	3	2
Cheatham	23	7	5	5	40	30	10	40	.....	1
Claiborne	56	8	4	.....	68	64	4	68	1	.....
Clay	19	5	.....	.....	24	24	.....	24	.....	.....
Cocke	46	7	2	3	58	52	6	58	.....	2
Coffee	31	8	3	2	44	39	5	44	.....	2
Crockett	24	8	12	1	45	32	13	45	1	1
Cumberland	18	7	.....	.....	25	31	.....	31	.....	.....
Davidson	55	113	30	14	212	105	46	151	46	2
Decatur	15	2	6	.....	23	17	6	23	.....	20
DeKalb	50	9	8	1	68	54	9	63	4	2
Dickson	36	11	5	4	56	47	9	56	.....	.....
Dyer	38	8	12	1	59	37	13	50	5	.....
Fayette	26	31	46	7	110	52	62	114	2	4
Fentress	24	5	.....	.....	29	29	.....	29	1	.....
Franklin	39	14	12	6	71	50	15	65	2	3
Gibson	82	37	29	6	154	92	34	126	2	.....
Giles	73	36	47	5	161	99	49	148	.....	6
Grainger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene	83	17	8	2	110	95	12	107	.....	.....
Grundy	10	2	.....	.....	12	12	.....	12	.....	.....
Hamblen	28	2	8	4	42	30	12	42	.....	.....
Hamilton	38	28	11	4	81	38	13	53	.....	.....
Hancock	12	5	2	.....	19	17	2	19	.....	.....
Hardeman	51	24	27	5	107	73	31	104	1	1
Hardin*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	12	74	.....	5
Hawkins	63	15	6	4	88	77	10	87	2	8
Haywood	22	13	28	7	70	32	34	66	.....	7
Henderson	51	19	15	.....	85	70	15	85	.....	.....
Henry	27	28	19	4	68	42	23	65	6	10
Hickman	31	17	8	5	61	48	13	61	1	.....
Houston	7	3	3	.....	13	10	3	13	.....	.....
Humphreys	26	7	2	1	36	33	3	36	.....	.....
Jackson	43	2	.....	.....	45	43	.....	43	1	1
James	12	3	.....	1	16	15	1	16	2	3

TABLE III.—*Continued.*

Counties.	No. of Teachers Employed.					No. Schools in each County.				
	White Males.	White Females	Colored Males.	Colored Females.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.	No. of Graded Schools.	No. Consolidated Schools.
Jefferson	40	10	10	5	65	55	15	70	4	3
Johnson	26	2	1	.....	29	28	1	29	1	.....
Knox	84	25	18	5	132	87	19	106	2	.....
Lake	10	.....	4	.....	14	10	4	14	.....	1
Lauderdale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence	27	8	.....	2	37	35	2	37	.....	.....
Lewis	14	1	.....	.....	15	15	.....	15	.....	.....
Lincoln	53	39	18	7	117	91	25	116	3	2
Loudon	29	9	8	1	47	35	8	43	.....	.....
Macon	37	4	5	1	47	41	6	47	.....	2
Madison	47	32	38	1	118	57	36	93	3	5
Marion	38	13	8	.....	59	36	7	44	2	.....
Marshall	44	20	23	2	89	64	25	89	2	3
Maury	46	40	27	16	129	79	40	116	5	16
McMinn	44	15	11	2	72	56	14	70	7	5
McMairy	80	5	9	6	100	85	15	100	5	5
Meigs	20	1	4	2	27	20	6	26	.....	1
Monroe	44	9	8	2	63	53	10	63	4	3
Montgomery	25	29	21	6	81	51	26	77	4	5
Moore	10	9	1	.....	20	15	1	16	.....	1
Morgan	19	2	.....	.....	21	21	.....	21	.....	.....
Obion	69	15	11	1	96	82	14	96	11	2
Overton	50	16	2	.....	68	93	2	65	.....	4
Perry	36	2	1	.....	39	38	1	39	.....	.....
Polk	29	5	1	1	36	33	2	35	2	1
Putnam	25	4	2	2	33	40	8	48	.....	2
Rhea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roane	35	16	5	1	57	51	6	57	1	3
Robertson	25	8	5	5	43	28	14	42	.....	.....
Rutherford	54	38	36	8	136	83	45	128	3	6
Scott	24	2	.....	.....	26	25	1	26	.....	.....
Sequatchie	8	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	8	.....	.....
Sevier	47	8	5	.....	60	55	5	60	.....	3
Shelby	42	83	40	32	197	107	68	175	63	7
Smith	29	11	7	3	50	40	10	50	.....	6
Stewart	40	7	7	2	56	47	9	56	.....	.....
Sullivan	43	14	1	1	59	56	2	58	4	6
Sumner	56	20	10	14	100	71	23	94	.....	19
Tipton	22	16	18	9	65	33	28	61	1	9
Trousdale	11	3	5	4	23	13	8	21	.....	1
Unicoi	11	1	.....	.....	12	12	0	12	.....	2
Union	40	2	1	.....	43	41	2	43	.....	.....
Van Buren	10	2	.....	.....	12	11	0	11	.....	.....
Warren	50	6	8	4	67	59	8	67	2	2
Washington	40	17	4	1	62	50	6	56	2	5
Wayne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weakley	26	1	2	1	30	25	3	28	2	6
White	42	5	2	1	50	47	3	50	.....	3
Williamson	53	36	21	16	126	69	32	101	3	16
Wilson	42	12	13	10	77	52	22	74	3	8
Total	3,226	1,231	831	304	5,592	4,205	1,141	5,346	243	257

* Estimated.

TABLE IV.

Showing number of Teachers licensed, the Rate of County Tax for Schools, and the result of Election by the people on School Tax, if any held.

COUNTIES.	NO. OF TEACHERS LICENSED.				RATE OF COUNTY TAX FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES DURING THE YEAR.			RESULT OF ELECTION BY THE PEOPLE ON SCHOOL TAX, IF ANY HELD.
	White Male.	White Female.	Colored Male.	Colored Female.	On Polls.	On $100 worth of Property.	On Privileges.	
Anderson	45	2	4	.....	$1 00	10	.....	Tax levied by County Court.
Bedford	67	27	22	10	1 00	20	.....	No election.
Benton	22	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	No election.
Bledsoe	24	14	5	.....	50	10	.....	No election.
Blount	38	23	2	3	1 00	25	05	No election.
Bradley	40	5	2	6	1 00	15	.....	No election.
Campbell	37	3	.....	1	.....	20	.....	No election.
Cannon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No election.
Carroll	37	8	15	2	.....	.....	.....	Tax voted down.
Carter	20	6	1	.....	.....	20	.....	No election.
Cheatham	23	7	5	5	50	20	10	No election.
Claiborne	56	8	4	.....	1 00	05	.....	No election.
Clay	19	5	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	No election.
Cocke	50	10	2	3	50	10	.....	No election.
Coffee	16	7	4	3	50	15	.....	No election.
Crockett	21	8	10	1	.....	.....	.....	No election.
Cumberland	14	6	.....	.....	1 00	30	30	No election.
Davidson	61	120	35	20	1 00	10	ab't St'te tax	No election.

Decatur	17	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	No election.
DeKalb	62	9	9	1	.....	.....	.....	No election.
Dickson	43	15	5	4	.....	10	.....	No election.
Dyer	29	11	6	4	$1 00	20	.....	No election.
Fayette	22	18	38	8	.....	.....	.....	No election.
Fentress	27	7	.....	.....	1 00	.....	.....	No election.
Franklin	40	15	5	5	.....	.....	.....	No election.
Gibson	71	31	26	8	1 00	20	*	No election.
Giles	60	32	40	6	1 00	02	.....	No election.
Grainger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Greene	89	16	8	2	25	20	25	No election.
Grundy	13	2	.....	.....	25	20	05	No election.
Hamblen	28	2	8	4	50	10	10	No election.
Hamilton	37	5	15	7	1 00	10	10	No election.
Hancock	34	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	No election.
Hardeman	48	23	20	5	50	10	.....	No election.
Hardin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	Vote for tax carried.
Hawkins	63	15	6	4	1 00	10	.....	No election.
Haywood	12	13	21	4	1 00	10	Same as State	No election.
Henderson	39	16	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	Tax voted down.
Henry	30	28	10	4	.....	.....	.....	Tax voted down.
Hickman	30	6	7	4	50	10	.....	No election.
Houston	13	2	2	1	1 00	.....	.....	No election.
Humphreys	27	6	2	1	.....	.....	.....	No election.
Jackson	47	1	.....	.....	.....	10	10	No election.
James	12	.....	1	1	25	10	.....	No election.
Jefferson	30	12	4	5	1 00	13	.....	No election.
Johnson	26	2	1	.....	1 00	20	.....	No election.
Knox	87	12	16	3	50	25	25	No election.
Lake	4	.....	4	.....	1 00	15	.....	No election.
Lauderdale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Lawrence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No election.
Lewis	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No election.
Lincoln	57	41	15	8	.....	15	.....	No election.
Loudon	32	9	8	1	1 00	25	.....	No election.
Macon	32	4	5	1	.....	.....	.....	Tax voted down.

* 20c. per $100 *ad valorem*, half amount State tax on tipplers, etc., special $5.00 on each privilege.

TABLE IV.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	NO. OF TEACHERS LICENSED.				RATE OF COUNTY TAX FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES DURING THE YEAR.			RESULT OF ELECTION BY THE PEOPLE ON SCHOOL TAX, IF ANY HELD.
	White Male.	White Female.	Colored Male.	Colored Female.	On Polls.	On $100 worth of Property.	On Privileges.	
Madison	16	6	12	.....	$1 00	10	.....	No election.
Marion	25	12	6	.....	1 00	15	.....	No election.
Marshall	38	14	21	1	1 00	10	.....	No election.
Maury	45	43	29	20	1 00	03	05	No election.
McMinn	44	19	13	1	50	10	.....	No election.
McNairy	80	5	9	6	50	20	.....	No election.
Meigs	20	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	No election.
Monroe	62	11	5	1	.....	10	25	No election.
Montgomery	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00	05	.....	No election.
Moore	16	12	2	.....	1 00	15	.....	No election.
Morgan	19	2	.....	.....	1 00	.....	10	No election.
Obion	70	16	13	1	1 00	20	20	Vote for tax carried.
Overton	50	16	2	.....	.....	10	.....	No election.
Perry	36	2	1	.....	1 00	10	.....	No election.
Polk	30	6	2	1	.....	10	.....	No election.
Putnam	27	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	Tax voted down.
Rhea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No election.
Roane	38	14	5	5	.....	.....	.....	No election.
Robertson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No election.
Rutherford	50	37	38	13	1 00	10	.....	No election.
Scott	30	3	.....	.....	1 00	10	.....	No election.
Sequatchie	8	.....	.....	.....	1 00	10	.....	No election.

Sevier	45	16	6	.....	25		Same as State	No election.
Shelby	19	37	14	20	.....	05	.....	No election.
Smith	35	7	14	9	50	10	.....	Vote for tax carried.
Stewart	40	7	7	2	1 00	20	.....	No election.
Sullivan	43	14	1	1	.....	.....	.....	No election.
Sumner	62	18	9	12	.....	15	.....	No election.
Tipton	26	18	14	5	1 00	.....	.....	Tax voted down.
Trousdale	8	2	7	1	1 00	10	.....	Vote for tax carried.
Unicoi	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No election.
Union	41	2	1	.....	25	10	50	No election.
Van Buren	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No election.
Warren	59	6	8	4	50	10	.....	No election.
Washington	40	17	5	.....	50	20	10	No election.
Wayne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Weakley	26	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	Tax voted down.
White	47	5	3	1	.....	10	.....	No election.
Williamson	52	29	20	18	1 00	10	25	No election.
Wilson	42	12	13	10	.....	.....	.....	Tax voted down.
	3069	1038	702	282	Av.79	.12-9		

TABLE V.

Showing the number of Pupils enrolled, average daily attendance, average number of days taught during the year, average compensation of teachers per month, and average cost of tuition per pupil per month.

COUNTIES.	White.	Colored.	Total number Pupils enrolled.	Average daily Attendance.	Average number days taught during year.	Average compensation of teachers per mo'th.	Average cost of tuition per pupil per month.
Anderson	2370	170	2540	1352	50	$25 00	51
Bedford	4446	1725	6171	3885	91	36 60	1 12
Benton	2044	99	2143	1500	63	21 88	1 16
Bledsoe	1218	152	1370	892	62	22 69	1 15
Blount	2841	331	3172	1908	80	25 86	57
Bradley	2573	277	2850	1815	82	26 00	75
Campbell	2420	80	2500	1593	80	22 83	65
Cannon	1224	115	1339	760	62	26 92	.....
Carroll	3104	763	3867	2760	46	24 62	48
Carter	1780	50	1830	1416	72	27 50	1 42
Cheatham	1276	324	1600	1039	62	27 30	68
Claiborne	2563	152	2715	1887	43	21 46	77
Clay	1154	.....	1154	715	70	21 75	34
Cocke	2620	280	2900	1903	60	23 40	46
Coffee	1896	214	2110	1900	.....	.....	.....
Crockett	1533	468	2001	1417	45	32 65	28
Cumberland	955	.....	955	621	1 35	36 35	45
Davidson	7779	3483	11262	7227	1 33	38 00	1 20
Decatur	912	165	1077	.....	60	25 00	1 37
DeKalb	2997	275	3272	2612	56	22 11	90
Dickson	1896	424	2320	1804	50	20 00	75
Dyer	2150	607	2757	1500	78	37 61	26
Fayette	1464	3253	4717	2916	70	26 00	92
Fentress	1267	.....	1267	.....	65	20 00	.....
Franklin	2592	648	3240	2425	62	31 14	91
Gibson	5594	1634	7228	5539	91	31 62	95
Giles	4728	2522	7250	4575	62	32 86	1 09
Grainger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene	4580	420	5000	2877	89	22 62	86
Grundy	1089	.....	1089	732	65	28 00	61
Hamblen	1584	316	1900	1240	90	27 50	91
Hamilton	2800	1186	3986	2405	1 13	41 36	1 15
Hancock	680	40	720	350	60	23 19	35
Hardemam	2534	1266	3800	2140	69	26 10	1 30
Hardin*	1600	250	1850	1480	80	20 00	.....
Hawkins	3189	401	3590	1429	65	22 98	1 73
Haywood	1061	1756	2817	1935	75	29 14	.....
Henderson	2781	375	3156	2200	70	20 00	75
Henry	1650	728	2378	1864	63	25 05	72
Hickman	1817	194	2011	1385	71	21 85	81
Houston	.....	.....	.....	211	39	25 00	.....
Humphreys	1493	105	1598	1085	53	26 24	97
Jackson	2260	.....	2260	1482	45	24 11	69
James	693	42	735	428	40	29 70	40
Jefferson	2903	560	3463	2308	89	22 74	63
Johnson	1804	75	1879	1380	1 00	24 00	36
Knox	6310	1414	7724	5057	85	37 90	92

TABLE V.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	White.	Colored.	Total number Pupils enrolled.	Average daily Attendance.	Average number days taught during year.	Average compensation of teachers per month.	Average cost of tuition per pupil per month.
Lake	314	97	411	270	39	$38 05	$ 1 10
Lauderdale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence	1164	61	1225	567	55	23 38	21
Lewis	450	.....	450	300	.....	20 00	.....
Lincoln	4568	1245	5813	4290	73	30 50	61
Loudon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 86	.....
Macon	1660	183	1843	1130	90	26 72	1 11
Madison	3188	2776	5964	3472	77	30 59	79
Marion	1738	307	2045	1459	77	29 30	86
Marshall	3140	1070	4210	2670	59	28 20	1 05
Maury	3354	2564	5918	4453	69	32 75	82
McMinn	1901	246	2147	1649	75	26 84	27
McNairy	4650	520	5170	4490	50	25 00	59
Meigs	1719	209	1928	1268	45	25 00	1 10
Monroe	3151	229	3380	1793	61	25 82	89
Montgomery	1573	1024	2597	2409	79	32 80	1 30
Moore	1012	60	1072	801	73	31 10	81
Morgan	796	.....	796	584	74	26 25	1 68
Obion	3950	800	4750	3760	1 00	39 00	50
Overton	2658	76	2734	1560	54	18 50	44
Perry	2432	18	2450	1835	60	25 00	1 52
Polk	1959	53	2012	1122	70	25 07	80
Putnam	2874	144	3018	1104	45	21 25	.....
Rhea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roane	2696	297	2993	914	55	28 00	1 70
Robertson	1785	672	2457	1843	60	33 00	90
Rutherford	3616	2399	6015	4383	1 00	30 15	68
Scott	1072	20	1092	779	1 40	23 55	1 33
Sequatchie	596	.....	596	432	65	26 50	1 78
Sevier	3472	169	3641	1871	73	28 00	90
Shelby	5883	4456	10339	7323	1 49	54 11	2 05
Smith	1600	200	1800	.....	.....	27 00	90
Stewart	2207	.....	2207	1337	80	28 47	3 11
Sullivan	2100	100	2200	1400	96	25 00	1 00
Sumner	3511	1185	4696	3263	88	33 00	74
Tipton	1452	1044	2496	1533	67	42 46	1 22
Trousdale	809	429	1238	924	96	29 00	1 35
Unicoi	750	.....	750	384	89	24 44	1 17
Union	2550	40	2590	2050	60	25 00	45
Van Buren	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren	3593	675	4268	2943	80	25 50	62
Washington	2834	281	3115	2336	81	28 00	70
Wayne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weakley	728	90	818	618	45	28 00	85
White	2350	150	2500	1800	60	18 75	90
Williamson	3002	1790	4792	3757	1 04	30 62	98
Wilson	2084	822	2906	2106	61	31 09	22
	206,810	54,342	261,152	172,198	† 77	†28 11	† 90.4

* Estimated. † Average.

TABLE VI.

Showing amount of School money received during the year 1877-78.

Counties.	Receipts. Total from State.	Total from County.	From all other Sources.	Total Amount Received.
Anderson	$ 850 00	$ 2310 00	$.....	$ 3160 00
Bedford	2509 88	21636 77	1600 00	25746 65
Benton	930 00	2640 12	.....	3570 12
Bledsoe	589 00	2744 31	.....	3333 31
Blount	1577 78	11455 49	13 67	13046 94
Bradley	1492 00	7462 00	200 00	9154 00
Campbell	1065 28	3106 42	.....	4171 70
Cannon	1207 57	3985 93	.....	5193 50
Carroll	2031 16	6247 69	2 00	8280 85
Carter	973 13	1903 87	.....	2877 00
Cheatham	471 57	244 73	30 41	746 71
Claiborne	1286 23	.....	.....	1286 23
Clay	699 64	909 36	.....	1609 00
Cocke	1413 40	4011 10	.....	5424 50
Coffee	1304 28	4340 72	.....	5645 00
Crockett	1325 16	4168 96	.....	5494 12
Cumberland	244 00	1681 56	.....	1925 56
Davidson	7883 78	57670 05	30933 72	96487 55
Decatur	766 00	1970 00	.....	2736 00
DeKalb	1468 34	3372 47	31 65	4872 46
Dickson	1114 09	4444 74	.....	5558 83
Dyer	5764 65	4324 65	346 56	10435 86
Fayette	3250 00	8743 00	.....	11993 00
Fentress	509 15	1017 85	.....	1527 00
Franklin	1797 58	6611 76	.....	8409 34
Gibson	11642 40	20302 60	1170 19	33115 19
Giles	3336 27	22366 31	.....	25702 58
Grainger	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene	6920 00	5786 00	514 44	13220 44
Grundy	508 28	1488 53	.....	1996 81
Hamblen	930 22	2897 05	1992 00	5819 27
Hamilton	931 77	12352 38	8438 25	21722 40
Hancock	801 26	.....	.....	801 26
Hardeman	2093 95	10722 23	.....	12816 18
Hardin	1483 97	3778 43	.....	5262 40
Hawkins	1959 47	3299 32	.....	5258 79
Haywood	2226 13	7662 82	.....	9888 95
Henderson	1735 29	4931 85	.....	6667 14
Henry	3132 66	5492 72	.....	8625 38
Hickman	1136 22	7916 98	.....	9053 20
Houston	351 45	1661 35	.....	2012 80
Humphreys	3936 60	.....	.....	3936 60
Jackson	1404 79	2559 97	.....	3964 76
James	315 42	1907 89	.....	2223 31
Jefferson	1658 26	6069 39	.....	7727 65
Johnson	735 05	2789 19	.....	3524 24
Knox	5240 00	23931 54	8210 70	37382 24
Lake	151 00	1427 29	200 00	1778 29
Lauderdale	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence	965 39	1991 89	.....	2957 28

TABLE VI.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Receipts. Total from State.	Total from County.	From all other Sources.	Total Amount Received.
Lewis	216 00	800 00	.....	1016 00
Lincoln	2520 72	13307 56	.....	15828 28
Loudon	950 99	4846 84	.....	5797 83
Macon	844 74	5900 96	.....	6745 70
Madison	2744 40	15942 19	.....	18686 59
Marion	909 63	5185 21	350 00	6444 84
Marshall	1826 84	9760 23	.....	11587 07
Maury	3742 75	25123 90	109 02	23975 67
McMinn	2159 91	5864 77	742 85	8767 53
McNairy	1890 33	8000 00	.....	9890 33
Meigs	732 18	.....	.....	732 18
Monroe	3774 31	3782 16	902 93	8459 40
Montgomery	2724 77	19571 38	2403 14	24699 29
Moore	1840 90	1928 58	352 90	4122 38
Morgan	186 00	1407 60	.....	1593 60
Obion	7405 00	13400 00	750 00	21555 00
Overton	1144 95	3142 57	.....	4287 52
Perry	1172 62	3068 31	.....	4240 93
Polk	3004 59	1341 29	22 50	4368 38
Putnam	1200 00	1856 25	.....	3056 25
Rhea	2400 00	.....	.....	2400 00
Roane	1341 95	10363 34	.....	11705 29
Robertson	1960 00	5635 90	946 80	8542 70
Rutherford	3603 49	29674 28	395 67	33673 44
Scott	546 63	838 21	.....	1384 84
Sequatchie	847 04	281 66	.....	1128 70
Sevier	1494 00	5449 86	.....	6943 86
Shelby	7178 13	57397 79	5023 05	69598 97
Smith	1660 00	5287 00	.....	6947 00
Stewart	1210 68	8137 01	.....	9347 69
Sullivan	1683 77	4153 85	.....	5837 62
Sumner	2394 42	13176 52	.....	15570 94
Tipton	1689 25	11374 02	200 00	13263 27
Trousdale	606 60	1553 40	.....	2160 00
Unicoi	345 00	650 00	150 00	1145 00
Union	985 00	1560 00	.....	2545 00
Van Buren	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren	1434 15	6203 00	.....	7637 15
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weakley	2100 00	8000 00	.....	10100 00
White	1072 00	2545 51	.....	3617 51
Williamson	2813 44	26275 90	208 15	29297 49
Wilson	7715 70	.....	513 55	8229 25
Total	180,888 02	656,785 61	66,754 15	904,427 78

TABLE VII.

Showing Expenditures for County Superintendent's Salary, Teachers' Salaries, School Sites, Buildings and Repairs, Furniture, Fixtures, Libraries and Apparatus, District Clerks, and others, for enumeration of Scholastic Population, Total amount expended, Excess of Expenditures over Receipts, and Balance on Hand.

COUNTIES.	Paid County Superintendents.	Salaries of Teachers.	School Sites, Buildings and Repairs	Furniture, Fixtures, Libraries, and Apparatus.	Paid District Clerks.	All other Expenses.	Total Amount Expended	Balance on Hand.	Aggregate Indebtedness.
Anderson	$ 100 00	$ 3000 00	$ 100 00	$.....	$ 67 50	$.....	$ 3167 50	$ 772 50	$.....
Bedford	900 00	19555 59	2715 25	205 05	306 15	676 85	23458 89	3502 29	.....
Benton	150 00	2190 20	143 30	.....	79 50	72 55	2485 55	1411 64	.....
Bledsoe	100 00	3178 45	137 00	.....	84 10	6 65	3406 20	73 73	172 89
Blount	250 00	8644 97	570 51	42 45	208 35	75 76	9542 04	4146 51	52 95
Bradley	.....	8400 00	339 00	46 00	74 00	11 00	8870 00	284 00	.....
Campbell	150 00	3835 44	75 00	43 00	160 00	.....	4013 44	58 26	.....
Cannon	.....	4405 50	17 80	.....	158 20	.....	4581 50	612 00	.....
Carroll	200 00	5216 39	557 69	4 00	144 80	.....	5922 88	4158 37	.....
Carter	130 00	2598 75	.....	.....	80 00	.....	2678 75	198 25	.....
Cheatham	150 00	3138 45	92 77	44 80	142 85	51 01	3769 88	.....	2655 73
Claiborne	.....	1219 33	60 00	.....	42 00	.....	1321 33	.....	35 06
Clay	.....	1451 50	7 67	10 00	11 43	40	1481 00	354 00	252 00
Cocke	200 00	4071 60	26 50	.....	104 00	.....	4202 10	1630 41	.....
Coffee	50 00	5547 40	43 60	.....	54 00	.....	5645 00	.....	.....
Crockett	.....	3380 15	746 68	112 00	205 50	44 10	4487 83	1356 41	952 33
Cumberland	.....	1261 38	400 00	.....	49 88	.....	1711 26	383 26	273 50
Davidson	1200 00	74050 40	2977 93	973 85	670 07	15401 73	94073 98	2928 61	10754 30
Decatur	50 00	1246 00	187 00	.....	48 00	.....	1481 00	2457 00	.....
DeKalb	150 00	4690 62	201 25	23 94	222 45	.....	5048 26	767 22	3100 00
Dickson	102 00	4144 52	61 95	.....	132 25	23 20	4361 92	1196 91	.....
Dyer	500 00	6790 62	1502 66	789 35	183 50	118 70	9384 23	1829 81	1074 74
Fayette	.....	11311 76	180 61	.....	325 00	.....	11817 37	1497 76	463 50
Fentress	50 00	1000 00	300 00	.....	50 00	.....	1350 00	177 00	359 00
Franklin	187 50	6854 98	632 02	100 14	222 54	217 74	8027 42	2873 63	423 84
Gibson	400 00	24022 90	1488 38	1578 00	311 10	3224 05	30624 43	7440 72	1762 51
Giles	500 00	19994 85	335 35	32 40	696 95	192 23	21251 78	6508 39	2130 04
Grainger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene	250 00	11093 12	1174 44	51 35	296 44	168 86	12784 21	727 86	.....
Grundy	.....	2148 50	.....	.....	.....	50 00	2198 50	.....	201 69

Hamblen	$ 150 00	$ 5107 50	$ 175 00	$	$ 140 00	$ 117 00	$ 7689 00	$ 304 65	$ .....
Hamilton	300 00	20665 68	807 76	14 85	331 41	2672 85	25302 95	1947 07	4318 89
Hancock	.....	628 95	735 00	90 00	47 25	14 00	1515 20	97 99	637 52
Hardeman	200 00	8378 20	708 65	.....	345 42	.....	9452 27	4575 18	.....
Hardin	100 00	5000 00	500 00	.....	200 00	100 00	6000 00	.....	737 60
Hawkins	200 00	5919 92	72 80	77 21	203 20	18 00	6321 13	.....	1057 37
Haywood	300 00	8199 91	.....	1180 00	184 70	128 00	9692 61	496 44	1390 20
Henry	150 00	4379 88	137 15	.....	162 20	68 83	4747 56	5178 65	.....
Henderson	200 00	6000 00	350 00	.....	117 14	.....	6467 14	200 00	.....
Hickman	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Houston	.....	937 10	73 05	40	39 50	307 00	1357 65	1109 58	.....
Humphreys	.....	2486 35	188 90	45 35	39 00	113 94	2873 54	2131 62	.....
Jackson	350 00	2476 47	522 93	.....	68 00	162 80	3230 20	1130 01	984 60
James	72 50	2161 14	7 00	8 25	92 00	46 50	2314 89	379 97	.....
Jefferson	200 00	6000 00	400 65	.....	00 00	.....	6700 65	2054 00	.....
Johnson	125 00	3480 00	.....	.....	100 00	.....	3580 00	.....	.....
Knox	.....	26439 06	3757 21	631 78	443 23	985 54	32256 82	10197 53	122 05
Lake	100 00	1160 50	635 15	60 50	42 00	14 60	1912 75	.....	134 46
Lauderdale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence	.....	2697 75	.....	.....	76 15	19 20	2793 10	154 18	.....
Lewis	.....	1000 00	.....	.....	16 00	.....	1016 00	.....	.....
Lincoln	300 00	11399 54	1025 94	262 47	383 75	128 75	13200 45	5275 84	2121 77
Loudon	200 00	3400 06	1090 15	31 25	144 80	29 45	4695 71	1102 12	.....
Macon	150 00	5560 30	258 50	18 00	233 00	114 05	6183 85	1217 64	.....
Madison	250 00	13338 35	537 65	106 75	344 97	216 23	14543 95	4142 64	754 85
Marion	200 00	4652 00	378 00	119 40	96 60	3 75	5249 75	1518 19	940 00
Marshall	155 00	6011 07	700 80	30 35	206 00	183 58	7131 80	4455 27	.....
Maury	250 00	22382 21	936 49	87 75	652 00	253 43	24311 88	6724 48	806 58
McMinn	.....	7442 94	674 07	35 05	210 48	59 15	8411 69	436 19	1748 45
McNairy	200 00	6250 00	200 00	50 00	200 00	450 00	7150 00	2740 33	.....
Meigs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	100 00	6835 63	449 69	96 65	186 12	233 15	7801 24	878 36	85 50
Montgomery	200 00	14081 50	.....	1180 20	449 00	89 10	15799 80	8999 80	.....
Moore	100 00	3344 44	138 91	12 20	165 87	14 18	3675 60	620 53	288 10
Morgan	60 00	1460 00	.....	3 50	15 51	28 40	1507 41	86 13	689 52
Obion	600 00	13400 00	2500 00	1500 00	500 00	90 00	17990 00	2565 00	.....
Overton	46 45	3668 53	115 80	89 39	146 30	50 00	4070 02	217 54	.....
Perry	150 00	3782 35	.....	.....	120 00	.....	3852 35	388 58	.....
Polk	.....	3398 41	96 85	63 05	115 89	20 70	3694 90	1218 58	202 08
Putnam	.....	2250 00	735 00	.....	120 00	.....	3105 00	.....	48 75
Rhea	.....	2200 00	.....	.....	200 00	.....	2400 00	.....	.....
Roane	.....	6733 14	444 46	21 80	190 50	42 35	7432 25	4273 04	.....
Robertson	300 00	3975 00	395 50	47 35	169 00	.....	4586 85	3280 20	.....
Rutherford	250 00	23226 17	2187 71	82 83	303 50	1037 02	26837 23	11519 34	562 95
Scott	125 00	1312 58	45 97	.....	72 25	5 00	1465 80	42 71	206 40
Sequatchie	75 00	770 73	4 00	.....	27 00	24 60	826 33	302 37	.....
Sevier	150 00	5777 53	673 57	.....	206 00	2 00	6657 10	720 34	310 71
Shelby	600 00	62233 52	2000 00	.....	600 00	.....	64833 52	6687 95	.....
Smith	150 00	5177 00	565 00	.....	120 00	.....	5762 00	1532 00	.....
Stewart	100 00	6377 28	500 00	.....	96 00	.....	6973 28	2374 41	.....

TABLE VII.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Paid County Superintendents.	Salaries of Teachers.	School Sites, Buildings and Repairs.	Furniture, Fixtures, Libraries, and Apparatus.	Paid District Clerks.	All other Expenses.	Total Amount Expended.	Balance on Hand.	Aggregate Indebtedness.
Sullivan	$ 200 00	$ 4507 00	$ 228 84	$ 13 00	$ 224 10	$ 51 03	$ 5023 87	$ 813 65	$.....
Sumner	250 00	13125 64	1286 98	480 20	239 98	322 40	15455 20	5243 31	8 50
Tipton	450 00	11254 33	84 14	89 90	113 65	42 00	11584 02	2234 51	1359 00
Trousdale	.....	1681 00	22 00	.....	50 00	15 50	1768 50	391 50	.....
Unicoi	75 00	866 00	.....	.....	16 00	.....	882 00	263 00	.....
Union	160 00	2150 00	75 00	65 00	100 00	55 00	2445 00	100 00	.....
Van Buren	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren	.....	6600 00	300 00	.....	300 00	.....	7200 00	437 15	.....
Washington	250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weakley	300 00	9000 00	600 00	150 00	50 00	.....	9800 00	300 00	.....
White	.....	2812 50	.....	.....	84 00	.....	2896 50	720 00	.....
Williamson	300 00	19660 43	1044 41	155 70	495 00	894 19	22250 26	7683 86	853 35
Wilson	354 00	7328 70	100 70	.....	148 25	66 60	7644 25	442 49	2707 60
Total	$16,207 45	$692,197 66	$44,228 54	$10,806 96	$16,073 80	$30,824 61	$794,231 57	$170,162 77	$47,580 77

TABLE VIII.

Showing the number and character of School-houses.—School-houses erected during the year.—Estimated Value of School-houses, including Sites, Grounds, Desks, Seats, etc., School Apparatus, viz: Globes, Maps, Charts, Blackboards, etc.

Counties.	No. and character of School Houses.				School-houses erected during the year.				Estimated Value of School-Houses, including Sites, Grounds, Desks, Seats, etc.	Estimated Value of School Apparatus, viz: Globes, Maps, Charts, Blackboards, etc.	Total Estimated Value of School Property.
	Stone or Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Total.	Stone or Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Total.			
Anderson	1	13	28	42	1	.....	3	3	$1500 00	.....	$1500 00
Bedford	.....	37	27	64	...	3	1	4	14014 00	$ 240 00	14254 00
Benton	1	4	38	43	...	.....	1	1	2600 00	109 95	2709 95
Bledsoe	3	5	25	33	...	1	.....	1	11780 00	550 00	12330 00
Blount	2	15	27	44	...	1	3	4	7255 00	73 00	7328 00
Bradley	1	17	21	39	...	2	.....	2	12000 00	400 00	12400 00
Campbell	.....	3	40	43	...	.....	.....	.....	2550 00	75 00	2625 00
Cannon	.....	9	36	45	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	.....	22	40	62	...	4	5	9	5404 00	.....	5404 00
Carter	2	2	32	36	...	1	.....	1	6250 00	500 00	6750 00
Cheatham	.....	5	6	11	...	.....	.....	.....	1360 00	50 00	1410 00
Claiborne	1	4	63	68	...	1	1	2	3500 00	50 00	3550 00
Clay	.....	3	20	23	...	.....	.....	.....	2000 00	53 00	2053 00
Cocke	1	15	42	58	...	2	4	6	8000 00	157 00	8157 00
Coffee	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Crockett	.....	18	5	23	...	.....	.....	.....	4110 00	122 00	4232 00
Cumberland	.....	6	23	29	...	2	3	5	5000 00	150 00	5150 00
Davidson	20	57	13	90	...	1	.....	1	213700 00	2217 00	215917 00
Decatur	.....	6	30	36	...	1	.....	1	2725 00	.....	2725 00
DeKalb	1	17	43	61	...	2	4	6	8713 00	99 00	8812 00
Dickson	.....	6	19	25	...	1	.....	1	2650 00	.....	2650 00
Dyer	1	30	11	42	...	4	1	5	13350 75	651 00	14001 75
Fayette	.....	12	9	21	...	.....	.....	.....	3710 00	37 00	3747 00
Fentress	.....	5	24	29	...	1	4	5	3500 00	20 00	3520 00
Franklin	1	19	26	46	...	2	2	4	14335 00	145 00	14480 00
Gibson	3	62	19	84	...	7	.....	7	47045 00	1032 75	48077 75
Giles	.....	26	16	42	...	2	1	3	7660 00	100 00	7760 00
Grainger	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene	4	40	53	97	...	3	6	9	18000 00	200 00	18200 00
Grundy	.....	2	12	14	...	.....	.....	.....	2500 00	25 00	2525 00
Hamblen	2	8	22	32	...	.....	1	1	8125 00	60 00	8185 00
Hamilton	3	11	10	24	...	4	.....	4	22975 00	80 00	23055 00
Hancock	.....	3	13	16	...	2	2	4	1120 00	300 00	1420 00
Hardeman	2	17	17	36	...	2	3	4	1550 00	.....	1550 00
Hardin	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawkins	3	14	67	84	...	3	1	4	7050 00	10 00	7060 00
Haywood	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	3	2	5	600 00	.....	600 00
Henderson	2	17	37	56	...	1	1	2	9200 00	185 00	9385 00
Henry	.....	8	29	37	...	1	2	3	3760 00	.....	3760 00
Hickman	1	8	31	40	...	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Houston	.....	.....	5	5	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Humphreys	.....	11	28	39	...	.....	1	1	7100 00	8 00	7108 00
Jackson	.....	7	27	34	...	3	2	5	8950 00	50 00	9000 00
James	.....	3	10	13	...	1	.....	1	1412 50	.....	1412 50
Jefferson	.....	27	24	51	...	1	2	3	16500 00	.....	16500 00
Johnson	2	7	20	29	...	.....	1	1	3100 00	50 00	3150 00
Knox	.....	52	32	84	...	12	.....	12	50851 00	2683 70	53634 70
Lake	.....	6	1	7	...	1	.....	1	2656 63	228 00	2884 63
Lauderdale	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE VIII.—*Continued.*

Counties.	No. and character of school houses.				School-houses erected during the year.				Estimated Value of School-houses, including Sites, Grounds, Desks, Seats, etc.	Estimated Value of School Apparatus, viz: Globes Maps, Charts, Blackboards, etc.	Total Estimated Value of School Property.
	Stone or Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Total.	Stone or Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Total.			
Lawrence	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis	.....	.....	6	6	...	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	1	32	32	65	...	7	2	9	$11798 00	$383 00	$ 12181 00
Loudon	2	12	10	24	1	1	.....	2	5445 84	31 75	5477 09
Macon	.....	6	29	35	...	5	2	7	7920 00	25 00	7945 00
Madison	.....	9	14	23	...	1	.....	1	3921 00	129 00	4050 00
Marion	.....	15	23	36	...	.....	2	2	5918 00	28 15	5946 15
Marshall	2	20	21	43	...	3	1	4	2500 00	.....	2500 00
Maury	1	24	17	42	...	3	1	4	7198 50	85 0	7283 50
McMinn	3	18	16	37	...	1	.....	1	5525 00	273 00	5798 00
McNairy	1	16	69	86	...	1	.....	1	17430 00	1000 00	18430 00
Meigs	.....	9	16	25	...	2	.....	2	5000 00	.....	5000 00
Montgomery	.....	18	34	52	...	3	4	7	7760 00	115 10	7875 10
Monroe	.....	18	25	43	...	2	2	4	5655 00	90 50	5745 50
Moore	.....	3	6	9	...	.....	.....	.....	2875 00	25 00	2900 00
Morgan	.....	3	20	23	...	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Obion	3	54	29	86	2	15	3	20	6[illegible]000 00	3000 00	63000 00
Overton	.....	5	60	65	...	.....	9	9	5500 00	1[illegible]3 00	5603 00
Perry	2	7	30	39	...	.....	.....	.....	9750 00	125 00	9875 00
Polk	1	15	16	32	...	2	2	4	4400 25	100 00	4525 00
Putnam	.....	6	28	34	...	2	4	6	5000 00	.....	5000 00
Rhea	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roane	1	17	28	46	...	2	4	6	6561 00	107 00	6668 00
Robertson	5	14	15	34	...	3	2	5	8500 00	50 00	8550 00
Rutherford	1	42	32	75	...	8	2	10	17456 00	2156 00	19612 00
Scott	.....	2	23	25	...	1	3	4	1490 00	53 50	1543 50
Sequatchie	.....	4	3	7	...	1	.....	1	1800 00	25 00	1825 00
Sevier	1	21	21	43	...	3	1	4	7950 00	142 00	8092 00
Shelby	5	50	7	62	...	8	.....	8	134500 0	11550 00	146050 00
Smith	1	25	38	64	...	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Stewart	.....	14	44	58	...	2	2	4	2600 00	.....	2600 00
Sullivan	2	11	24	37	...	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Sumner	4	33	53	90	...	5	7	12	15000 00	.....	15000 00
Tipton	1	16	4	21	1	5	.....	6	10000 00	200 00	10200 00
Trousdale	.....	8	10	18	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union	.....	6	35	41	...	.....	3	3	1200 00	350 00	1550 00
Unicoi	.....	2	11	13	...	1	.....	1	3000 00	5 50	3005 50
VanBuren	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren	4	20	40	64	...	.....	3	3	8 00 00	100 00	8100 00
Washington	4	18	22	44	...	3	1	4	26500 00	262 00	26762 00
Wayne	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weakley	2	29	39	70	...	3	.....	3	6000 00	150 00	6150 00
White	.....	5	8	13	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williamson	2	33	19	54	...	3	4	7	17009 00	426 50	17435 50
Wilson	1	38	24	63	...	3	.....	3	10905 00	112 55	11017 55
Total	197	1352	2116	3575	4	181	131	316	$1,019,578 72	$31,819 95	$1,051,398 67

TABLE IX.

Showing the number of Private Schools, number of Teachers in Same, Number of Pupils Enrolled, Average Daily Attendance, Average Cost of Tuition per Pupil per month and the number of County Institutes Held.

COUNTIES.	No Private Schools taught in County during the year.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils enrolled within year.	Average daily attendance.	Average cost of tuition per Pupil per month.	No. of County Institutes or Teachers' Meetings held during the year.
Anderson	4	5	230	120	$ 1 50	1
Bedford	30	35	921	750	1 60	9
Benton	10	10	180	.....	1 25	.....
Bledsoe	6	8	228	181	1 65	.....
Blount	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bradley	6	10	350	300	1 25	3
Campbell	2	4	140	120	1 75	.....
Cannon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	33	34	1276	796	1 59	2
Carter	10	13	400	325	1 50	3
Cheatham	13	13	244	189	1 02	.....
Claiborne	2	5	120	.....	.....	.....
Clay	11	12	303	207	1 69	1
Cocke	6	8	315	270	1 30	.....
Coffee	7	9	.....	.....	.....	2
Crockett	30	34	772	486	1 65	3
Cumberland	5	5	168	155	1 16	.....
Davidson	17	46	846	600	4 00	1
Decatur	16	16	477	311	1 25	.....
DeKalb	11	11	300	240	1 25	4
Dickson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyer	23	27	947	667	1 48	4
Fayette	5	6	158	.....	2 70	2
Fentress	2	2	200	83	1 50	.....
Franklin	33	42	1141	1056	1 00	.....
Gibson	23	26	1021	733	1 90	7
Giles	25	25	809	625	1 80	.....
Grainger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene	8	8	212	140	1 25	5
Grundy	3	5	168	108	1 07	4
Hamblen	4	5	185	130	1 50	4
Hamilton	6	6	148	.....	1 35	.....
Hancock	7	7	275	175	1 12	.....
Hardeman	19	22	415	332	2 72	.....
Hardin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawkins	28	32	787	445	1 20	2
Haywood	15	15	392	275	1 65	6
Henderson	16	18	400	300	1 65	1
Henry	29	31	908	735	1 84	8
Hickman	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Houston	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 12	.....
Humphreys	4	4	115	80	1 38	.....
Jackson	15	16	538	342	1 50	1
James	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	4	6	.....	.....	2 50	.....
Johnson	3	3	120	60	1 00	.....
Knox	28	28	878	649	1 02	4
Lake	8	8	251	108	1 83	.....
Lauderdale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis	3	3	600	* 400	.....	.....
Lincoln	34	34	997	787	1 50	7
London	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marshall	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maury	53	68	1775	1411	2 05	.....

TABLE IX.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	No Private Schools taught in County during year.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils enrolled within year.	Average daily attendance.	Average cost of tuition per Pupil per month.	No. of County Institutes or Teachers' Meetings held during the year.
McMinn	16	17	409	400	$ 59	.....
McNairy	13	15	510	406	1 75	4
Marion	4	4	130	78	1 33	5
Meigs	14	16	600	400	.....	.....
Monroe	23	23	684	473	1 25	3
Montgomery	28	43	909	635	2 56	2
Moore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morgan	3	3	50	45	1 00	3
Obion	5	7	390	294	2 75	2
Overton	6	6	183	125	1 15	4
Perry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polk	6	6	.....	.....	.....	1
Putnam	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roane	19	19	653	292	1 00	9
Robertson	30	35	810	5 0	1 50	.....
Rutherford	26	35	798	627	1 95	3
Scott	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sequatchie	4	4	70	60	1 50	.....
Sevier	4	5	300	200	1 50	.....
Shelby	9	9	.....	.....	.....	1
Smith	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Stewart	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sullivan	22	26	780	.....	1 27	.....
Sumner	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tipton	4	6	180	.....	3 00	2
Trousdale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unicoi	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union	10	10	500	425	1 00	3
Van Buren	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren	10	20	500	400	2 00	1
Washington	14	14	619	390	1 25	6
Wayne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weakley	13	17	594	338	1 50	4
White	7	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williamson	17	22	650	605	1 75	9
Wilson	38	39	706	506	1 51	1
	988	1,162	31,730	22,060	*$1 57	153

* Average.

STATE NORMAL COLLEGE.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 1, 1878.

To Hon. Leon Trousdale, Superintendent of Public Instruction:

SIR—In transmitting through you to the General Assembly the following lucid Report of Chancellor Stearns, I may be permitted to say that the President and State Board of Education have watched the rapid development and progress of the State Normal College with great interest and gratification. It has fulfilled the pledges of its warmest friends. If continued upon the basis already laid it will in a few years rank high among those educational institutions having national or continental reputation. This is strong language, but true. For the College is peculiar in its field and in its work.

In this connection, allow me to call marked attention to the following extract from the letter of George Peabody, founding his great "Education Fund," in 1867. It will appear from this that unless a stupidity is exhibited without parallel in the history of education, Tennessee has an opportunity of gaining one of the grandest institutions in America.

"I furthermore give to you the power, in case two-thirds of the Trustees shall at any time after the lapse of thirty years, deem it expedient to close this Trust, and, of the funds which at that time shall be in the hands of yourselves and your successors, to distribute not less than two-thirds among such educational or literary institutions, or for such educational purposes as they may determine, in the States for whose benefit the income is now appointed to be used. The remainder may be distributed by the Trustees for education or literary purposes, wherever they may deem it expedient."

All of which is respectfullly submitted by

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY,
Secretary of the State Board of Education.

REPORT OF THE CHANCELLOR.

To the Board of Education

of the State of Tennessee:

GENTLEMEN—In presenting my Annual Report of the State Normal College for the year ending September 1, 1878, I have the honor to state, that the progress and condition of the College have been such as to exceed the most sanguine expectations of its officers and friends. The whole number of students connected with it has been 108, of whom 89 were from Tennessee, the balance being *Scholarship Students,* to whom more particular reference will be made hereafter.

The health of the students has been remarkably good, and their devotion to the study and practice necessary to prepare themselves for the Teachers' profession praiseworthy.

DEGREES.

The Senior Class were entitled to graduate at the Annual Commencement, May 29, with the degree of "Licentiate of Instruction." Several of its members, however, being obliged, by the conditions attached to scholarships which they held, to remain another year, and others not thus obligated wishing to do so for further advancement, it was determined to form them into an *advanced class,* to graduate the succeeding year with the addition of the usual College or University Degree of *Bachelor of Arts,* with the sanction of the Trustees of the University of Nashville. This left four only to constitute the regular graduating class for the year.

One teacher has been added to the corps of instruction—Mr. H. P. Grover, of Boston University. The whole corps for the year has been:

FACULTY.

EBEN S. STEARNS, D. D., Chancellor of the University and President Normal College.

JULIA A. SEARS, L. I., EMMA M. CUTTER, L. I., LIZZIE L. BLOOMSTEIN, L. I., a graduate of the College, HERBERT P. GROVER, JOHN E. BAILEY, Instructor in Vocal Music.

VISITORS.

The College has been frequently visited by His Excellency, the Governor of the State, the State Superintendent of Public Education, members of the Board of Education and Officers of the State Government and Teachers, and persons interested in education in this and other States.

DONATIONS, ETC.

Several valuable donations of books, etc., have been received, among which are a set of Harkness' Latin books, sufficient for a class, Anderson's General History, from their authors; set of Mason's National Music Charts, from Ginn Bro., and Globe and Maps, from J. E. Dorland, agent for A. S. Barnes & Co.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Several of the class-rooms have been provided with modern and tasteful furniture; rooms have been fitted up for the Chemical and Philosophical departments, and considerable apparatus for the illustration of physical science procured, for which the College is indebted, mainly to the liberality of the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund; the parties from whom these articles were procured having made large concessions in prices in favor of the College. Other, though comparatively small improvements upon the principal building and grounds have been made, but by no means to the full extent demanded by the convenience and purposes of the College.

CABINET.

A valuable cabinet of rocks and minerals, and casts of forms of extinct species of animals has been procured, constituting one of the most useful, as well as valuable, Paleontological Cabinets in the Southern States. This purchase was made possible by large deductions from usual prices made by Prof. H. A. Ward, of Rochester,

N. Y. The cases made by H. A. Kleiser, of Nashville, are elegant, convenient, and provided with the most modern and approved brackets, locks, etc.

PEABODY SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Peabody Scholarships to which reference has been made will be best explained by the following circular, issued Oct. 1, 1876.

"In view of the want of well established and thoroughly furnished Normal Schools of a high order in the South, except for colored teachers, and of the fact that few of the States in this section of the country are in a condition to establish one at present within their own borders, the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund have contributed a part of the amount necessary to convert the Literary Department of the University of Nashville into a State Normal College. They have furthermore determined to establish in this school a limited number of scholarships of $200 each, for the encouragement and aid of pupils from adjoining States, whose characters, abilities, general culture and health give special promise of usefulness as teachers."

"Applicants must have the unqualified recommendation of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, pass with an examiner appointed by him for the purpose, a good examination for a graduate of a first-class High School, be accepted by President Stearns, and promise to teach at least two years in the Public Schools, if they have an opportunity. If, upon a half year's trial, reasonable expectations are not met, the scholarship will be discontinued. The longest period for which it will be given to any pupil is two years. Application is to be made to the undersigned, or to President Stearns, through the State Superintendent.

B. SEARS,
General Agent."

STAUNTON, VA., October 1, 1876.

"In view of the liberality of the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, and to carry out the design contemplated in the above circular more fully, it has been determined to make no charge for

tuition in the case of those holding "scholarships," and that tuition shall also be free to all students from Tennessee, ladies or gentlemen, who intend to fit themselves for the teachers' profession. A charge, however, of $2.00 per term will be made in every case for use of books and for incidental expenses.

Catalogues and further information may be obtained from

EBEN S. STEARNS,
President."

In accordance with this arrangement, an assignment of scholarships was made to the States entitled to them, by Dr. Sears, the General Agent of the Peabody Education Fund. Some of these States were not at this time prepared to avail themselves of the offered privilege, and several were not able to fill their quotas. The Hon. G. J. Orr, State Superintendent of Instruction for Georgia, received nearly two hundred applications for these scholarships, but as he had been allowed but five, it was deemed best to institute a competitive examination for these places. Eighty, or more, persons responded and were duly examined. The five who stood highest were authorized, of course, to apply for admission to the College, and at his earnest solicitation five more, who stood nearly as well, were added, and these ten have constituted Georgia's delegation. There have been during the year seven scholarship students from Virginia, ten from Georgia, and two from Florida, making nineteen in all. It is understood that their number will be largely increased hereafter.*

The influence of this arrangement with the Trustees of the Peabody Fund upon the future of the College, cannot be otherwise than most beneficial. These scholarships are to be filled by the very best of the young men and women of the South. They will come with well attested moral characters and habits, good intellects, considerable attainments in study, and with a determination to make the two years, during which they are required to remain at the College, as useful as possible. To this must be added, not merely the notoriety given to the institution all over the country, but also, the deep interest taken in the College, and especially in this feature of it, by the eminent gentlemen who compose the "Trustees of the Peabody

*There are already thirty-eight such students at the College, with eight or ten more to come—Dec. 1878.

Education Fund," and the State Superintendents of Education and other officers of all these States, who are naturally anxious to send us their best material, and to have the students reflect honor upon both the College and their native States. As the Head Officer of this institution, I am thus brought into interesting and pleasing relations with all those friends of popular education, and enjoy the benefit of their sympathy and support.

As a still further evidence of this interest in the advancement of all classes of students at the College; the Trustees of the Peabody Fund offer, MEDALS *struck in memory* of GEORGE PEABODY, to students especially meritorious. The terms and conditions of the award will be seen best by reference to the following circular.

PEABODY MEDALS.

Three Medals—one of silver and two of bronze—having been offered by the Trustees of the "Peabody Education Fund," for distinguished excellence in the Senior and Middle Classes, the following conditions of competition and award were prescribed by the undersigned, a committee of award, appointed by the Executive Committee of the Board.

The names of the successful competitors will be given in a future catalogue.

As a first condition for competition, all candidates must be members of the Senior or Middle Classes, and must show that they have maintained an average of 90 per cent. as exhibited by the records of the instructors respectively, viz:

1. In constancy and punctuality of attendance upon daily sessions and all required exercises.

2. In general character, demeanor, and whatever appertains to general culture, as far as developed.

3. In scholarship.

4. In ability to manage classes and impart instruction, as shown in the regular work of the College.

All students exhibiting said rank will be entitled to HONORABLE MENTION in the Annual Catalogue of the University, over the signatures of the Committee of Award, and will be admitted to final competition for the Peabody Medals.

Members of the Junior Class exhibiting the rank required for competition in the other classes, and on the conditions prescribed for them, will also be entitled to Honorable Mention in the Annual University Catalogue.

On the third Wednesday in May, all students in the Senior and Middle Classes, thus entitled to compete for the medals, will be assigned some topic connected with their professional work, previously announced, on which they will be required to write an exposition or essay in the presence of the Committee, or some person appointed by them. These essays will be examined by the Committee respectively, and ranked according to merit, and the rank thus obtained will be added to the rank before mentioned and decide the award.

Governor, JAMES D. PORTER,
State Supt., LEON TROUSDALE,
Chancellor, EBEN S. STEARNS,
Committee of Award appointed by Executive Committee of Trustees of Peabody Education Fund.

In accordance with these propositions a silver medal was awarded to Florence Augusta Adams, of Atlanta, Georgia, and a bronze medal to Arthur Guyon Moseley, of Buckingham Courthouse, Virginia, both of the Senior Class, and to Nellie Page, of Stewart's Ferry, Tennessee, of the Middle Class.

The following is a list of students entitled to "honorable mention":

SENIORS.

Sallie Baker Erwin	Florida.
Louise Gordon	Tennessee.
Louise Lindsley	Tennessee.
Alpha Pabst	Tennessee.
James Albert Noyes	Georgia.
Alexander Wallace Starke	Georgia.

MIDDLE CLASS.

Addie S. Kirby	Tennessee.
Mary Gibson	Tennessee.
Lizzie G. Goodrich	Tennessee.
Emma M. Moseley	Virginia.
Anna J. Muse	Georgia.
Clarence Crutcher	Tennessee.
Nathaniel C. T. Love	Tennessee.

JUNIORS.

Margaret A. Gollithan	Tennessee.
Nannie T. Harris	Tennessee.
Mary E. Holland	Tennessee.
Minnie V. L. Johnson	Tennessee.
Delia H. Joseph	Tennessee.
Dorcas Spidell	Tennessee.
Jennie Whitworth	Tennessee.
Charles F. Shine	Florida.

JAMES D. PORTER, Governor of Tennessee.
LEON TROUSDALE, State Sup. of Pub. Inst'n.
EBEN S. STEARNS, Chancellor University of Nashville.

CITY SCHOOLS TO BECOME MODEL SCHOOLS HEREAFTER.

At the close of the year an arrangement was entered into between the Board of Instruction for the city of Nashville and this College, whereby the city schools, and more particularly the Howard school, located in this vicinity, will be regarded as taking the place of a smaller and less representative MODEL SCHOOL. The plan has not yet been perfected in detail. An offer of a similar character was made by the City Superintendent of Edgefield, but our numbers and circumstances will not permit us to accept it at present. I look upon this measure as one of great importance, not only on account of the actual benefit to be derived by our students from the opportunity thus afforded to observe minutely a great system of graded schools in full operation, and to teach in them as substitutes, from time to time, but as showing the amicable relations subsisting between the parties.

VISIT OF THE GENERAL AGENT OF THE PEABODY EDUCATION FUND.

The most interesting event of the year was, perhaps, a visit from Rev. Dr. Sears, the General Agent of the Peabody Education Fund, who came as the guest of the University of Nashville, to attend its Commencement and deliver the Annual Address. The intimate, indeed vital, connection which this distinguished gentleman had with the establishment of the State Normal College, his deep interest, not merely in its general success, but also in its inner life, constantly manifested by his agency in securing from the Peabody Fund the money essential to its very being, made his visit to the College an occasion of peculiar interest to the officers and students. As the carriage containing this revered educator and philanthropist, the Hon. E. H. Ewing, President of the Trustees of the University of Nashville, and the President of the College, approached the main building, he was greeted by a welcome address by James A. Noyes, of Georgia, in behalf of the students, to which he briefly responded. He was then escorted between long files of students to the President's office, where several distinguished gentlemen were waiting to receive him. He was then taken to the Chapel, which had been tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers for the occasion, where another address was made by Mary Gibson, of Tennessee, and a handsome bouquet of flowers presented. The usual devotional exercises of the day followed, conducted by Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, after which the visiting gentlemen were taken to the class-rooms, witnessed the daily work of the College, and then returned to the Chapel, where, after the usual exercises in teaching, etc., by the students, an address was made by Hon. E. H. Ewing, and finally by Dr. Sears.

As such occasions may not be of frequent occurence, I have thought the present one of sufficient interest to take a place in the history of the College.

COMMENCEMENT.

The second annual commencement was held at Masonic Hall, on Wednesday evening, May 29, and was attended by a very large audience, composed of citizens and strangers. The graduates, the larger portion of the class, having concluded to remain at the College another year, consisted of Michael Lawrence Coen, Edgefield,

Tenn.; William John Goodrum, Fall Creek, Tenn.; Thomas Gorman, Donelson, Tenn.; Jacob McGavock Lindsley, Nashville, Tenn., on whom the degree of "Licentiate of Instruction" was duly conferred by the President. The same degree was also conferred as HONORARY by your Board upon Miss Julia A. Sears and Miss Emma M. Cutter, teachers in the College.

ADDRESS AND MEDALS.

The annual address was made by Rev. Dr. Sears, introduced by His Excellency Governor Porter, and was not only published with the proceedings in the daily papers, but has been, I learn, deemed by the Peabody Trustees of sufficient general interest and importance to be printed with their annual minutes.

The medals were also conferred by Dr. Sears, with an appropriate address.

It will thus be seen that the year has been one of great prosperity, in spite of the manifold obstacles too well-known to require particular notice here. All that is now wanting to develop the great capacity of the College for usefulness to our citizens, and to make it the honest pride of Tennessee, is a more intimate knowledge of its designs and its necessity to the efficiency of our Public Schools, and that the interest of the people, whose institution it is, more than any other claiming their notice, should testify their regard for it by aiding in its support.

TENNESSEE HAS THUS FAR MADE FOR IT NO APPROPRIATIONS.

During the already three years of its existence Tennessee, as is well-known, has contributed nothing whatever to aid in sustaining an agency on which so much of her future prosperity depends.

The venerable University of Nashville, proud of its history and long roll of eminent graduates, has come nobly forward, substituted for her literary department this Normal College, giving her the use of her buildings, grounds and funds, and free tuition to all. The Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund have done the rest. For the year already opened the Peabody Fund has appropriated $9,000 to support the College. The scholarships, which will be not far from 40 the coming year, will bring into the State not less than $8,000 more, all of which, and much more, will be expended in this

State. All parties interested in the College, in the Public Schools, and the progress and welfare of this community, would look with deep regret upon any course which might tend to diminish the interest of the parties now supporting it. But it is evident that the present state of things cannot continue always. The parties referred to contemplated, it is known, with confidence, that at an early day the State would manifest its appreciation of the work they were trying to do for her; that if it objected to direct taxation for this purpose, it would, at least by a small appropriation from the general school fund, equalize the privileges of the College to all parts of the State, either by mileage or scholarships similar to those created by the Peabody Education Fund for other States. It must be understood, however, that no measures of this kind will aid in the support of the College or help it to pay current expenses. On the contrary, the increase of numbers they would occasion would be likely to require greater outlays for its maintenance. But if they are doomed to continued disappointment, it is to be seriously feared that they will look with favor upon propositions which may be made to remove the College to some other State exhibiting greater interest in its welfare. For the honor of Tennessee may such a disaster be long averted.

Respectfully submitted,

EBEN S. STEARNS,

Chancellor of the University of Nashville,

and President of State Normal College.

NASHVILLE, September 2, 1878.

ADDRESS OF REV B. SEARS, D. D. LL. D.

DELIVERED AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE STATE NORMAL COLLEGE, NASHVILLE, TENN., MAY 29, 1878.

In all great public interests, there is a simple underlying principle from which the whole may be developed. That principle in regard to Public Schools may be stated thus: Man was made for education as much as the earth was for cultivation. Both the rational and the material world lose most of their value when neglected. Not long ago I passed, on my way to Texas, through the cultivated States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. I then passed through the rich but uncultivated Indian Territory. The contrast was painful. The bounties of nature seemed to be wasted for the want of the hand of industry. I have seen a similar contrast between a cultivated and uncultivated people. Can it be that in one case it is the same fertile earth, and in the other the same rational beings? Look at Britain as it was in the days of Julius Cæsar, and at England as it is to-day, and tell me what has made the difference? It is culture. Compare the Germany of Tacitus with the Prussia of the present day, and you will see the same contrast. What has China, India, Mongolia and Central Africa, during so many ages, done for the progress of mankind? Their history, like that of the native tribes of America, is mostly worthless because it lacks the essential element of a progressive civilization.

The difference between a totally uneducated and a highly educated man or people is as great as between an ant and an elephant. Look at

a boor of Siberia, and then turn your thoughts to a Humboldt, and you would think you had crossed a continent in the animal kingdom. I agree with Huxley when he says that one such man as Arkwright or Watt is, in a pecuniary point of view, worth £200,000 to England alone. There is probably vastly more of undeveloped resources in the capacities of man, than in the unseen mineral wealth of the world. If both individual man and nations are worth to the world one hundred times more when highly cultivated, as England and Prussia are now, than when sunken in the ignorance of barbarism, education is a prime necessity to man, as it is his prerogative. Education, then, should be universal because the nature and necessities of man are universal. It is the immense disparity between these two, the want and the supply in the matter of education which is the cause of some of our greatest troubles at this very day. With all the learning of individual men, there is among us and around us a frightful mass of ignorant and almost useless citizens, which the educated class cannot control. If you inquire into the cause of much of our domestic unhappiness, you will find it is the want of culture and refinement. The son goes out at night for pleasure, because he finds so little at home. The daughter seeks amusement abroad by day and by night, for the same reason. The husband goes to the saloon and other places of resort because his wife's stock of entertaining conversation is exhausted; and she herself sits solitary at home in the wearisome and dull evenings, because the family finds more pleasure elsewhere.

Now, if this be the history of many families in every community, how much of intellectual elevation, of high-toned moral sentiment and public spirit will be found among them? What are their social enjoyments—rational and improving, or low and degrading? elevating and refining intercourse, or the sensual pleasures of eating and drinking, and vulgar and commonplace conversation?

I need not ask what are the occupations of such families. They will be of the plainest and coarsest kind. The arts will be of the rudest sort. That skill, which in this age is an essential element of prosperity, will be wanting.

The sad story to be told of this class is that individual life is dull, monotonous and unthinking. Home life, coarse, blunt and uninviting. Social life, low and unimproving; civil life, jealous, selfish and quarrelsome; and political life, narrow-minded, clannish and

semi-barbarous. It is as Bœtia compared to Attica; Ireland compared to Scotland; Spain to England or Prussia; Spanish America to the United States.

It was once, in the days of Rousseau, fashionable to admire, at a distance, savage life. Men talked and wrote much about the pure and simple life of the children of nature. We have since learned that there are more cannibals than saints among these supposed innocents. We now hear a certain class of politicians prate about the virtue and purity of an untaught rural population, as if gross ignorance were the only true basis of political integrity and public morality. If this is not putting darkness for light and light for darkness, we do not know what is. The absurdity is too gross to admit of serious argument. It is brain, not argument, that is wanted.

And yet there are men who are indifferent, and others who are ever hostile to the general diffusion of knowledge by means of Public Schools. The former know not its value, because they have not yet learned what all others have—that "knowledge is power." Of its elevating influence, its broad day-light upon the soul, and its life-giving energy, they are totally ignorant. Though the world is full of examples, to them the page of history is a blank.

The other class appear to be more knowing than the wisest men, and assume to be public teachers and guides. They are the apostles of ignorance, as if divinely commissioned to keep the veil on the human mind, which others are endeavoring to remove. They forget that truth and the soul are made for each other, as much as light is made for the eye, and the eye for the light. They heed not the proverbs of Solomon, nor the voice of the wise men of one hundred generations in regard to seeking knowledge. In their view, the many exist for the benefit of the few—the one to do the thinking of society, the others to do the work. Light is to shine upon these few favored sons of fortune, while thick darkness is to cover the people.

There are men in Virginia—I hope there are none in Tennessee—who, if we may believe them, are not hostile to the Public Schools; they only wish to cut down unnecessary expenses. They want cheap schools—the cheaper the better. They would graduate the pay of teachers by the wages of the day laborer. "The poor," they say, "do not need accomplished teachers or expensive schools. Nothing but the simplest elements of knowledge need be taught

them. They have no claim for anything better. Many of them are vicious. Let them put their children to work. The lower classes will never rise. Why trouble ourselves about them? Education is to them a doubtful boon; it often injures the laborer by making him discontented. It is all fanaticism and false philanthropy." They are now prepared to turn round and say that the Public Schools are vulgar; that it is no place for the children of good families. Of course, the rich ought not to pay taxes for schools that do not benefit them. These men are not opposed to Public Schools. Oh, no! They are the friends of a moderate, economical system of education. Deliver us from such friends. How came such fossils to turn up in this age? They are at least three centuries behind the times. They were born and bred in sleepy hollow. The wheel of time has been turning, and will not go back to accommodate them. The world has moved somewhat since such ideas were entertained. Feudalism is dead and buried, and not even its ghost will ever revisit the glimpses of the moon. The peasant of former centuries has disappeared; the citizen has taken his place. Now, we have only to neglect this mass of the people, to suffer their offspring to grow up in ignorance, and we shall have as plentiful a harvest of communists as France and chartists as England has ever had. Indeed, these untutored, imported citizens, buried in our coal mines as deeply as they are buried in ignorance, are foremost in all disturbances. They come mostly from the Old World. They are secluded from society, and breathe not the atmosphere of our institutions. They suffer from want, and in their ignorance know not the cause, and become the enemies of the property-holders. Strikers are the natural outgrowth of ignorance. Education is the only remedy. An ignorant populace can always be led by demagogues.

Now, which is the wiser, the nobler, to vulgarize and brutalize the lower classes, or to humanize and civilize them? That is the question for us to settle. Shall we, or shall we not fasten the shackles of ignorance upon one-half or one-third of our fellow-citizens?

What folly it is in this nineteenth century to repeat the blunders of preceding centuries! It was not the light of the Reformation, but the darkness which preceded it, and which still remained, that caused the Peasants' war in Germany. It was not Voltaire and Rousseau and their compeers that produced the horrors of the French

Revolution, but Louis XIV. and XV., by sinking the people to the level of the brutes. The wild beasts were only unchained by new political events. And we have terrible convulsions in store for us, if we do not tame and humanize the fierce and ferocious elements of society by a diligent and careful training of a new generation. We have signs and tokens enough of approaching danger to give us timely warning.

This crusade against Public Schools is as unwise as it is perilous. We live in a scientific age, and cannot get out of it. Henceforth all successful business will be conducted on scientific principles. The muscles of the hand and arm have given way to machinery. The ways of our fathers, which answered for them, will not answer for us. Improvements have infinitely varied and multiplied competitions. In Virginia the carriage-maker, the cabinet-maker, the manufacturer of the implements of husbandry and of household articles find that the material is carried from our forests almost to the Canada line, worked up by steam or water power, and returned and sold here at lower rates than we can manufacture them. Hand labor is of but little account; brain work has the ascendency everywhere. Even in so simple a work as that of making boots and shoes, not less than seventeen patented inventions are now used. Crimping, stitching, sewing, pegging, eyeleting, riveting are done in less time than it would require to describe the process.

One woman can make the eyelet holes of 1,440 pairs of shoes in a day. The consequence is that fewer hands are employed, although more work is done. In Massachusetts 30,000 fewer men in the shoe business alone are employed than there were in 1855. And yet the manufacture is increased by $71,000,000 a year. In like manner, the great inventions of recent times have revolutionized nearly all branches of business. The New York *Tribune*, for its 30,000 readers, rolls off from its revolving cylinder and folds up twenty-four miles of printed matter for its columns every day, and not a human hand touches the work, which is all done by machinery. But the ignorant cannot be trusted to work this machinery. The people, or State, that is determined to do business in the primitive way, dooms itself to irretrievable inferiority and insignificance.

Business is no longer provincial. Those who are to prosper in it must have a wider outlook than was formerly necessary. They must take vastly more into their calculations than their fathers did.

Not only is the sphere of influences affecting them wider, but the relations of trade are more complicated. Business is in the hands of experts, and a novice, though honest and industrious, is sure to be outdone. Competition is sharper than it was, and the competitors more numerous, and improved methods make it harder to keep up with the times; the adaptation of means to ends is more exact; and the study and forecast of coming changes in the state of business have become more common by means of increased knowledge.

In these disastrous times our men must go to work with clearer heads as well as braver hearts. Those who take most advantage of the facilities furnished by science will carry off the prizes. While industry and economy will do much, skill will do more. The more mind there is applied to business the more prosperity there will be.

General education, therefore, is the condition on which the success of the individual, the happiness of families, the peace of society and the prosperity of the State depend. How is this grand object best to be obtained? Various methods have been tried during many centuries and in all civilized countries, and the result of these experiments is the almost unanimous opinion that not only the best but the only way is by a State system of Public Schools. All other kinds of schools, whatever their merits in other respects, have failed to accomplish this object.

PART II.

As soon as such a system is established by law, and properly organized, there is at once a demand for an army of teachers. There must be not only a much larger supply of teachers, but the worthless ones must be weeded out by strict examinations.

One of the chief dangers is that of employing cheap teachers. Landor represented Hanley as saying, "the readiest made shoes are boots cut down." So men think the readiest made teachers are cut-down men of other employments. We have hundreds of such teachers, not one of whom has the slightest doubt of his fitness for the office.

In the great demand for them, caused by the multiplication of schools, many unsuitable persons will be likely to be employed for want of better. Students, sometimes, who have no aptitude nor love for the occupation, will submit temporarily to the unwelcome task for the sake of replenishing their purses. Persons out of em-

ployment will offer to teach till they can find something better to do. The young and inexperienced will always stand ready for the service, which will prove a dead loss to the pupils. As none of these classes of teachers will give satisfaction, a new teacher will be sought every session, so that nothing but change and confusion will be perpetual. The school boards, seeing the worthlessness of teachers, will lower their wages. The more promising teachers will retire from the field, which will be held by the incompetent. No ambitious youth will think of preparing himself for an office so little respected and so little remunerative. The schools will sink in character and reputation just in proportion as the teachers sink. Good families will withdraw their children and place them in private schools, and will be opposed to voting money when so little good is accomplished. And with the great majority of children the golden period for education will be idly passed away, never to be recalled.

The great fault with untrained teachers is that they do little but teach the words and formulas of books. A Normal graduate teaches things, principles, thoughts. Every point is examined orally; and subjects are sifted by the exercise of the judgment as well as memory. The pupil is made to see with his own eyes and to rely on his own observations. Books are a mere syllabus, a skeleton, to be clothed with flesh by the teacher and pupil.

Practical knowledge of almost every kind is worked in continually with the subjects of study. All the common objects of sight, such as flowers, plants, trees rocks; birds, insects, tame and wild animals; forms, colors and dimensions; manners, morals, laws of health; gymnastic exercises, drawing, and the cultivation of the voice receive special attention. This common sense knowledge of useful things is a vital part of popular education. Instead of this, how often are the poor children wearied with the endless repetition of mere words, and dry and stale lumber of the books.

The only way to prevent such disastrous results and to make the schools the pride of the people, is for the State to make provision for thoroughly training a large number of teachers. When schools are established in every district, and a law is passed that none but competent teachers shall be employed, a profession is established, and persons can afford to prepare themselves for it. It will thus become a permanent and attractive occupation when the schools become an-

nual, and when graded schools open the way for promotion from the lower to the higher grades.

To make a suitable provision among teachers certain, it is necessary to establish Normal Schools, which is the proper function of the State. This will give dignity to the profession, and produce a radical change in the Schools. Can anything be more desirable than these two objects? Is there any greater reproach resting upon our system of education than the low character of many of the schools, and the utter incompetency of many of the teachers?

I know it is said by those who do not believe in progress that a teacher is born, not made, which in its true sense only means that he should have a natural aptitude for his calling, just as if this principle were not applicable to a lawyer, physician or even an artisan of any kind. In addition to this aptitude, which only indicates what one's occupation should be without fitting him for it, every man should be bred to his profession. To be a great scholar, even a genius must be a diligent student. To be a great general one must not only be born to command, but educated to command.

There is nothing peculiar in the case of the school teacher. His profession is like other professions, and requires special preparations as all others do and precisely for the same reason.

The objection has been made to Normal Schools, that knowledge is what the teacher needs, and that our literary institutions furnish it best. This is only half of what the teacher needs, and much the easier half. You will find twenty who have this qualification, where you find one who knows how to teach and govern. This assertion is made not from a theoretical point of view, but from a large experience and observation. I was for some years connected with the Public Schools of Massachusetts. School Boards who had formerly employed College graduates, but more recently graduates of the State Normal Schools, could not be induced to appoint as teacher a young man just from College without a Normal training. This is the more remarkable as the members of the Boards were themselves generally College graduates. It was found by trial that a knowledge of what is commonly taught in learned schools is not all that a teacher needs. He must know how to enter into the hidden recesses of the youthful mind, and from that point work outward and upward. The pupil is like a treasure in the sea, and the

teacher like a diver who goes to the bottom to bring it up. If you do not descend and ascertain first exactly where the child's mind is you will not bring him up where you are. The descent of the teacher is essential to the ascent of the pupil.

The *beginnings* of knowledge are obscure and mysterious. This is especially true of written language, the first things with which the primary teacher has to deal. The sound of long *o*, for example, has seven different representations, and each of these has a different sound in other words. How does the ordinary teacher go to work? He makes the child commit to memory the *names*, not the *powers*, of these letters. What would you think of the teacher of chemistry who, instead of showing what oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen are, should merely give out the *names* to be committed to memory. There is but one thing more absurd, and that is, what an educated man once did who could teach Latin, Greek and mathematics. He called up a child, and pointing to the middle of the alphabet, said, "Go to your seat and get that lesson."

He who can begin with a child and skillfully carry him through the first fifteen years of his life, does the greatest thing that is ever done for him.

It is said by those who know no better, that a Normal School is nothing after all but a State High School. They might just as well say that the science of medicine is nothing but physiology, civil engineering nothing but mathematics, and mining nothing but mineralogy. All professions are *based* upon general science and literature, but are built up on a structure of their own. There is a science of teaching and an art of teaching. A complete, theoretical and practical course, illustrated in all the branches to be taught, with their environments, is found nowhere out of the Normal School. To make this evident, one needs only to learn what a Normal School actually is.

Besides reviewing elementary studies to see that there are no chasms, no weak points, and pursuing advanced studies to shed their light on the former, both courses are peculiar in this, that every step is taken with reference to the art of teaching. Then there is the difficult but indispensable study of the juvenile mind: its intuitions and instincts; its dominant faculties and the order of their development; its delicate organism, weakness and perils; its active,

but one-sided curiosity; its tastes and aversions; the causes of its lethargy or apparent dullness; its social or unsocial tendencies; the play of its various passions; its biases to good or evil; its condition, as affected by domestic example and training; the key which will unlock the secrets of its character; the passion through which it can be governed; its impulsiveness and changeableness; its love of living, concrete forms and distaste for abstraction; its irrepressible imaginations; its active but feeble intellect.

All these are psychological facts relating to the minds to be taught. Next comes the art of teaching, its conditions and processes. In general, how to unfold a subject from its elementary principles; how to awaken interest and excite curiosity; how to create a sense of propriety and form a pure taste; how to transmute the lower into higher motives; how to direct all knowledge and practical utility; how to make order do the work of discipline. In particular, one must know the adaptation of instruction to capacity and attainment; the way to find a firm footing to begin with; a sure method of advancing from the known to the unknown; the right proportion of teaching to study and thought; the relative claims of each branch of study; the management of the bright and the dull; the proper indulgence or repression of individuality; the kind and amount of actual knowledge to be given. There is a still broader and higher view of education to which the teacher must aspire. On this subject a new and progressive science is springing up. On what fundamental principles it should be founded, is a question which is now tasking the stronger intellects of the old world. The ablest philosophical writers of Germany and England have taken up the subject.

Since the education of the entire mass of the people has been undertaken by all civilized nations, a vastly wider range is given to the subject than was known to the old writers. The true aim of education is to be more carefully fixed, the kind and degree of it appropriate to the Public Schools; and the better preparation of the duties for life are to be more nicely adjusted. Reform—not mere innovation made on untried theories or one-sided empirical methods, or any dead mechanism, but sound, rational, well-tested principles of reform are to control the whole process. Shall all this pass over our heads? or shall the great thoughts of the foremost men of the age be put into a practical form and applied in all the schools of the

land? They must be made known by means of Normal Schools to the great body of teachers. *Unfortunatety Normal Schools, which ought to come first, come last in a State system of education.*

They ought to be in operation two or three years before the Public Schools are opened. Then we should be saved the mortification of starting schools that are hardly respectable, and of staking their reputation on an unfair experiment.

In all these Southern States we labor under this great disadvantage. This dead weight will hang upon us and create a popular prejudice till our teachers are professionally educated. The longer we delay the greater will be the sacrifice both in treasure and reputation. The money paid to poor teachers is more than half wasted. Our motto should be: "Good teachers or none; good schools or none."

And now a word as to the future of this Normal College.

It has been in operation three years. The Peabody fund has paid $24,000 (and $3,800 scholarships). The University fund, $9,000. The State has not yet made any appropriation, but it has put it in charge of its Board of Education, and the University has given the use of its grounds and building.

It is not difficult to see that this mode of support cannot long continue. What shall be done? I can easily imagine that the extreme parts of the State might object that, though they should pay their full share of the expense, they would not have an equality of privileges, in a central Normal College.

Let provision then be made, in some way, for paying the traveling expenses of those pupils who come from a distance, thus making the advantages equal to all. That certainly would be the most economical and convenient arrangement for the present, and if in the course of time anything else should appear to be more satisfactory, the way would be left open for a modification of the plan. Will not some measure be adopted to place this College on a permanent foundation? Will the State allow one of its best institutions to languish and die from neglect? It can now easily be made not only a first-class Normal School for Tennesssee, but by means of fifty or more Peabody scholarships, a great Southern institution. Does any Tennesseean desire to see it removed to another State? Georgia has already ten scholarships, Mississippi has applied for

nearly thirty for the next session. Five other States are looking to this place for the education of their teachers. Many thousands of dollars will be brought into the State, probably twice as much as it will itself pay for the school. You will be honored by having one more added to your great schools of learning. Let the people of the State secure the boon that is offered to them, and they will not find the Trustees of the Peabody fund wanting in generosity.

CITY SCHOOLS.

The schools of six of the cities of the State are sustained by their quota of the State and county taxes together with a municipal tax levied by the corporation. The statistical reports of these schools, viz: Nashville, Memphis, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Edgefield and Clarksville are included in the reports of the Superintendents of the counties in which they are situated. Several other smaller towns aid their schools with a municipal tax, viz: Shelbyville, Trenton, Lebanon, Wartrace, etc.

The following additional information with regard to these cities is given, from the reports of their respective Superintendents:

CHATTANOOGA.

H. D. WYATT, SUPERINTENDENT.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS *for the School year ending July 31st*, 1878.

Population of city	11,488
Number of white children, six to eight	1,652
" colored " " "	870
Total enumeration,	2,522
Number of different pupils enrolled, (white)	1,155
" " " " (colored)	684
Total enrollment	1,839
Highest monthly enrollment	1,491
Total number of days present	170,390½
" " " absent	9,540
" " " belonging	179,930½
Number of school days taught	158
Average number belonging	1,138.80
Per cent. of attendance on number belonging	94.69
Per cent. of enrollment on enumeration, 1878	72.91
" " " 1877	75.96
Cost of tuition per pupil belonging	$9.85
Total cost, exclusive of permanent improvements, per pupil belonging—per pupil enrolled.	$12.43 $7.70

Total cost per pupil belonging	$13.67
" " " enrolled	$8.46
Average salaries paid teachers per month	$51.96
Number of regular teachers, (male)	6
" " " (female)	22
Number of school houses owned by city	3
" " " rented "	5
Number of school rooms	29
Total value of school property	$18,600
Money received from city of Chattanooga	$8,396.30
State and county	$6,436.80
Tuition	$30.75
Total received	$14,863.85
Vouchers outstanding	$4318.89

Owing to the delay in completing two new buildings for the first and second districts, the schools did not commence until October, and one district was deferred until December 10th.

The average belonging, as shown in the summary, represents the number, counting the term from the commencement in October, when only *a part* of the schools were in session, but counting the time actually in session for each school, the average belonging is 1,282. The city is waking up to the importance of furnishing better buildings and accommodations for the schools, and on the whole the outlook is very favorable, although we must be crippled financially for some time to come. The schools, however, are very popular, as the large *enrollment on enumeration* shows, and our percentage of attendance, considering the facilities for getting to school in mud time, etc., is very creditable. Our teachers are in earnest and generally do faithful work.

CLARKSVILLE.

J. C. Brooks, Superintendent.

In reference to the "Public Graded Schools" of the city of Clarksville, I will say that these schools were established by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen several years since, but no effort was made to grade them until the session of 1877-78. During the spring and summer of 1877, it became apparent to the School Board that to

make the schools successful and to perpetuate the same, it would be necessary not only to conduct them upon the graded system, but to make them of such a character that they would be patronized alike by rich and poor. In other words, that the schools must be inferior to none, to the end that they might meet the intention and purpose of the Public Schools of the day, which is not to keep up pauper institutions, only to be patronized by those who are unable to pay tuition, but by a united effort to have schools so good that they will be eagerly sought by all classes. In August, 1877, I was elected Superintendent of the consolidated schools of the city of Clarksville and the twelfth district of Montgomery county. I immediately proceeded to grade the schools, starting with eight grades, intending to add the three High School years as the schools should grow. We have already added the first year of the High School, making at present nine years. After the present session the course will consist of ten grades, divided as follows: Two primary, two intermediate, three grammar and three High School years. Our schools are now all full, and are being attended by the children of our best people. The schools are upon a firm basis, with few *opposers* and a great many *friends*. Our accommodations in the way of houses is very poor, but we now have nearly completed two magnificent brick buildings, which will accommodate the entire city. The building for its white children is a beautiful structure, three stories high, situated in the center of the town, upon the finest building site in the place. It has been very justly named for Mr. A. Howell, a member of the school Board, and a gentleman who has been indefatigable in his labors for the Public School interests. The other building (for the colored pupils) is two stories high, with a basement eight feet ceiling, well lighted and ventilated, which can be used as a recitation room. It will be finished in good style, and will be in every respect a first class building. We had employed last year seven white and five colored teachers, the salaries ranging from fifty to sixty dollars per month. The Superintendent is paid an annual salary of $1,000. Our enrollment in the white schools was 350, in the colored schools 345; total enrollment, 695. The enrollments for the present year will be much larger, reaching fully 1,000. The success of our schools so far may be partially attributed to the fact that the teachers have always been promptly paid.

The schools are now moving on smoothly. Teachers, pupils and

patrons alike appear deeply interested in the success of the system, and are working with a view to that end. Pupils undergo monthly written examinations and are only promoted from one grade to another upon the attainment of 70 per cent. in a written examination of the studies of their respective grades.

NASHVILLE.

S. Y. CALDWELL, SUPERINTENDENT.

Notwithstanding the obstacles and defects incidentally alluded to in this report, certainly the facts and statistics adduced show that something has been added during the year in the direction of improving the system and making it, as it should be, the true exponent of the educational sentiment of the community. Just so long as no step is taken backwards, and all are concerned in devising better plans, we need fear nothing from excited or apparently unfriendly discussions of the organic school law, for it will become more thoroughly understood, and its provisions be the more rigidly observed.

There can be no doubt that the training and discipline of the schools are having full effect in determining the character of pupils, or that the course of study has been successfully applied; in short, the full educational work of the system has been well accomplished.

It is possible that promotions have in some instances been too hurriedly made. The impatience of children to get through, the foolish vanity of parents, and unwise zeal on the part of teachers, all tend to render nugatory the wise provisions against such a fatal mistake; and, while we should carefully avoid even the appearance of inaugurating a "cast-iron system," I am satisfied that ere long we will be forced to adopt some measure that will effectually prevent the advancement of pupils who are not unquestionably qualified for the work of the next grade. If ambitious teachers will make this their standard of aspiration, and improve the quality rather than increase the number of their promotions, they will build up really enviable reputations.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Population of the city, (Census 1870)	25,865
" " " " 1877	27,085
Enumeration from 6 to 18	9,219
Different pupils enrolled, (none re-entered)	4,235
Average monthly enrollment	3,459
" number belonging	3,258
" " attending	3,118
Probable number in private schools	400
Total number tardy	1,357
Per cent. of tardiness on attendance	0.22
" enrollment on population, 1870	16.33
" enumeration on " "	35.64
" enrollment on enumeration	45.93
" attendance on enrollment	73.62
" " " No. belonging	95.70
Average per cent. of scholarship	70.00
" age of pupils	11-9
Total number of days belonging	638,663
" " " present	611,202
" " " in the session	200
" " " taught	196
Number of visitors	8,811
" " special teachers	3
" " regular "	75
" " pupils to the teacher	43
Cost of tuition per pupil enrolled	$11.09
" " " belonging	$14.42
" " " attending	$15.07
Average salary paid teachers	$602.00
Total paid special teachers	$2,630.00
" regular teachers	$44,358.00
Total cost of tuition	$46,988.00
" incidental expenses	$11,012.00
" annual expenditures	$58,000.00
" paid on last year's deficit	$18,637.92
" expenditure for this year	$76,637.91
Number of School houses	8
" " rooms	36
" recitation rooms	45
" seats	3,750
Value of school buildings	$116,000.00
" " lots	$45,000.00
" " furniture	$7,000.00
Total value of property	$168,000.00

MEMPHIS.

James T. Leath, Superintendent.

Enumeration from 6 to 18	9,011
Number of schools in the city	63
" pupils enrolled	5,174
Average daily attendance	2,822
Number of days taught	173
Average compensation of teachers per month	$73.22
Cost of tuition per pupil enrolled	$14.44
Receipts from all sources	$35,968.00
Expenditures	$61,314.48
Estimated value of school houses, etc	$127,500
" " " apparatus, etc	$11,550
" " all school property	$139,050

The lamented death of Col. James T. Leath, the able and most worthy Superintendent of City Schools, together with the fearful epidemic which desolated that unfortunate city, has deprived the public of a detailed report of the schools before this report was put in press. The loss of no man could have been more severely felt than that of this distinguished Superintendent. As a philanthropist, a good citizen, a worthy Christian gentleman, an educator and a scholar, he ranked among the first, and his name will ever be associated with whatever is pure, honorable, progressive and good. He won the respect of all, and the love of those who knew his lovable and high moral and intellectual excellencies, and died universally lamented.

KNOXVILLE.

H. T. Morton, Superintendent.

Enumeration from 6 to 18	2,100
Number of pupils enrolled	1,673
" in average daily attendance	927
Average compensation of teachers per month	$42.75
Cost of tuition per pupil enrolled	$6.31
Receipts	$13,175.55
Expenditures	$12,420.22

Estimated value of school houses.....	$26,000
" " " apparatus, etc.....	$2,000
Total value of all school property.....	$28,000

The schools have made much progress within the last year, and the people have learned to appreciate their value. The corps of teachers is unsurpassed in any of our cities. The discipline is excellent. The public schools are the pride of the city, and receive a cheerful support from the tax-payers.

DIGEST

OF

County Superintendents' Reports.

ANDERSON COUNTY.

J. A. CARDEN, SUPERINTENDENT, *Clinton.*

More schools have been in operation than at any time since the organization of the present system. The quality of teaching has materially improved in consequence of more critical examinations, which have stimulated teachers to greater application.

Public sentiment is more healthy and active. The County Court, at the April term, levied an additional tax on property of ten cents on the hundred dollars worth, which adds to our school revenue about fifteen hundred dollars per annum. I am glad to report that the action of the Court was unanimous.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

JAMES L. HUTSON, SUPERINTENDENT, *Shelbyville.*

The schools are in more prosperous condition than ever before, notwithstanding the falling off in enrollment and attendance, which can be traced to the extreme amount of sickness.

There seems to be a more favorable feeling to the public schools among the people—have made great improvement in plans, discipline and methods of teaching. The District Directors exercise more care in the employment of teachers, giving the preference to professional teachers. And we have more teachers, without so many schools, which is a noticeable feature highly favorable to better school work. I shall labor to cut down the number of schools and increase their quality.

BENTON COUNTY.

J. M. CASTILE, SUPERINTENDENT, *Camden.*

There is some progress in the school interest—though some schools are not doing well.

There is also some advancement in the competency of teachers. With one or two exceptions, the schools are well disciplined. The Public School system is becoming more popular. I believe, if we could induce the County Court to order an election, that the people would vote the supplemental tax.

BLEDSOE COUNTY.

THOMAS O. BROWN, SUPERINTENDENT, *Pikeville.*

After five years experience, I am decidedly in favor of the County Superintendent being required to make all reports, except that of scholastic population. Let the teachers return their registers to the Superintendent. His duties should also be more specifically defined. He should be required also to settle annually with the Trustee. All orders for teachers' pay should be issued by the Clerks and Treasurers to the Trustee, and should be approved by the Superintendent before being paid.

Under our present system of collecting the school tax, it is practically impossible.

Our teachers are very poor, and unless some method can be settled by which they can get their pay regularly, many of them will be compelled to resort to other employments! To carry out the system, under the law as it is, the schools must be suspended for one year, which would create much dissatisfaction.

A majority of our schools have been closed, for want of funds. Some of them were opened in January—others in July. With but one or two exceptions, the teachers have given satisfaction.

The colored schools have been much better than heretofore—owing to a better class of teachers having been employed from Fisk University. These teachers have fully justified the recommendations which secured them their positions, and their work has greatly encouraged their patrons.

BLOUNT COUNTY.

J. A. GODDARD, SUPERINTENDENT, *Maryville.*

By earnest effort, I have succeeded in getting a report from every district in the county, for the first time since the organization of the system, and I think the reports are full and correct, with the exception of one or two districts, save as to reports of private schools, in which much accuracy cannot be expected, since the teachers keep no registers.

The schools are in a much better condition than I had expected before visiting them. The pupils were making rapid progress, and the people were interested and willing to support the schools, with but little opposition. The sentiment in favor of public education has been on the increase. The prospect is more favorable now for overcoming the difficulties than ever before, and the schools are giving more general satisfaction.

I may be allowed to suggest that the County Trustee should be required to disburse the money directly to teachers, on the order of the Directors, and that the teachers be required to return their registers to the Superintendent at the close of the school term, all of which would increase the simplicity and accuracy of statistics, to be included in the reports.

BRADLEY COUNTY.

G. W. FORD, SUPERINTENDENT, *Cleveland.*

An unusual amount of sickness has lessened the attendance in some portions of the county, the schools having been suspended in some instances on this account. The schools, however, are in good condition.

Many school houses I have found in a very dilapidated condition, and I have accordingly urged the School Directors to have them repaired, using sufficient of the fund for that purpose, if necessary. In most cases, however, the people will make the repairs themselves when called on to do so, and I have recommended to the Directors to try this means first.

A County Teachers' Institute was organized here after the General Institute held by the State Superintendent. The meetings have been well attended, and the interest manifested is encouraging.

I am glad to report that the outlook in this county is altogether encouraging.

CAMPBELL COUNTY.

J. E. JOHNSTON, SUPERINTENDENT, *Fincastle.*

The schools are better in several particulars than they were last year, which is specially noticeable in the length of the terms and in the average attendance. Though there is not a marked progress, the very fact that we are progressing at all is encouraging. There is nothing in the *working* of the schools to discourage. Their extraordinary cheapness ought certainly to commend them, which has resulted from the *increased* attendance and the *decreased* salaries of teachers. And yet our teachers have made such improvement that I venture to remark that no counties, outside of those which have cities in them, furnish as good instruction at rates as moderate. Many Directors, not being prompt in making reports and others never returning them, make it impossible to render fullness and entire accuracy. The High Schools at Fincastle and Jacksboro continue to exert a good influence by furnishing teachers of better qualifications, and fostering in the county a spirit of education and by the contrast furnished in the rates of tuition, which are respectively $1.75 and $0.65 per month.

I hardly think any of our people desire a change in the main features of our Public School law, but it is believed that a change in the beginning of the scholastic year to July 1, is imperatively demanded.

CANNON COUNTY.

A. MAX FORD, SUPERINTENDENT, *Woodbury.*

It has been impossible for me to send in a report sooner than December 30, from the fact that Mr. J. P. Hipp, former Superintendent, resigned on the first Monday in October, when the report

should have been made, and if he had received the district reports, he failed to turn them over to me, and it has been with great difficulty that I have been enabled to forward any report, to the entire correctness of which I cannot certify except as to the scholastic population.

CARROLL COUNTY.

J. W. Brewer, Superintendent, *Buena Vista.*

Our schools are rapidly improving and are giving much better satisfaction than last year. While ten schools only were reported last year, there are one hundred and three reported this year. The school work has also been more satisfactory generally. I have endeavored to correct the error of licensing incompetent teachers. Of sixty-nine applicants examined, thirty-five have first-grade certificates. It has been difficult to obtain efficient colored teachers.

Two Teachers' Institutes have been held, and a third was postponed on account of the excitement caused by the epidemic. Much interest has been taken in them, and I think they will prove successful.

I have been compelled to visit the districts and make the district reports. One district failed to report, although I sent assistance to the clerk, which he declined, promising to make it himself. But he failed to do so.

The schools are out of debt and have a balance of over four thousand dollars.

Our school houses are of an inferior quality. Many schools are taught in churches or in private school-houses. Some of the schools will reopen again in December.

CARTER COUNTY.

A. J. F. Hyder, Superintendent, *Cave Spring.*

Our schools are better than in any former year, although there were fewer schools opened than in some former years. The people are so interested in some localities that it amounts to enthusiasm. The Teachers' Institute is doing a very effective work for those who

attend. I visited all the schools in the county, some of them frequently, and held various educational mass-meetings and lectured from time to time, with good results. School-houses are in better condition than ever before. The prospect in this county was never better.

CHEATHAM COUNTY.

T. J. ADKISSON, SUPERINTENDENT, *Kingston Springs.*

The system is growing in popular favor more than at any time since the war. But the terms are only three and a half months in duration. Some districts consolidated with private schools, and thus lengthened their terms to five and a half months. The schools are mostly taught in churches. Twelve districts had schools—all but one.

CLAIBORNE COUNTY.

D. F. SHARP, SUPERINTENDENT, *Tazewell.*

Our public schools were opened in every part of the county. The schools were well managed, but the terms were too short. Our schools will never flourish until there is a sufficient fund to prolong the sessions.

CLAY COUNTY.

GEO. W. STEPHENS, SUPERINTENDENT, *Celina.*

The schools are of a better character than heretofore. District Directors have manifested zeal and interest by visiting the schools.

A Teachers' Institute was held at Celina during the year, at which there was a good attendance of teachers and the citizens of the surrounding country. The school districts need readjusting.

COCKE COUNTY.

A. A. VINSON, JR., SUPERINTENDENT, *Newport.*

Some good school-houses have been erected, and the grade of

teachers has generally improved. The School Directors are also becoming more attentive to their duties than ever before. In my visits to the schools I was generally accompanied by one of these officers. I have spent much time in the schools this year, and have taken pains to make appropriate suggestions to the teachers as to methods of teaching.

The scholastic year should be changed so as to end with the calendar year. The present scholastic year is the cause of inaccuracy in the district reports.

COFFEE COUNTY.

T. J. WILSON, SUPERINTENDENT, *Manchester.*

The County Court, at its January term, 1878, appointed Commissioners to redistrict the county, as to school districts, who proceeded to create forty-five. At the April term, an order was made for the election of Directors of these new districts. The election was held in about one-third of these districts on May 18th. I made appointments of Directors in most of the districts where no elections were held. In other districts, at the August elections, Directors were elected, which was claimed to be the day appointed by law. After this I made appointments for the districts unprovided for. A conflict thereby arose between old and new Directors, and many of those elected, appointed or holding over, resigned. Others failed to organize or serve. But few of the new Treasurers gave bond, while some refused to continue, and others held on to books and funds, when their successors had qualified. A conflict was thus produced, which continued all summer and fall. I was engaged all this time in trying to settle and reconcile the differences, but failed to harmonize. I had therefore to visit every district and get the *data* for reports, when possible. The schools are all taught in churches except a few erected the present year. The scholastic enumeration is correct, but other statistics are imperfect, in consequence of the unfortunate disorganization hereinbefore described.

CROCKETT COUNTY.

R. S. THOMPSON, SUPERINTENDENT, *Alamo.*

Greater interest has been manifested than ever before. We have had forty-five public schools and about thirty private schools. I have, without exception, visited them as often as possible. I feel confident we shall have an additional tax next year. Our ablest private school teachers are now boldly advocating an efficient public school system. I have a Teachers' Institute, organized on a permanent basis. Three meetings have been held this year, each of two days, with marked interest and improvement. I would suggest a change in the time of beginning and ending the scholastic year. As it is now, it cuts our short sessions in twain and renders reports uncertain. January first is suggested as the beginning of the scholastic year. I think Directors would keep their accounts more accurately. I would also suggest an improvement in the grade of teachers. Permit no one to teach who cannot obtain five or more on every branch. Better teachers would thereby be secured, and many of the most competent teachers will not compete with the low grade and low priced teachers. Our School Directors are becoming more active in their duties, though some still give trouble in their reports.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

WM. A. HAMBY, SUPERINTENDENT, *Crossville.*

Our schools are in good condition. Most of the districts will have four to five months school. Our greatest obstacle is the failure of the Court to levy an additional tax, though I believe another year's work will convince them of its necessity.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

R. W. WEAKLEY, SUPERINTENDENT, *Nashville.*

The statistics show a very good *status* for the Public Schools of this county. I believe public sentiment is favorable to, and satisfied

with, the work of our schools. In the city of Nashville and town of Edgefield the schools are deservedly popular, are well attended, and are accomplishing a good work. In the country districts, though many difficulties arise which are not met with in cities; our attendance has been good and the seeds of knowledge have been sown liberally, which, I am well convinced will, in after days, bring forth an hundred fold. I have no marked improvement to note in school houses, appliances, etc., the straightened condition of the time forcing directors to look solely to the success of the schools. I think, from the text of section 22 of the school law, it was the intention to legislate further in the matter of school districts. In this county, the school districts conform to civil districts, and in some instances corners of districts are isolated. I would suggest the conferring upon the County Courts the power to change school districts, in order to subserve the interests of the inhabitants, and thus promote the efficiency of the schools. I desire emphatically to urge a change in the law which makes the district clerk the treasurer of district moneys, and suggest this plan as likely to meet the case. Let school moneys be paid out by the County Trustee upon the order of District Directors, to be approved by the County Superintendent. This change will have these advantages: First, economy, by lessening amounts paid out to clerks and treasurers; second, a saving of funds likely to be misapplied, through mismanagement; third, a facility in obtaining district reports; fourth, a knowledge on the part of the County Superintendent of the status of the districts, their indebtedness, etc., thus furnishing him with the power to confine each year within its own channel, and preventing the flooding of the incoming year with the indebtedness of the old.

I congratulate you on the success which has marked your incumbency of the office of State Superintendent, and hope that the future may bring forth still better things for the youth of the State.

DECATUR COUNTY.

DR. W. H. H. MCMILLAN, SUPERINTENDENT, *Decaturville.*

The great wants of the Public School system in this county are a sufficient fund to sustain the schools at least five months; good

houses properly furnished; qualified and energetic teachers and regularity in attendance. I regret that most of the teachers have failed to keep and exhibit accurate registers, thereby greatly hindering the report. Some of the directors are taking an active interest in the Public Schools and, I think, the system is gradually growing in interest with the people. Time is necessary to establish an efficient system of public instruction. Most of the schools are taught in the churches. Many of these houses have been built by the people for church and school purposes. But few are owned by the Public School authorities.

DeKALB COUNTY.

J. T. Trapp, Superintendent, *Smithville.*

Commencing the next scholastic year with a balance on hand of $617.22, as shown by an account book, kept in my office, the financial condition of our schools is good, and the interest in the schools is better. We have had to encounter a multiplicity of diseases among the children, in the county, during the year. But as it more clearly appears that the Public Schools are the only means by which the masses of the people can be educated and the evils which afflict society diminished, the enemies of popular education are gradually giving way and falling into the great work. The rich, the poor and the orphan are thus more cheaply enlightened, than in any other way known to civilization.

DICKSON COUNTY.

T. F. McCreary, Superintendent, *Dixon.*

Through some discouragement we are working on, doing the best we can. We can report progress both in the grade of teachers and in the interest taken by the people generally in school matters.

DYER COUNTY.

A. J. HALL, SUPERINTENDENT, *Newbern.*

I have visited nearly every clerk and treasurer in the county and have examined and corrected their work and made most of their reports. Better work has been done in the school-room this year, in this county, than ever before. The Institute is contributing largely to the efficiency of teachers. We make ours as much on the normal plan as possible, that is we teach, or illustrate by teaching, the various methods. The increase of the school tax on property, from one mill to two mills, would indicate that the cause is gaining ground with us. A privilege tax of thirty-seven and fifty cents on saloon keepers and ten cents on the hundred dollars worth of merchants' stock, in no case less than five dollars, is also levied, and altogether will enable us to carry on the schools from six to eight months. There is, however, quite a strong opposition to the increased tax. A few are opposed to the system. A larger number, who are not avowed opponents, are not willing to be taxed. We have also a sharp opposition to the offices of State and County Superintendents. These were a hobby with some candidates, in the recent canvass.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

WM. MARIS, SUPERINTENDENT, *Somerville.*

We divide our scholastic year into two terms—the first commences in January and continues through March. The second commences in July and continues until the fund is exhausted. This is done to give all the children an opportunity to attend school, as many of them are needed in the farms at some time. I think it the best plan we can adopt under the circumstances. I have, in some instances, induced the patrons to subscribe the money to continue their schools ten months, which succeeds well; but few districts adopt it.

We have held two teachers' institutes during the year, in June and July. Another was appointed to be held in August, but the epidemic of yellow fever prevented its meeting. I think they will result in much good to the teachers.

FENTRESS COUNTY.

E. G. SMITH, SUPERINTENDENT, *Travisville.*

No interest is taken in education. Better teachers have been employed and the schools have consequently improved. But one man alone cannot do much. If I could spare the time from my own business I could work up an interest in the county. They will pay nothing to the Superintendent to labor for them, and I cannot lose the time.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

W. P. CHERRY, SUPERINTENDENT, *Awalt.*

There seems to be a general revival on the subject of education since you were on your tour, holding institutes. In the towns and villages, I find the greatest educational interest. Their academies are filled with the youth of the country who are making grest progress in learning. We are proud of these schools and of their able and efficient faculties. The rural districts, in many localities, are blessed with good teachers and tolerably good houses. Some have black-boards and charts, but they lack in uniformity of text books. In other localities the reverse is the case, through the indifference of parents, who will not send their children to the schools, or procure books for them. The 17th District had no school this year. Their indebtedness is reported at $108, but they have a small balance of $41. Our county is somewhat in debt. My policy has been to liquidate the indebtedness and keep a balance on hand. We have some trouble in some districts, as to schools and school property. On all occasions I endeavor to harmonize these differences, but sometimes fail.

GIBSON COUNTY.

A. S. CURREY, SUPERINTENDENT, *Trenton.*

After a lapse of two or three years, during which the Public Schools had almost ceased to exist, for the want of that support and

encouragement so necessary to their existence, they have again been revived, and for the past year have emerged from a state of gloom into one of greater prosperity than ever.

After my election as County Superintendent, steps were immediately taken to induce the County Court, again to levy a tax for the support of the schools which, however, the magistrates were unwilling to do unless authorized by a popular vote, and accordingly on the 26th of May, the question was again submitted to a vote of the people, and by an overwhelming majority decided in favor of the proposition. Owing to the mode prescribed by law for the collection of the tax, a year must necessarily elapse before a sufficient sum accumulates to commence operations. During my term of office, nothing more was, or could be expected, than simply to revive the schools and make them as efficient as possible under the circumstances. While it is claimed they will compare favorably with any in the State, yet, there is much to do to bring them up to that standard of excellence, which is due to the intelligence and public spirit and educational enterprise of the people. Unfortunately, the school law does not prescribe all the minutiæ for a perfect system of schools, but the details are left to the County Superintendent and local boards of education, or directors in each district. No system, and especially one of such vast importance thus left to chance, can be successfully projected within such a brief period, without some defect or flaw, being discoverable in its execution. To correct these errors and bring about a thorough efficiency in every particular, will require the unremitting toil, vigilauce, and experience of those entrusted with its management. No system of schools can be considered as thoroughly organized, therefore, until some uniformity is adopted in the method of instruction and wholesome regulations prescribed for their government. The school term during the year ending August 30, consisted of a winter and summer term of three or four months each, in a majority of the districts. Some four or five districts, however, which had previously been encumbered with debt, delayed operations until July and August, when a sufficient fund had accumulated to authorize them to commence. I am pleased to report that there was not a single district in the county in debt on the 1st day of September, but that each had a balance in the hands of the Treasurer or County Trustee. It is true that a small indebtedness is reported against some few districts, but this is

natural at the close of each month, even with cash on hand to meet it.

The Public Schools were generally very well attended as the enrollment and daily attendance show, under the many difficulties which surround them. In many localities dyphtheria, scarlet fever, whooping cough, and many other diseases were unusually prevalent during the winter months and the malarial fevers in the summer, together with the fears of the dreaded scourge (yellow fever), all combined to reduce the number of pupils in attendance, and it is surprising, that under so many discouragements militating against the schools, the average daily attendance should be so well maintained. This is due to the vigilance of the directors who were prompt in suspending the schools when reduced to the minimum number, and is also an evidence of the general satisfaction which the Public Schools gave.

The experiment of cheapening the labor of those upon whom the vitality and efficiency of the schools depend, while it has been attended with success so far is certainly a dangerous one in its tendency. It will eventually, if continued, drive out the better class of teachers and supply their places with others less competent, because they are cheaper; it will produce a continual change of teachers, from a higher to a lower grade, which is always hurtful, even when those of the same grade of qualification are secured; it will retard the progress and advancement of pupils, because it will require a waste of time for teachers and pupils to become mutually acquainted; and it will increase the number of poor schools, which are always poorly attended. Good teachers who are employed for their superior qualifications, at a reasonable compensation, will always inspire the public with confidence and awaken an interest in behalf of the school. Such schools are generally well attended and in the benefits, derived from better instruction, more than compensate for the extra allowance.

The teachers, however, employed in the Public Schools the past year, were of a better grade than usual. They were generally very well versed in the theory and practice of teaching, and exhibited a commendable zeal in the discharge of their duties. The following grading will exhibit the status of the 136 teachers licensed:

	White Male.	White Female.	Col'd Male.	Col'd Female.	Total.
First Grade.....	13	10	0	0	23
Second "	38	13	3	3	57
Third "	20	8	23	5	56

During the past scholastic year I have visited 68 schools, examined the work of the teachers, and whenever necessary suggested a change in the mode of teaching and of enforcing good discipline. There were only three school difficulties of a serious character, referred to me for adjudication, all of which, I am happy to state, were amicably settled and the parties cheerfully complied with the decisions made. In addition to school visitations, as a means of improving and elevating the character of the schools, by introducing the best methods, etc., I have held seven teachers' institutes in the county. These meetings accomplished much good, by awakening a lively interest in the community and infusing new life and vigor into the schools. The benefits derived from them were noticeable in the school room upon my subsequent visitations. Until normal instruction is made accessible and convenient for those seeking the teachers' profession, our teachers' institutes, both State and county, are indispensable. They should be liberally encouraged and some provision made by law for holding them.

There were in the county two graded schools, of an elevated character, in which the higher branches were also taught, one at Trenton and the other at Humboldt, each with an enrollment of 250 to 300 pupils, under the charge of six teachers in different rooms or apartments. These schools are an ornament to any community and have received the commendations of those who are capable of judging of excellence. The Peabody High School at Trenton, has now been in operation for four years and cannot longer be considered an experiment. The Collegiate Institute at Humboldt was not opened as a graded high school, until November, 1877. Its success has been unparalleled. They are both free Public Schools, supported by the State and county school fund, supplemented by a municipal tax and maintained for ten months in the year. Steps were also taken to organize another graded high school at Milan, which was to have commenced operations on September 1, 1878, but was delayed by the yellow fever. It has since commenced operation, with very encouraging prospects, and will eventually take rank with the schools at Trenton and Humboldt. I see no reason why, under the present school law, good graded schools cannot be established upon the same plan in every town in the county and State.

GILES COUNTY.

R. P. YANCEY, SUPERINTENDENT, *Fulaski.*

The enrollment, as compared to last year, is greater by 233, but the average attendance is not so great this year, which is accounted for by the prevalence of whooping-cough, sore eyes, etc. My salary is not appropriated out of the school fund.

There is one drawback which I have not been able to remove, which is, that in some districts there are too many schools. The Directors are too much disposed to yield to the claims of those who wish the school right at their doors. The school law should provide for laying off the county into suitable school districts. The private school report is very defective. Most of the teachers do not keep registers and others remove before a statement can be had. There is not the opposition to the Public School law that heretofore existed. I would suggest that there would be better directors if they were appointed. There is a disposition to elect "low-price" men, who put so low an estimate on education that, in this way, they foist very incompetent teachers upon the people, eventually, in every school district in which our sons and daughters can receive a liberal education without being "boarded out." The subject has been respectfully urged by me upon the attention of our citizens and meets with their cordial approbation.

GRAINGER COUNTY.

JAMES JUSTICE, SUPERINTENDENT, *Rutledge.*

The Superintendent of this county failed to make any report, even of the scholastic enumeration. The enumeration of 1877 is used in the table.

GREEN COUNTY.

H. W. FARNSWORTH, SUPERINTENDENT, *Greeneville.*

An epidemic of whooping-cough suspended many of the schools and prevented the attendance of a large number, diminishing the enrollment and average attendance by at least 1,000.

Public sentiment has advanced for a number of years, but during the last year it has taken a step forward beyond expectation. Formerly nearly one-half of the schools were filled with teachers holding certificates, while now we have a corps of competent teachers, a majority of whom are alive to the great work they have in hand, public sentiment demanding advanced attainments. If Directors would take hold with a firmer grasp, and we had sufficient funds and some little change in the school law, a system would be perfected that would be successful in its operations.

GRUNDY COUNTY.

JOHN SCRUGGS, SUPERINTENDENT, *Tracy City.*

There is a strong sentiment is favor of the Public School system with the masses. The people discover that the system, although abused, has done a vast amount of good in this county. Twelve schools are in successful operation. I have visited ten. The enrollment is larger than heretofore, with a better average attendance. I have been compelled to travel over half the county in order to get the facts for my report, on account of the inattention of Directors to their duties. My small salary—only $50—would not allow me to give that time and attention which they should receive.

HAMBLEN COUNTY.

H. M. SHERWOOD, SUPERINTENDENT, *Russellville.*

Free schools have come to be regarded as a permanency in this county. Even the opponents of the schools only ask that the tax should not be increased during the present financial troubles. I have not, therefore, deemed it prudent to ask for an increase of the tax. In the matter of institutes we are going forward. The wide-awake teachers are much more punctual in attendance than those who are less able to take care of themselves. There should be some way to compel the attendance of teachers. The average attendance was cut short by whooping-cough. I believe there was not a school in the county that escaped.

We have had some trouble on account of the uncertainty of the law as to creating new districts or changing the line. Legislation is demanded here; but no legislation is preferable to too much, and it is questionable whether any amendments to the law should be asked for.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

H. F. ROGERS, SUPERINTENDENT, *Chattanooga.*

Our schools have been very prosperous during the past year with few exceptions. The people seem determined to make them successful. Notwithstanding the disposition on the part of some of the Directors to employ poor teachers because they are cheaper, which I have endeavored to correct, we have many excellent schools taught by the best teachers. Some discrepancy exists in the Clerk's and Treasurer's accounts, which I ascribe partly to the neglect of the Trustee to render his statement, as the law directs, and partly to his neglect to keep the school funds of each year separate.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

J. D. DOUGHERTY, SUPERINTENDENT, *Sneedville.*

Schools have been more successful than for many years. Greater interest has been manifested than ever before in some localities in the county. There is greater diversity, in different localities, as to discipline of schools, efficiency of Directors and qualification of teachers. There is no uniformity in text-books. The registers, however, are generally very well kept. Public sentiment is generally favorable, though the lack of a sufficient fund is a great obstacle to success.

HARDEMAN COUNTY.

W. K. HALL, SUPERINTENDENT, *Bolivar.*

A better organization of the district boards has enabled an improvement in my statistical report. The same improvement is

noticeable in the grade of teaching; and in the enrollment from the more intelligent classes, by requiring a higher standard of qualification for teachers. We are sadly in need of comfortable school-houses. I have advised the Directors to provide them out of the fund, when they have failed to do so by private subscriptions. A great drawback is the employment of third-grade teachers at the same scale of prices as first-grade teachers are paid.

HARDIN COUNTY.

W. L. Oury, Superintendent, *Savannah.*

Our county, by a heavy majority, voted an additional tax of one mill for school purposes, and I am glad to say the Public Schools are becoming more popular every day. I am confident that in another year or more, our schools will be taught for at least five months.

HAWKINS COUNTY.

R. P. Jones, Superintendent, *New Canton.*

Our schools are much better than last year. They have increased in number, and many are excellent schools. The teachers feel the importance of their work and are laboring to advance the cause of education. The people, also, are manifesting more interest than heretofore, and are willing to contribute to the promotion of their best interests. The indebtedness in most of the districts has been cancelled, and in most of the districts the school-terms are four months, in some five months. I have visited all the districts and most of the schools, and find them well attended, and the people well pleased with the progress made. The consolidated schools in the villages are a success. Principals of private schools have rendered able assistance for the advancement of Public Schools. I think, in another year, we shall have a Normal School. Several new school-houses have been erected during the year, and several others have been repaired. I feel justified in saying that the outlook for the future is very auspicious.

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

W. T. BYARS, SUPERINTENDENT, *Brownsville.*

The yellow-fever in our county stopped a great many of our schools, and scattered teachers and Directors so that it has been very difficult to get in all the reports, and those received have been very imperfect.

HENDERSON COUNTY.

WM. F. BROOKS, SUPERINTENDENT, *Lexington.*

The Public Schools are gaining rapidly in this county, having almost superseded the private schools. We had not means enough to prolong the schools beyond 3½ months, with about four schools to each district. An election was held to ascertain the sense of the people as to a supplemental tax of 15 cents, and the tax was voted down by eighty-five majority, which was a great gain in popular sentiment, at a former election the vote being eight hundred majority against the tax. The management of the Public Schools is approved by the people. We are out of debt, and the proceeds of the taxes of 1878 will be over to commence the work of 1879.

HENRY COUNTY.

W. B. VAN CLEAVE, JR., SUPERINTENDENT, *Paris.*

I have the pleasure of reporting steady improvement in the character of teaching, management and discipline. The Public Schools are more popular than ever before. The Congressional Teachers' Institute was very useful to the cause. The people of the State are indebted to the Governor for his earnest interest in the cause of Public Schools.

Only seventeen districts had schools, the others carried their fund over to enable them to prolong the sessions. Two Teachers' Institutes have been organized (white and colored). There is no uniformity of text-books. A County Board of Education is needed to unify the system.

HICKMAN COUNTY.

W. P. CLARKE, SUPERINTENDENT, *Centreville.*

I have visited every district in the county, and am gratified to state that the sentiment for public schools is advancing. The people have done as much for the cause as their ability would justify. With the return of prosperity, I am satisfied, that Hickman County will provide facilities for education equal to any farming community in the State. The friends of schools desire the law to be so amended as to have the Trustee retain the fund in his hands, to be drawn directly by teachers themselves. The heaviest tax payers here favor an increased tax for school purposes. Some insist on an increased tax or a total abandonment of the present system.

HOUSTON COUNTY.

W. T. POLLARD, SUPERINTENDENT, *Erin.*

It is almost imposible to get the Directors to make accurate reports. The Trustee kept no separate account of the funds. I hope to be able, if continued in office, to make reports more complete hereafter. I have taken pains to instruct the officers more fully as to their duties in this regard. The yellow fever also interfered with prompt returns.

Our schools are doing well.

HUMPHREYS COUNTY.

T. F. McQUAID, SUPERINTENDENT, *McEwen.*

Our schools were opened about 4th July, and their progress seems to be in advance of last year. Uniformity of text-books has been established, but we are deficient in furniture, also in charts, globes and blackboards. Most of our school-houses are in a dilapidated condition, some of them without doors and windows. The seats are of the rudest kind, in many cases without writing desks. Some

of our parents are most anxious to educate their children and would deprive themselves of the necessaries of life, for that purpose. Others would not send if the schools were at their doors. The Directors take no interest in the schools, in many instances never visiting the schools, and many of them not seeming to understand that it is their duty to encourage the teachers and pupils. Nearly all of our best teachers have left the county, as Directors for the most part think that teachers ought to be paid in accordance with the wages of manual labor. Our teachers are consequently of a low grade.

I endeavored to get the County Court to levy an additional tax, but they complain that the people are already too heavily taxed, but in a year or two they promise to comply.

JACKSON COUNTY.

J. F. HAILE, SUPERINTENDENT, *Gainesboro.*

In visiting the schools I ascertained, as near as I could, the grade of all the pupils enrolled, which I found, on entering school this fall as follows, in a total of 1925 average attendance:

	8½ to 10	7 to 8½	5 to 6	3 to 5	1 to 3	0 to 1
Orthography.....	25	175	250	325	400	750
Reading.....	0	75	135	230	485	1000
Written Arithmetic...	0	28	75	85	118	1619
English Grammar....	0	20	30	40	76	1752
Geography.....	0	10	15	25	35	1740
History U. S.....	0	0	8	20	43	1864
Geology	0	0	3	4	5	1913

The extremely low grade is accounted for in this way. From 1868 to 1873, no public schools whatever were taught, but they did scarcely anything, and during this whole time there were very few private schools.

In Jan. 1877, the county was destitute of respectable school houses and the districts owed a debt of $2,457.00. The County Court Clerk having left the one mill tax off the tax books for 1875 and 1876, the districts were receiving annually only about $1,750.00 and it was only when convinced that legal proceedings would be commenced, that supplemental tax books were made out for these taxes.

The building and repairing done since Jan. 1877, together with that being made, to be completed by Feb. next, is worth more than $6000, above the amount of public money used in the work.

The school fund raised by county levy through my solicitation will yield a net fund of $2,500.00 not counting the State levy that was recovered.

The schools taught the year before I came into office cost an average of $1.33 per pupil per month, though, through mistake, it is stated in your last report at .65. Since I came into office the average cost per pupil per month, on actual attendance is .69 which is a saving of .64 per pupil per month. This saving on 1482 pupils (my average daily attendance) for three and one-half months amounts to a saving of $3,310.68. The items aggregate $11,819.68 The old debt $2457 and the cost of the 20 schools taught last fall, an average length of 3½ months, have been paid off. This fall I have had 43 schools taught, (a few of which are still in session,) which will average 3½ months each, and these will all be paid for without using, to considerable extent, the tax of 1878. By judicious management, next fall, a five months school may be had at every site in the county and promptly paid for at its close.

The business of the office, since election, has absorbed my entire time. Having almost every conceivable species of opposition to battle against, the success of the schools has not been so great as it otherwise could have been. At times the opposition was so great that it seemed the whole cause must sink forever. During the political canvass, last August, persons sought to ride into county offices by enraging illiterate voters against the dearest interests of their children. Canvassing the county and taking these to task, I succeeded in arresting the tide of opposition. The public pulse is now beginning to beat a little stronger for public schools, and by proper care and judicious management, they may yet be made to triumph.

JAMES COUNTY.

DR. G. W. CLINGAN, SUPERINTENDENT, *Ootlewah.*

Our schools opened and continued about two months when the measels appeared in an epidemic form, which reduced the attendance largely all over the county. The great drawback with us is the lack of funds to pay competent teachers. This is clearly demonstrated in localities where the schools have been consolidated and experienced teachers employed. Our County Court has however made a step forward, by levying an additional tax of 25 cents on polls, and one mill on property for school purposes.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

DR. SAM. ANDERSON, SUPERINTENDENT, *Dandridge.*

Our free schools show a yearly increase in thorough work done by school men generally. Hard times have cut our enrollment a little short, without any diminution of average attendance. This has not thrown any damper upon the free school ardor in old Jefferson yet. The county has the best set of Directors, for good work, that it ever had. The apparent discrepency between the number of teachers employed and the number of schools taught arises from one teacher, in some cases teaching two or more school during the year. The offices of Superintendents, State and County, have gradually, grown in favor in all true free school circles, yet there is a strong host who have to heap curses upon these offices and upon all free school systems. Yet these offices are far more popular than they were when I came into office. An approving legislation for four years more and sleepless work will crush out all opposition.

I hope you will neither count me egotistic or childish when I announce that this report is my valedictory, expecting it to be my last.

From a most painful disease I am unable to meet educational brethren in council, at Institutes, and the last remark I shall make is that in the free school system rests our country's only hope.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

B. W. JENKINS, SUPERINTENDENT, *Taylorsville.*

The number of schools in the county the past year was 29, including our graded school at Taylorsville. The people are strongly in favor of public schools, as shown by the large vote polled in their favor both in the present year and in 1876, when the question was referred to a vote of the people by the County Court. A tax of twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars was levied by the County Conrt, which is five cents more than we have ever had in this county, and is fully adequate to carry on five months schools in all the districts. The supply of teachers is greater than the demand. Those employed are generally both capable and energetic. We have a few good school-houses, but the majority are inferior, though comfortable. Uniformity of text books is more nearly accomplished than in any previous year. There is however, great room for improvement in this section. The Directors and parents throughout the county show considerable interest by visiting the schools frequently. The general interest in public school and the prosperity of the system has steadily increased and the prospect is fair for much improvement to be made in the future. The people are waking up to the advantages of education and are learning to co-operate harmoniously and industriously to forward the system. The want of regular attendance is the principal drawback to the success of the schools.

KNOX COUNTY.

H. C. HAMSTED, SUPERINTENDENT, *Knoxville.*

In the latter part of the year 1877, I brought before an Institute of teachers the matter of a Normal School for teachers and it was referred to a committee, whose report requested the county Superintendent to call to his aid some of the most active school Directors to aid in suggesting a plan to that end, and to insure the holding of a Normal School for the teachers of the county during the vacation of the year 1878. Wherefore I called a meeting of the following

gentlemen at my office, viz; J. W. Boyd, Rev. J. M. Brown, A. G. French, J. J. Thompson and W. D. Brown. This meeting was held in January, 1878. The conclusion arrived at was that we should call on the Directors of each district for an allowance of 1½ cent *per caput* of the scholastic population of their several districts. I prepared a circular accordingly, and visited as many as I could. When I secured a pledge for a sufficient amount to insure the holding of the Institute, or School, I proceeded to procure competent instructors, and was fortunate in engaging the services of Superintendent, H. Presnell of Jonesboro, and Principal W. H. Perkins of Powell's Station High school. The Normal school was highly successful, enrolling 112 teachers, and having an average daily attendance of 92. The result upon the public schools is apparent to the most casual observer. The attendance in the schools is larger and much more regular. The interest manifested by pupils and patrons is such as was never known before, and the Normal School, as well as the regular county Institutes, are felt to be necessary.

It is deemed necessary by the friends of education that more power should be placed in the hands of the Superintendent, and that he should be elected for a longer term, also that he should be subject to displacement on reasonable grounds of complaint, such as immoral conduct etc., and also that his salary should be commensurate with the amount and character of his duties, and not left to the mere caprice of County Court politicians.

LAKE COUNTY.

L. DONALDSON, SUPERINTENDENT, *Tiptonville.*

I am pleased to report that most of the school districts have built school-houses and have nearly cancelled their indebtedness. With good houses, seats and apparatus and a liberal fund, Lake expects to report more favorably for next year.

LAUDERDALE COUNTY.

H. T. HANKS, SUPERINTENDENT, *Ripley.*

My report only includes the enumeration, I respectfully submit the following explanation: During the month of August my health was such that I could not give the duties of the office my personal attention.

Since September 1st, I have been discharging the duties of County Court Clerk. I am satisfied that it has been out of the power of my successor to make the report. I have only received reports from two districts in the county, except the scholastic enumeration. One of these is inaccurate. The only way by which an accurate report may be secured is to make the county Superintendent the financial officer of the system

In taking an official leave of you, allow me to say that if all the officers connected with the public school system of the State had discharged their duty with the same fidelity and efficiency which have characterized your official course, Tennessee would now be second to no State in the Union, in point of educational facilities.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

W. J. BUCHANAN, JR., SUPERINTENDENT, *Lawrenceburg.*

The report is incomplete on account of the failure of the district Clerks to file their reports, which I have endeavored to effect, but in vain. These failures are greatly due to ignorance. It is hard to find men competent to make these reports in a barren and wild country. Some of the registers have been displaced and in such cases the Clerks cannot report. Though the report is not complete, it presents about as correct an average as could be obtained.

LEWIS COUNTY.

Z. V. DABBS, SUPERINTENDENT, *Newburg.*

I cannot make a full report on account of the district clerks not having reported to me. I have endeavored to get them to report until it is to late to delay longer. So that I am compelled to return what I have on hand.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

T. J. RIVES, SUPERINTENDENT, *Flintville.*

I have the pleasure to report, schools much improved, a larger enrollment, a better average daily attendance, a higher grade of teachers and a very much increased interest in public schools, by teachers, pupils and patrons, amounting to a general waking up of the people on public education. I would most respectfully suggest that the scholastic year be changed so as to commence July 1st, for the reason that the work of the school year is now divided, which renders it almost impossible to make full reports. Private school reports are incomplete on account of change of teachers.

Institutes have been attended with considerable interest thus far.

LOUDON COUNTY.

JOHN S. SMITH, SUPERINTENDENT, *Lenoirs.*

Our public schools have been taught by a higher grade of teachers. There is a want of interest on the part of patrons. Irregular attendance is the great drawback. Directors are careless in making their reports. On account of the scholastic year ending at the time it does, the report includes necessarily different years. I have assisted in making the reports of clerks, in several instances, but for the reason stated, find it impossible to make a full statement. I am satisfied with all the financial reports but one, but have not been able to get a full statement from the clerk of that district. I am satisfied that district reports could be more correctly made if the time were changed for beginning of the scholastic year, to July 1st.

MACON COUNTY.

JOHN S. WOOTTEN, SUPERINTENDENT, *LaFayette.*

I regret to have to report that the school tax was voted against by the majority of the votes polled. I am glad to say, however, that I am satisfied it was not the voice of the great majority of the voters of the county. There was a very small vote given at the election. The majority were not informed as to the the day of the election. With the small salary allowed me, I could not devote the time and incur the expense necessary to the success of the cause. Reasonable compensation to the laborer is essential to the successful prosecution of all *public* as well as individual enterprize. In my opinion, public sentiment is still growing in favor of public free schools, and not retrograding, as might be inferred from the tax having been voted down; there has really been greater interest manifested this year than ever before. If the question of the school tax had been submitted at the August election, in my opinion, the tax would have been voted for by a very large majority. I have been so advised by the friends of education from the districts of the county. The schools of the year just ended are of a better grade than those of the previous year.

MADISON COUNTY.

M. D. MERIWETHER, SUPERINTENDENT, *Jackson.*

With my best endeavors, I have not been able to make my report satisfactory to myself. I am pleased, however, to note that the Directors and our county officers are disposed to do all that is required of them and that they and the masses are taking a deeper interest in the cause of popular education than at any time heretofore. The recent feverish state of excitement that has pervaded our entire community, in regard to yellow fever, has caused almost every school, that was in operation to close and has prevented others from opening. I have therefore not had an opportunity of visiting the schools of the county, but will do so, as soon as they resume. I am pleased to report a growing interest in the schools. A better class

of teachers have been employed and the long standing prejudice against public schools is gradually, but surely giving way, as is evidenced by the increased enrollment. Had we not been interfered with by the plague, which has kept us all in a state of anxiety and suspense and checked every department of business, the schools of Madison county would have taken a rank that would have been gratifying to every friend of popular education.

MARION COUNTY.

R. M. PAYNE, SUPERINTENDENT, *South Pittsburg.*

The schools did better work and were better attended than ever before. The increase of attendance over any previous year was 17 per cent, which I attribute to the greater efficiency of the schools. The standard of the schools has been elevated considerably by the work done in teachers' Institutes, and by the closer observance of the instructions in licensing teachers. Generally the *wide awake* teacher is eagerly sought for. Schools were organized in every district of the county. Regular monthly Institutes were held during the session of the schools which were well attended by the ablest and most successful teachers. Very few of the clerks made their reports in the lawful time, some did not report at all, and the reports of others were incorrect and the Superintendent had the work to do in such cases. I think the money paid to clerks generally is so much wasted, and that half of the amount would secure much more correct reports if paid to Superintendents, if they had the authority, I would moreover suggest that the Trustee or Superintendent be made the disbursing officer; and also that the scholastic year should begin 1st January or July, thus preventing the division of school work.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

C. J. CRUTCHER, SUPERINTENDENT, *Lewisburg.*

After an extensive tour over the county, I must report our schools in a good condition. There are schools in all the districts this year.

The indebtedness has been met and the majority of the districts were able to pay teachers at the end of each month. The schools are doing better than for several years. It is much to our disadvantage that we have so few professional teachers, which is attributed to the very low wages paid. A larger amount of revenue will remedy this evil. Dissatisfaction among the people is disappearing. One Institute was held during the year. We are justified in believing that the school system will be successful, from the rapid advancement during the last year.

I recommend that the school money be drawn directly from the Trustee, upon the orders of Directors, approved by county Superintendent and that the clerk and Treasurer be discharged from the obligation to disburse and give bond. I also suggest that the scholastic year be changed to another time than at present.

MAURY COUNTY.

W. B. Wood, Superintendent, *Columbia.*

I have no material change to note in the condition and progress of our schools. The enumeration shows a slight decrease in the scholastic population. There is also a decrease in the enrollment and in the number of days taught, but the attendance has been better and more regular. The indebtedness has been greatly reduced, nineteen districts reporting none, while that of the other six amounts to $806.58. Two districts report no schools. The private school report is not completed, three districts having failed to make any report of private schools.

The subject of text-books for the schools demands some attention. The adoption of some series for the county for a term of three, four or five years would be advantageous, and the expense to patrons would be diminished by enabling them to purchase less frequently and at wholesale prices from publishers. The result would be to render both public and private schools more popular.

I am firmly of opinion that the time for the third grade teachers in the white schools of this county has passed. I would therefore suggest that no more third grade certificates be issued.

McMINN COUNTY.

C. R. HOYL, SUPERINTENDENT, *Long's Mills.*

The attendance of the schools for the past four months has been poor, *owing to the straitened circumstances of the people.* But for this cause I would favor a well regulated, definite compulsory law. But the people are too poor to buy books or to send their children to school more than they do, and if there are not some measures of relief speedily adopted I fear that our Public Schools with other good things—even the Missionary operations—without Divine interposition, will be retarded if not stopped entirely.

Oh, God! for Christ's sake forbid it, I would humbly pray thee, in His name! Amen.

McNAIRY COUNTY.

W. H. SANDERS, SUPERINTENDENT, *Purdy.*

The cause of education and the present system of Public Schools are gaining the confidence of the people, as is seen in the fact that the County Court, at April term raised the school tax on property from one mill to two mills, and only one vote was lacking of raising the poll tax from fifty cents to one dollar. The Institutes are accomplishing a great work with us. Wherever they have been held the people have been aroused to the importance of having better teachers. The Normal School of this county is sending out some very good teachers. We expect to be able to meet the demand, and by it send some students to the State Normal College for higher instruction. The greatest difficulty that we encounter is that the county is sub-divided into too many school districts, with too many officers. It is almost impossible to get reports, and get them in time.

MEIGS COUNTY.

V. C. ALLEN, SUPERINTENDENT, *Decatur.*

It is impossible for me even to approximate the receipts and disbursements, as I have no reports from the clerks and treasurers.

I have advised the directors only to carry on their schools as long as their money authorized, and our schools are out of debt.

Our County Court refuses to levy a tax of any kind or amount to assist in Public Schools. We are, therefore, pensioners on the State. Taking everything into consideration, the Public School system is doing well.

MONROE COUNTY.

W. H. KIMBROUGH, SUPERINTENDENT, *Madisonville.*

We still lack uniformity of text-books. It is believed that a series provided by law would be beneficial. Our schools have been better than ever before. They are gradually growing into general favor. Teachers are preparing for the work. We are still building houses and providing school furniture. The teachers' Institute is in successful operation.

The people favor compulsory education on a reasonable basis. One director in each district is thought sufficient. The Trustee should disburse the money directly to the teacher. If this system were adopted the financial accounts would be more accurately kept, and a large amount would be saved. Some favor a County Board of Education to transact all business of schools.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

M. G. CARNEY, SUPERINTENDENT, *Clarksville.*

I have been hindered in making the report from three causes: 1st. The prevalence of the most terrible epidemic known for many years. 2nd. The great number of changes of the clerks of dis-

tricts, who have no experience in making reports. 3rd. I found nearly double the number of schools in progress. This last cause is encouraging, as it shows the progress of sentiment favorable to the system among the people. The people everywhere in the county seem to be greatly encouraged with regard to the permanent success of our public school system. The reports show the amount paid per pupil per month has generally been about $1.00, which is cheaper, by about one-half, than private schools. If we have attained such a measure of success, under the great difficulties we have encountered, what may we not hope to accomplish in the future?

MOORE COUNTY.

W. W. Gordon, Superintendent, *Lynchburg.*

The close of the scholastic year finds the system working well in Moore connty, with an increased number of friends. There seems to be more interest manifested, and no danger need be apprehended that our County Court will levy a sufficient tax for four months' school.

I make no reports of private schools, as the Director's reports are so meagre as hardly to do the county justice. There were good schools taught in the spring in nearly every district in the county, there being a disposition to retain worthy teachers then, in order to retain them in the fall, in the public schools.

The present system is working so nicely that I doubt the wisdom of any changes whatever, except it be to make the scholastic year begin with the callendar year, which would certainly be a great convenience to Directors in making their reports.

MORGAN COUNTY.

E. H. Booth, Superintendent, *Wartburg.*

The school-houses are generally meeting-houses, except one built this year, which is a nice, respectable frame house, built by subscription. The schools are in session at present, and are generally,

well attended. Only one has been dismissed for want of attendance. Could every school be made a district proper, and have its own Directors, the money could then be properly distributed. Were every school a district, many districts would add to the public money by private subscription, and thus have a five months' school. There are some cases of trouble in teachers getting their dues. A school is taught on the line of two districts. The teacher is employed in one district and the Directors of the adjoining district refuse to pay where more than one-half of its children are taught in the school. Sometimes the teachers sue for the money and how it will be settled is to be determined.

At present, there are twenty-eight schools in session. The most of them will probably not continue longer than three months, although some will continue five months, with the help of patrons, to pay teachers.

OBION COUNTY.

W. F. SHROPSHIRE, SUPERINTENDENT, *Rives.*

It affords me very great pleasure to be able to state that we have had another most prosperous year in all respects. The enrollment has been good, the attendance excellent and the grade of teachers *decidedly* improved. There is but one slight opposition in Obion county, and this, generally, from a class of men prompted by selfish and sinister motives. In order to make the system still more uniform and to secure reports absolutely reliable, I may be pardoned for again suggesting a County Board of Education, to be composed of one representative from each civil district in the county, appointed by the County Superintnedent. This in lieu of the burdensome, as well as expensive system, of three Directors for each scholastic district, is an amendment, in my humble judgment, absolutely indispensable to secure entirely satisfactory results. The Superintendent should also have some definite authority to enforce the attendance of teachers upon the County Institutes. The West Tennessee Division Institute, that convened in Union City, on the 10th, 11th, 12th of July, was (to quote the language of Dr. Wm. T. Harris, City Superintendent of the St. Louis schools), "a most

remarkable one." The great good accomplished is even now being realized throughout our entire Division of West Tennessee. In this connection, permit me, through you, to express our gratitude and thanks for the liberality of Dr. Barnas Sears and the Peabody Trnstees, for the timely aid bestowed to one of our most worthy schools, as well as to the Division Institute, the success of which was, *in a very great measure,* attributed to the same cause. To you, personally, and the distinguished educators, who so kindly assisted us, we return sincere thanks, in the earnest hope that you may be spared and retained in your present position until you shall have accomplished our most sanguine desires for the highest possible achievements for the glorious cause of Public Schools in Tennessee; in all of which, I am joined by the County Superintendents of West Tennessee as well as her leading educators.

OVERTON COUNTY.

E. L. Ferrill, Superintendent, *West Fork.*

Our schools are giving greater satisfaction than they have ever done at any time before. Although we have not sufficient means to carry on our schools very long, yet there is a decided increase in interest among the people. We are now nearly out of debt, and generally pay off our teachers promptly. Many of the schools commenced about the first of August, but we failed to start them all at the same time, having some difficulty in getting competent teachers. About forty-five per cent. of our teachers are deficient, which is attributable to the low price paid them. In visiting the schools I found much improvement in school-houses, among them some completed since last year. I have labored earnestly, to the best of my ability, to advance the cause, raise the standard and increase the educational interest of the county, regardless of pecuniary benefit, and looking to appreciation at least from the educated men and women of the rising generation. I have some reason to complain of Directors for inattention to duties. We have a teachers' Institute which we regard as the right arm of the system. Our County Court levied a tax of 10cts. at April term. There is a considerable increase in attendance. The school seats are generally rude. Three-fourths have blackboards, and a few have charts and maps. We have schools in every district—about 80 in all.

PERRY COUNTY.

L. C. WAGGONER, SUPERINTENDENT, *Farmer's Valley.*

Our County Court levied a tax for school purposes last April. Although there is bitter opposition in some quarters, yet I think the cause of popular education is slowly but surely gaining ground. We have had better schools this year than last, and better teachers. Several of our young men are trying to qualify themselves to be good and efficient teachers, and the interest of all classes is aroused in the cause of popular education. Next year we shall have a larger fund, and consequently better schools and of a longer duration.

POLK COUNTY.

J. L. MILBURN, SUPERINTENDENT, *Benton.*

There are schools in every district which are well attended for six or eight weeks. Directors give some attention to them, but ought to give more. I am glad to state that there are some noble exceptions. Schools are in good condition considering all the circumstances. Only one school was suspended for being below the minimum. Our school-houses are unfit for winter. The teachers generally this year are not as good as those last year, some of the best teachers having been driven out by the low prices. Most of our teachers are young men, and with experience will make good teachers. Notwithstanding difficulties, the present outlook is flattering. When we note the abundance of schools and the grade of teachers in the State at large, as compared to former years, we have reason to be encouraged in our arduous labors. The friends of education are buoyed up by your untiring energy and continued labors. The only wonder is that the schools have stood the crisis, while everything else has gone down more or less. Public School drafts are good paper. The motto is "Onward." Give the system time and Tennessee will step to the front rank. I have worked more for Public Schools this year than ever before, and without any increase of salary. My salary is $50, paid out of the county treasury, and not from the school fund.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

A. T. ANDERSON, SUPERINTENDENT, *Cookeville.*

The general report of many Directors is so complicated and so poorly gotten up as regards their receipts and disbursements, that my task is quite a tedious one. Our enrollment and attendance and other figures to be taken from the teachers' registers are not full in consequence of the receipt of our blank forms having been too long delayed last year. Our school system is getting to be better understood and better patronized. There have been more schools than ever before. My report of licensed teachers does not show this result. At least fifteen teachers are employed by Directors on the condition that they get certificates. I believe that the present report will compare favorably with any future report, unless we have a larger fund hereafter, It has heretofore been impossible to get the levy of a county tax. I do not believe that the last election on this question was a fair one. It did not express the sentiment of the county. It was held with other elections on the first Thursday in August, and only in a few districts. The Coroner's advertisement said nothing about it, and when the voters were individually notified they looked upon it as of minor importance. Hence they entirely overlooked this great duty of helping their children to the best education in their power. We have had but a short school session in some districts—some stopping at six weeks, and a few running three and a half months.

RHEA COUNTY.

N. Q. ALLEN, SUPERINTENDENT, *Washington.*

I am unable to make even a skeleton of the report required by law for the want of district Directors' reports. These I could and would have gotten up myself if my County Court had paid me for it, but in the absence of a salary of any size or shape, of course I could not quit my own business and ride over the county.

We have had schools in most of the districts this year, lasting from three to five months, and I am glad to state they have done well, the only drawback being (in some districts) *non-attendance.* I held some teachers' meetings which were rather poorly attended, though I think they did good.

I am of opinion the school law should be amended so as to allow elections for Directors at any time that vacancies occur, and compel the County Courts to pay county Superintendents for services.

ROANE COUNTY.

J. C. Pope, Acting Superintendent, *Kingston.*

On account of the death of the county Superintendent in Florida, whither he had gone to recuperate his health, (Mr. L. R. Mathews,) his statistical report was made by Mr. J. C. Pope, from the reports of Directors furnished to him. As he was not familiar with the operation of the school system of the county, he did not accompany his statistics with any written remarks upon the state of the schools. He however states that Mr. Mathews had organized a flourishing teachers' Institute, and that by rigid and judicious examinations he had elevated the standard of teaching at least 50 per cent.

ROBERTSON COUNTY.

W. C. Denson, Superintendent, *Springfield.*

Our schools are somewhat improved in grade, but we can never make them *first class,* until we can get more money with which to continue them longer and pay better prices for teaching.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

G. H. Baskette, Superintendent, *Murfreesboro.*

You will observe that there is a small decrease in scholastic population as compared with my last report. This difference is occasioned by errors in the enumeration of last year. These errors have been corrected by the clerks. I take pleasure in reporting that the progress of school work in this county has been encouraging, My efforts have been mainly directed to the organizing of district Boards and to systematizing their work. When I came into office I found there was little or no organization. Many of the school districts were deeply in debt and a want of systematized effort was plainly felt. My first duty seemed to be to put the directorship into shape. In this work I have succeeded to an encouraging degree. The Boards are now properly organized; transact their business in a proper way and the Directors generally have become more deeply interested. I have held Directors' meeting regularly every three months, which have not only been interesting, but profitable. I have not visited a great many schools, for the reason that I believed, under the circumstances, more good could be done by first securing the hearty and intelligent co-operation of the directorship. The schools have generally given satisfaction and the teachers have generally been prompt and faithful. My examinations have been more rigid, and have had the good effect of making the teachers apply themselves to study with a view of making themselves more proficient. I have held three teachers' Institutes which were interesting, but not as well attended as I desired. The people, I think, are getting to take more interest in Public Schools, and if we can succeed in raising them to the right standard, they will not only be the most popular, but the best supported. The people will be willing to be taxed for their support when they afford the best educational facilities.

SCOTT COUNTY.

J. Q. Cross, Superintendent, *Huntsville.*

The schools are progressing as well as could be expected under present circumstances. The teachers are somewhat deficient. The

school-houses are in a bad condition for the winter season and not much interest is taken in providing comfortable houses. I organized a teachers' Institute, which resulted beneficially, although the attendance was small.

SEQUATCHIE COUNTY.

A. D. Stewart, Superintendent, *Dunlap.*

We have secured a good and competent class of teachers, but they labor under the disadvantage of a lack of books. The people are scarcely able to buy the necessary books. Another obstacle is the want of good and comfortable houses. There is not as much interest taken by the people as they should. There is great tardiness and shameful carelessness in some Directors in making out their reports. But after all, I think the Public Schools accomplish great good. For imperfect as they are, many of the children without them, grow up in gross ignorance and end their course in vice and ruin.

SEVIER COUNTY.

J. F. Leak, Superintendent, *Cattlesburg.*

Although from the meagreness of the salary allowed me I have not been enabled to give the time and attention to my official duties which they demand, yet I have visited most of the schools and I am glad to report an improvement. The attendance is better than heretofore. The chief abuse, which prevents the employment of competent teachers, is the very small pay. The class of men elected as Directors with us know but little about what should constitute a school teacher, and therefore know as little of his pecuniary value.

The small salaries are thus becoming a growing evil and unless averted, teaching will become in some localities, degrading. The Public School money should be paid out to teachers by the county Superintendent and they should return their teachers' registers to him at the close of the school term. I have been unable to get

but three correct reports. By the plan suggested, the county Superintendent could make out a correct report from his own books and the registers and the records would thus be preserved. But, with all our imperfections, the Public Schools are doing a wonderful work and they are growing in the popular favor in our section of the State. We have an excellent High School taught at Sevierville under skillful management, which bids fair to become permanent.

SHELBY COUNTY.

G. P. FOUTE, SUPERINTENDENT, *Memphis.*

The causes of delay in rendering this report are appreciated by you and understood to be in getting Directors to do their part of the work. But I believe they have done their best. The fever has been all over this county, not only along the highways of travel but in the hills and valleys. Without dwelling upon the details of the pestilence, I may say that its effects upon the schools have been only temporary, by delaying the time of opening. The principal cause of delay, however, has been a want of funds, no tax having been collected for three months, in this county. Happily there was a small balance with which to begin operations, which has been done, with a fair start for the term. The epidemic, of course, has effected the city more than the country, but the city schools open on the 9th December, under most favorable circumstances. You will observe that the scholastic population of the county has increased, whether from erroneous assessments, I can not report. Would it not be wise to authorize the county Superintendent to make the enumeration? At the last April term of the County Court I recommended an increase of the school tax to 10 cents. In the application the City Board of Education joined. The proposition was defeated. I have had some trouble in particular neighborhoods about employment of teachers, *favoritism* being the usual complaint. The fault seems to arise from the weakness of humanity rather than from the school law. Whenever the people fully appreciate the blessings of the school system, they will yield all selfish consideration. I believe, however, I may say that there is a general and earnest co-oper-

ation with me, on the part of Directors in the operation of the schools. Many of the schools of the county have begun their exercises, but there will not be a general opening until the 1st of January. I think it desirable that uniformity in the time of beginning the schools should be settled by legislation.

SMITH COUNTY.

LORENZO STOW, SUPERINTENDENT, *Rome.*

Our schools have so won the appreciation of the people that they voted a supplemental tax of 10 cents on property and 50 cents on polls. All the districts had schools except one, the people in that are devoting their fund to building good school-houses I have found it almost impossible to hold teachers' Institutes, owing to the fact that we have so few professional teachers. More interest is being manifested now than at any time since the war and the Public Schools are becoming universally popular. The matter of private schools has been almost universally ignored. I consider the prospects for schools very flattering, in the this county.

STEWART COUNTY.

J. R. LAWRENCE, SUPERINTENDENT, *Indian Mound.*

Our schools have been smaller this year, owing principally to sickness, which has prevailed to a feareful extent, and some schools have been suspended for a short time on account of it. Yet I have the pleasure of again reporting steady improvement in the character of teaching, management and discipline. Our teachers are doing a good work, despite the difficulties they have to contend with. There is great necessity for globes, maps, charts, etc. We have no opposition of importance to Public Schools.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

GEO. R. ANDERSON, SUPERINTENDENT, *Union Depot.*

Upon the resignation and removal from the State of Mr. W. H. Giesler, the State Superintendent appointed Prof. Wm. B. Gale to make the report from Sullivan. In his written report Mr. Gale says: The reports from Directors in very few cases make an approach to completeness. None are full, and some are so meagre as to constitute no reports. The county thus appears to less advantage than it should in the reports of the State Superintendent, and no doubt the State at large suffers in comparison with her sister States from the same cause; for it is probable that complete reports are forwarded from few counties. I would suggest that the County Superintendents be instructed to assist Directors personally in this matter, for in this way alone can complete reports be obtained. This will add to his labors, but in this manner only can correct reports be secured. The statistics of private schools should be fully included to fairly exhibit the educational spirit of the county. We have many excellent ones whose teachers would cheerfully furnish needed information. Our people every year are becoming more alive to the interests of education. Respectable school-houses are supplanting the disgraceful pens which formerly antagonized every refined association. These are voluntary offerings, having been built by private subscription, and therefore do not appear in the statistical report, under the head of expenditures.

SUMNER COUNTY.

W. D. CORKRAN, SUPERINTENDENT, *Gallatin.*

Our schools are rapidly growing in usefulness. We have a higher grade of teachers. Many of them are graduates of the best colleges. Intelligent people have, in a great measure, ceased the cry of inefficiency. While it is true that many of our teachers are yet inefficient, yet they are superior to teachers under any former system. In fact, we never had a system before. Free schools are no longer regarded as schools for paupers;—they are now patronized by all

classes. There is no longer any question as to their utility, cheapness and efficiency. There is a spirit abroad in favor of establishing *one* consolidated school in every district, thereby giving facilities for higher education. I find now very little opposition to the system. I have visited every school in the county, taking thirteen weeks for my visitation. I usually visited two schools each day, and visited all the schools in the district before leaving it, closing by holding an Institute, to which teachers, Directors and citizens were invited. In these meetings different modes of teaching were discussed, and also the location of school-houses, importance of good desks, black-boards, school attendance, defects and remedies. We have from three to five schools in a district, and twenty-five districts in the county. I have constantly urged upon the people the importance of visiting the schools, as a stimulus to both teachers and pupils.

TIPTON COUNTY.

WM. PAGE, SUPERINTENDENT, *Covington.*

We cannot report as much progress as last year. I am disposed to blame myself for this want of success, for while much good was done, much more might have been done. Last year we found that many schools were taught by incompetent teachers, and were compelled to reject many. The enemies of the system and the friends of these rejected teachers combined to defeat the tax which was submitted to a vote of the people, and thus succeeded, although if this election had not been held at the time of the general election, we should have succeeded.

We have had many croakers in this county, crying out for economy, when the truth is, that facts and figures show that no department of the public service has been more economically managed. Our teachers have been paid poor salaries, and yet they have done faithful, efficient work. Our High School at Covington is a complete success, under its efficient management, as also the consolidated school at Mt. Zion. The colored schools for the county have been better managed than ever before. Efficient teachers have been supplied from the Central Tennessee College, for which we are indebt-

ed to Dr. Braden. Our Institute work has not been satisfactory. One Institute was held by me. Dr. Braden's Institute for colored teachers, at Covington, was successful, but not as well attended as it should have been.

TROUSDALE COUNTY.

MRS. E. B. BARKSDALE, SUPERINTENDENT, *Hartsville.*

I have nothing more favorable to report than that our county has levied the tax, and consequently we have better teachers, better schools and more general interest in education.

UNICOI COUNTY.

W. G. ANDERSON, SUPERINTENDENT, *Okolona.*

With one exception we have had schools in every district of the twelve in the county. Three or four private schools were taught. I visited all the Public Schools, and am gratified to report that teachers were trying to do their duty. Ours is a new and small county, and we have not money enough to prolong our schools as they should be. A few good men are in favor of a sufficient tax to carry on the schools for five months. Many of our School Directors have not reported correctly, and I have been compelled to travel through the county to make up the reports. We hope you will excuse our weak county if we do not make the showing of older and wealthier counties. These mountains are full of bright boys and girls, and we hope that our people will soon take measures to educate them all.

UNION COUNTY.

ALEX. L. MILLER, SUPERINTENDENT, *Sharp's Chapel.*

Schools were opened promptly about the 1st of August, and their progress and success equal, if they do not exceed those of last year. We have made a strong effort to establish uniformity in text books,

but have only partially succeeded, though a decided improvement has been made on last year. We have no graded schools, and none of the schools have charts or globes, but nearly all are supplied with black-boards. A greater interest has been shown by parents and Directors in visiting the schools. Teachers are becoming better qualified and there is a decided improvement in the discipline of the schools. A large number of the school-houses are not comfortable, but an improvement in this regard is hoped for. The people are becoming alive to the importance of good schools, and public sentiment is favorable towards the system. This sentiment is increasing. I have held three institutes during the year. Some of them were quite a success, and reflected credit on the county.

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

WM. M. SIMPSON, SUPERINTENDENT, *Spencer.*

As there has been no report made to me by the County Trustee, I cannot state what amounts have been received or expended. With difficulty I got a report of the scholastic population. Many of the District Clerks and Treasurers having made no report to me, it is impossible for me to make a statistical report of schools. There have been eleven schools taught, averaging about two and a half months in length of term. The most of these I visited. They were better attended and more efficiently managed than in former years. District Directors and parents give but little attention to the schools—yet the schools have done well. There have been no school-houses erected during the last year. This county has always refused to vote a school tax. As County Superintendent, I have received no pay for the last two years. The private schools have done well. If the school fund could be increased, the people would take more interest in education.

WARREN COUNTY.

J. J. WOMACK, SUPERINTENDENT, *McMinnville.*

The Public Schools have been taught in every district, some opening as early as 15th July. A majority of the teachers employed are

of very respectable teaching ability, more so, probably, than would have been expected, considering their small salaries. If the Legislature would provide three mills on the dollar, or even two, it would enable Directors to employ still more efficient teachers, and at the same time prolong the schools to five months, as contemplated by law. The sympathy of the County Courts is generally on the side of parents, or tax-payers rather than on the side of children, hence, the reason why our schools are not continued as the law contemplates. All the provisions of the school law in relation to District Clerks should be repealed and the County Trustees required to settle with teachers, and thereby save hundreds of dollars. The schools of this County have been open about four months, on an average. We made an assessment for five months, but the shrinking in values prevented reaching it.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

H. PRESNELL, SUPERINTENDENT, *Jonesboro.*

Some progress has been made. All the districts had schools for about four months. In most of them we had good teaching, but in a few it was not satisfactory. Our people are slow to recognize the difference between *teaching* and *keeping* school. The schoolroom is no place for experiment; it costs too much, and is besides, dangerous. We have had much opposition and many difficulties to meet. Salaries have been cut down from $32 to $28 per month. Several of our best teachers have therefore withdrawn from the work. It is false economy to consider *cheapness*, rather than *efficiency*, in employment of teachers. But little effort has been made to encourage the teacher in his profession, or to afford him an opportunity to acquire that peculiar training which every one ought to have who undertakes to shape and fashion the minds of the rising generation. Teaching is a noble profession, and none but noble men and women should ever enter it, nor should we expect to have such men and women undertake it unless proper efforts are made to give such professional training as will bring the best results. The District Directors are almost a supreme power in their districts, but until there is some way of compelling them to do their work in

the proper manner and at the proper time, the reports will be the most unsatisfactory part of the County Superintendent's work. A new Director is elected at the time these reports should be made. The Director has a difficult office and he should be paid for his labor and then compelled to do the work. We suggest that an edition of the school law be issued to teachers and that they be examined on it as one of the prescribed studies. The Clerk and Treasurer should be under this examiner.

I have not been able to visit all the schools, as the amount allowed by the Court would not allow it. Without supervision, I am convinced, by experience, the public schools must prove a failure. A school system without life, is worthless. The false economy practiced, will ultimately bring the whole system into disrepute. I held six district Institutes, which were attended by some forty teachers. The object was to give the teachers an opportunity to see the actual work in the school-room. The plan has worked well. We also had a Normal class at Jonesboro, for eight weeks; thirty teachers attended. The best results followed these efforts.

We have not made satisfactory progress. The school tax is too small. The teachers have not been encouraged. The county has lost some of its most efficient teachers. But our schools are doing good and we are working on slowly, amid all the difficulties. We want a stronger school system—more State aid and county interference.

WAYNE COUNTY.

JONATHAN MORRIS, SUPERINTENDENT, *Waynesboro.*

The Superintendent makes the following written communication: I regret to inform you that, owing to the delinquency of District Directors, I am unable to make a full report, as required by law, consequently I can only send you the scholastic population, which is 3,327, as appears from best information, gathered from reports. I have, during the year, visited about forty schools. They seemed to be in a prosperous condition.

(Note.—The report of scholastic enumeration cannot be accepted without the items, which make it up. The Superintendent was urged to send it, but failed to do so. The enumeration of 1877 is inserted in the table.)

WEAKLEY COUNTY.

A. E. DUKE, SUPERINTENDENT, *Dresden.*

My report has been delayed by the yellow fever in the county and the school interest has been damaged thereby.

We have had more and better schools than ever before. We have had many good schools taught, but it has been almost impossible to get many Directors to make a full report. I visited every district, distributed the reports and gave full instructions, yet the reports are incomplete. All the districts are now out of debt and several have repaired their school-houses. School interest is increasing. By consent of parties concerned, district lines have been changed in some cases.

I have examined the books of all clerks and treasurers, and have examined all their vouchers.

WHITE COUNTY.

J. M. JOHNSON, SUPERINTENDENT, *Darkey Springs.*

The Superintendent of this county submitted no written statement of the condition of schools, with his statistical report. It will be seen from the latter, that the enrollment was 2,500 and average attendance 1,800, all of which seem to be estimates, being in round numbers.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY.

C. R. BERRY, SUPERINTENDENT, *Franklin.*

The death of two of our District Clerks is the cause of the delay in my report. I am gratified to state that we have made much progress during the past year. We have kept our schools open longer than ever before in the history of free schools in our County. The cost of tuition is an improvement upon last year. Our Teachers' Institute has proved a valuable auxiliary to the cause. It has evidently elevated the "grade" of teaching in our County. We in-

tend to continue this potent means of adding to the efficiency of the system. While we cannot claim to have excelled others in the work, yet we have the pleasure of feeling that we have done what we could.

WILSON COUNTY.

H. L. PICKETT, SUPERINTENDENT, *Lebanon.*

Our schools have been very successful this year, considering the amount of funds, and our teachers, as a class, have been better qualified than in any previous year. In Lebanon they have been of the first order, and I flatter myself that they would compare favorably with the best in the State. The marked success of the Public Schools in Lebanon, is due, in a great degree, to the liberal donation of $500 received from the Peabody Fund. It has done much to encourage the advocates of free schools throughout the entire county. It is hoped that its influence will be felt for many years to come. The people are gradually taking their stand in favor of free education, having seen what free schools can do when they have money enough to sustain them. I would suggest that the law provide that no county shall use its funds oftener than every other year, unless there is an additional tax levied by the county—from the fact that the money derived from the permanent school fund and the tax imposed by the State are not sufficient to sustain the schools five months in one year, and a shorter time cannot accomplish the object for which a free school system was designed—the education of the masses of the State.

REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND TREASURER

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF EAST TENNESSEE

TO THE

FORTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, TENN.:
PRINTED AT "THE AMERICAN" STEAM BOOK AND JOB ROOMS.
1879.

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, Dec. 21, 1878.

To the Hon. Jas. D. Porter, Governor of Tennessee:

DEAR SIR:—I herewith transmit to you, as required by law, the Sixth Biennial Report of the Trustees of East Tennessee University to the General Assembly of the State, with appended papers; also, the Report of the Treasurer of the University, and the renewed Bond of the Trustees to the State.

I am, yours truly and respectfully,

THOMAS W. HUMES,

Pres't. E. T. University.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

The Board of Trustees of East Tennessee University respectfully report:

It has appeared to them plainly essential, in order that the State College established in the University might become, as it should be, a chief instrumentality in the work of higher education in the land, that competent instruction should be provided in all branches of learning that may reasonably be included within its field of labor; and that the instruction should be, as far as possible, inexpensive, and, therefore, easy of access to the youth of the country.

The present condition of the Institution attests the gratifying extent to which the efforts of the Trustees in these directions have been successful.

FIRST, the College has a capable Faculty devoted to their work, who are prepared to impart a superior scientific and liberal education to young men, in one or other of several well-arranged courses of study. Also, a Chemical Laboratory fully equipped for all necessary uses; Apparatus and materials for scientific illustration in the Departments of Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts and Engineering; a Farm that has been fertilized and improved into excellence of condition and productiveness; a Library, growing every year in size and value; and ample and commodious buildings for the instruction, boarding and lodging of students.

SECONDLY, Tuition is free to all applicants, except to those entering the Preparatory Department who are not appointed by Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature. The necessary expenses of a student at the College are now so reduced as to bring a thorough education within the reach of every young man who sincerely desires, and has the energy and perseverance to obtain it. Transportation of all students is furnished by the principal railroads in the State at reduced rates, and by some of these roads State students, whose pecuniary circumstances require it, are passed free both ways.

The Board of Trustees congratulate your honorable body, and all others who have a friendly sympathy with them in the subject, upon these favorable results. The history of the past shows that from humble and depressed conditions of early life have sprung more than a few of the men who, under judicious culture and through struggles with difficulties, have at length stood in the front rank of the learned, the wise and the good of mankind, and have adorned the annals of their country and century with the productions of their genius. The undeveloped natural resources of Tennessee are not only in its soil, its rivers, its stores of iron and coal, of marble and copper and zinc, but even more in the mental and moral capacities of its youth. And if it is important that the material riches of the State, now locked up in its hills and valleys, should be opened and utilized, much more so is it that the rational and moral faculties of its young men should be kindly fostered and helped, and wisely informed and trained. Every step taken for that purpose, in the exercise of a prudent and liberal policy, and in the higher as well as the lower walks of learning, is a subject of rejoicing with all who would advance the true honor and glory of the State. We consider it important to the educational interests of the State, that its public institutions of learning of all grades, from the common schools up to the college and the university, should be brought into a more systematic unity and co-operation. With this object in view, and as a means of promoting it, Professors of the State University have visited various parts of Tennessee during the last two summer vacations, and co-operated with the State Superintendent in holding Educational Institutes and Conventions of County Superintendents and Teachers. In this way, it is believed, a more general and intelligent interest has been awakened, and a large and valuable

amount of knowledge elicited concerning the subject—the proper relation and co-ordination of our State system of public instruction, and the best methods of organizing and conducting its great work. Already a marked improvement is observable in the grade of scholarship of students coming from the common schools to this University; but much remains to be done.

At the last semi-annual meeting of this Board, it was decided as expedient in this connection, and in order to identify the University in name with the whole of the State which is its principal field of labor, that it should be entitled hereafter "The University of Tennessee." We trust that this change will meet with your approval, and that in further promotion of the general object of unity and co-operation among the public schools, from the highest to the lowest, you will render such aid as is desirable and proper. We recommend that State scholarships in the University be conferred upon pupils in the common schools, who are proved by competitive examinations to be most worthy. And we also suggest for your consideration, that some of the scholarships held by the State be entrusted to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, for bestowal on such pupils as may be recommended to him by the County Superintendents.

A number of our graduates are now employed as teachers. And no doubt many of the students appointed as proposed—upon the ground of merit—after completing a College course, or after receiving the special education which we can provide for the vocation of teaching, would do choice service to the State. We should be glad to make such provision ample; and an encouragement to do so would be given by a recognition from the State of this University as an authorized, assistant instrumentality in the work of Normal instruction, that would involve no detriment to the State Normal School.

The universal depression of business, and the scarcity of money in general circulation, have affected injuriously the number of students at the College in the past two years, but not to the extent that was apprehended. The deplorable epidemic in the Southwest last summer has made the attendance less this session than it would have been. But it is now larger in the regular classes of the College proper than at any previous similar period, and it is also quite full in the highest class

of the Preparatory Department, from which the College derives every year its greatest accession of students.

In the spring of 1877 the General Assembly of the State appointed twelve additional Trustees of the University, who, with two exceptions, were inducted into office in June of the same year. The enlarged Board of Trustees deemed it advisable to reorganize the College. They defined anew the branches of learning prescribed to be taught in it, but did not materially change them. They also separated the various lines of instruction more prominently from each other, by the appointment of three Colleges, corresponding to the several courses of study, and bearing the names of the Agricultural College, the College of Mechanic Arts, and the Classical College. At the same time the offices of the Faculty were vacated; their number and the aggregate of their salaries were reduced, and an election of Professors and Instructors was held. The Professor of Chemistry elect did not accept; and the War Department of the United States refused to detail to the University the Army Officer chosen by the Board as Professor of Military Tactics. By action of the Executive Committee, the vacancies thus created were filled temporarily, and an Assistant Professor of Mathematics was also appointed. For a short time in the autumn of 1877, Lieut. George W. Baxter, U. S. Army, served acceptably as Professor of Military Tactics, and was succeeded in the office by the present incumbent, who, with the other Professors appointed by the Executive Committee, were subsequently elected by the Board of Trustees. The Faculty as thus constituted is unchanged, (see list of the members of that body appended to this Report), except by the addition of the Professor of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres, whose chair was created, and he elected to it, by the Trustees in June, 1878.

The curriculum in each of the three Colleges is herewith communicated. (See Courses of Study.) The Professor of Mathematics has recommended the provision of a Course of Civil Engineering under his special instruction. It is distinct from the Course of Mechanic Arts in several studies of the Senior Year, and is now in practical use. The Faculty have also recently ordered that applicants prepared for the Freshman Class, in the Latin language and otherwise, may be admitted to it, and pursue the study of the Natural Sciences instead of the Greek language. The need and desire of some young men will be supplied by this arrangement, and

the Faculty will hereafter consider the expediency of developing it into a distinct, full Course of Study. In

THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

During the last two years, the studies of all the classes have been somewhat advanced, but not changed in direction. The aim has been to teach as thoroughly as possible, in the time allotted, the elementary principles and practical application of those "branches of learning" that are related to Agriculture. What those branches are has been determined with singular unanimity, without previous conference, by nearly thirty institutions of learning endowed in different States of the Union under the Act of Congress of 1862; and the Course of Study prescribed in this College is in harmony with that conclusion. This general consent of the Colleges is to be attributed to to their common recognition of science as the foundation of all the arts of the farm. The cultivation of the soil is as old as history. Probably the manual labor necessary in that work was performed as well by the ancient Roman as it is by the best farmer of this day, whose knowledge is limited to his handicraft. But modern times are characterized by a greater skill in agricultural labor, resulting from the knowledge of certain sciences and the methods of their application. Men thus informed are now the chief need in this important department of industry, for their labors in the field are not only more pleasant but more profitable. And as the practical applications of science to farming advance, the wisdom of the Course of Study prescribed in this College becomes more apparent. In the

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The instruction includes, in the Freshman Year,

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, or an explanation of how the forces of nature have moulded and carved the surface of the earth into its present form, and are still at work, changing its face ever year, &c.

BOTANY, or the form, structure and mode of growth of plants. (Continued from the Freshman, in the Sophomore and Junior Years.)

In the Sophomore Year,

PHYSIOLOGY, or the form, functions and mode of growth of the body, whether of man or of the lower animals.

In the Junior and Senior Years,

THE HISTORY OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND THE LAWS OF BREEDING AND FEEDING, being an application of the principles of Physi-

ology and Physiological Chemistry to stock-breeding and feeding. The students, so far as is practicable, are made familiar, by observation and comparison, with the different kinds of domestic animals bred in Tennessee—with the most approved modes of feeding stock, and other practical matters.

RURAL ECONOMY, or a wise use of the land, labor and capital of the farmer, with inquiry into the physical and chemical characteristics of the soil, the nature and adaptability of the various crops to different conditions of climate and soils, and the influence of markets on the crops and profits of the farm. This study is taught by text books and lectures.

ENTOMOLOGY, or the characteristics and habits of the insects known to be beneficial or injurious to the farmer. The student himself collects and rears the insects, and describes specimens.

DAIRY FARMING, a further application of the principles of breeding and feeding to a special class of animals for a special purpose, and involving more of technical details.

MARKET GARDENING, being a special application of the principles of rural economy, and bearing the same relation to it that dairy farming does to stock-breeding.

HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE, tracing in outline the rise and progress of different systems of agriculture, from the rudest savage life to the most advanced civilization, and showing the close relations that exist between the condition of the agriculture of nations and their strength and prosperity.

It is the endeavor of the Professor of Agriculture to train the students to personal investigation and experiment in Natural History, and the microscope is constantly used both by him and them.

Intimately connected with the Chair of Agriculture is

THE CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT.

The instruction in it runs through the four years of the College. In General Chenistry it is given by lectures with daily recitations. The chief facts of Physics bearing upon Chemistry are first explained, the study of the non-metallic elements is next proceeded with, and the laws of combination, the atomic theory, etc., are afterwards discussed. Then the metals are taken, and the ores, methods of ex-

traction, properties, uses and chief compounds are noticed, which is followed by Organic Chemistry. In this part of the course the subjects of brewing foods, fermentation, disinfectants, tanning, the manufacture and properties of dye-stuffs, soaps, etc., come under notice, together with the substances that enter into the composition of plants and animals. Such problems as arise in the arts and sciences are proposed for solution, and the precision of the science is shown.

The student next proceeds to Qualitative Analysis. This is taught by lectures with experiments, which are noted and repeated by the students at their tables in the Laboratory. After becoming familiar in this way with the re-actions of simple bodies, unknown substances are given to them for examination, which they determine. Use is here made of the Spectroscope as often as needed.

Quantitative Analysis is then studied. In it, after the student (determining the constituents by weight in known simple substances) has obtained sufficient skill to depend upon his results, he prcceeds to the examination cf bodies of a more complex nature, such as minerals, ores, slags, rocks, soils, technical products, etc. If afterwards he wishes to pursue special studies, every assistance is afforded him.

In giving instruction in Mineralogy, the student is first made conversant with the terms used in describing minerals, and then is required to identify the specimens from the consideration of their physical properties as given in the text-book. When time permits, the study of Determinative Mineralogy by means of the blow-pipe is carried on in the Laboratory.

The instruction in Elementary Physics, (Freshman year) comprises a rapid view of the forces of nature, and the various forms in which energy is manifested. Special attention during the course is given to the bearing of Physics upon Chemistry, while the other relations of the subject are not forgotten.

The foregoing studies are prescribed for scientific students. In the Classical Course the teaching in Chemistry is much more general, being confined to the leading facts and principles of the science and its generalizations. The good collection of apparatus and material enables satisfactory work to be done in Analytical Chemistry, and all the ordinary metallurgical operations of the assayer can be conducted. For illustration in general chemistry, several pieces of Hoffman's apparatus have recently been added, and in time for

the organic chemistry, specimens will be ready, which will add to the interest and explain that portion of the science.

Special attention is given in this college to the study of *agricultural chemistry*. It is purposed this year to make analyses of soils which shall in time include typical samples from the different geological formations of the State. The students will perform the work, superintended by the chemical Professor. Specimens of the soils analyzed will be preserved in the college museum, with full explanatory notes of their locality, the character of their indigenous growth, and their agricultural value. There has also been inaugurated, by the Professor of Agriculture, a series of experiments on the College Farm, more or less connected with the applications of chemistry to agriculture.

Other studies than those already named are pursued in this College, in common with one or both of the other Colleges, in order to give the students a liberal as well as a scientific education. (See statement appended of the various courses of study.)

It is believed that the agricultural course is well adapted to prepare the student who completes it for the successful prosecution of the work of farming. The principles which are taught by it underlie the various labors of the farm, and govern, or at least affect, those labors. They are eminently practical, and the young man who, having learned, intelligently applies them to use in various operations, is more truly a practical farmer than is one who, ignorant of the principles, mechanically performs the operations. Both know *how* to do their work, but the former alone knows *why* he does it. The scientific farmer is informed concerning the natural laws that relate to his business, and the reasons for different agricultural processes. He is therefore capable of improving his methods of culture and of increasing the productiveness of his land. In

THE COLLEGE OF MECHANIC ARTS

the students receive the same instruction in chemistry that is given others in the agricultural course. All students in the various Colleges, including this, are taught equally and continuously, during the Freshman and Sophomore years, in pure mathematics. This provision is more extensive than it was is 1876, and was made so by the Faculty for good reasons, at the urgent solicitation of the Professor, who, with an Assistant Professor, has now charge of

THE DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Other changes have been made at his instance, in the mechanical course of study, and in his recitation-rooms, to their improvement. The requirements in mathematics for entrance to either of the Colleges have been increased, and at the same time the instruction of the preparatory students in that science covers more ground than before; so that now the Freshman class, having already passed through quadratic equations in Algebra and four books in Geometry, has sufficient time and opportunity not only to complete those two studies as heretofore, but to add to them that of Plane Trigonometry. The drawing of careful and accurate mathematical diagrams for fifty hours, supplies the place of free-hand drawing, and the substitution is considered beneficial.

The Sophomore class is now progressing satisfactorily in the accomplishment of its assigned two hundred lessons in Surveying, Spherical Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus. Time for that work has been gained by the omission of fifty lessons in elementary Projection Drawing, which, it is thought, had better follow the study of Descriptive Geometry in the Junior year. The Sophomore class, however, has practice in drawing, by the construction of graphic problems in Trigonometry and Analytical Geometry, in plotting Surveys, and in making Topographical Maps. It has been employed this year in surveying and plotting portions of the College Farm for use in experiments, and it is intended by the Professor of Mathematics, with the Professor of Agriculture, to continue this practical instruction of the students usefully on the farm.

As a result of the changes before stated, the course in the Junior and Senior years has been somewhat modified, and the higher mathematics can now be more efficiently used as an instrument in prosecuting the study of Physics, Mechanics and Engineering. And some changes have been made in the text-books, so as to give these classes an opportunity to become familiar with the application of the Calculus to physical investigations, and to the solution of complex problems of construction. But the general scope of the Junior and Senior years, in this Department, is the same as heretofore.

Additions have been made to the course of Civil Engineering, especially in the art of drawing and the use of the brush and colors.

By changes in the recitation rooms, facilities for lectures and instruction have been obtained. And a considerable addition to the physical and mechanical apparatus of the Department has been ordered.

It is eminently desirable that there should be secured to all the students of the University that broad information and general culture, mental and moral, which are essential to intelligent manhood, to high social character and to the duties of good citizenship. To aid in doing this is mainly the purpose of the work in

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH STUDY AND PHILOSOPHY.

The student, in order to be liberally educated, must learn, in addition to the arts by which he is to earn his bread, how also to interest himself in other and broader topics than those of his own personal wants and individual welfare. He must learn something both of the world without him and of the world within him—must learn something of the past and present condition of the human race, its thoughts, its actions and its aspirations. For that purpose a systematic course of studies has been selected. This includes, in the Freshman and Sophomore years, a brief course of

General History, ancient and modern.

The Early English Language, in relation to its present forms.

English Literature, historical and critical.

In the Junior year:

Logic, inductive and deductive, and

Mental Science, Psychology.

And in the Senior year:

Political Economy, embracing the laws of the production, the exchange, the distribution and the consumption of wealth.

Constitutional and International Law.

The History of Modern Civilization.

The History of Philosophy, ancient and modern.

Moral Philosophy, and

The Evidences of Christianity.

Pertaining to the same general department is the Chair of

RHETORIC AND BELLES-LETTRES,

including Composition and Elocution. It was created in June, 1878, and in last September the Professor elected to it entered upon the discharge of his duties. Whatever is said here concerning it must therefore relate rather to its promise and possibilities than to actual performance in the past. The precise line of topics to be included by it awaits fuller definition and development by the authorities of the University. It is obvious, however, that the efficiency of all instruction to be given under this head must be based upon the foundation of a *thorough and practical knowledge of the English Language.* This is indeed the condition of all literary scholarship. Moreover, it is here that the defects of early training are most painfully manifested in College, and, if not remedied, produce most serious consequences in mature life. Such defects are very widely prevalent among our Southern youth, and this is illustrated in our University, as well as elsewhere.

Apart from such considerations, the study of the *mother tongue* in its theoretical science and its practical use, demands at the present day such continuous and thorough discipline as to entitle it to the fullest recognition in the scheme of a liberal education. No other study is at once so necessary, and so universally useful and popular. This fact has now been recognized by nearly all of our leading institutions, in the ample provision made by them for English study; and we shall endeavor to give this department all needful further development that is possible, without trenching upon the proper work of any other department. In the

CLASSICAL COLLEGE

The Course of Study is similar in its main features to the Classical Course established in the higher institutions of learning throughout the country.

So far as our relations to the State are concerned, our first object is to "teach branches of learning related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts;" at the same time—to use the words of the Congressional Act of endowment, "not excluding other Classical and Scientific Studies." And a good many young men—State appointees and others—come to us for instruction in

THE DEPARTMENT OF ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

An earnest effort is made that their work shall be thorough, interesting and useful. The methods now approved for effecting these objects are essentially different from those in use fifteen or twenty years ago. The teaching adopted here is largely comparative. Not only is a far better knowledge of these languages obtained in this way, but the students are greatly aided in their study of Modern Languages, including their own. The many points in History, Antiquities, Philology, &c., are dwelt upon with some thoroughness. We are in the habit of calling the Latin and Greek languages *dead*, but there is much in them that can be made of living benefit to the student. The amount read by him here is increasing, (and reading is, after all, the important thing,) though the writing of these languages is not neglected. The students in this Department, under the instruction of the Professor, avoid the serious error of spending valuable years in attempts that very often fail, to acquire little more than a smattering of Latin and Greek. It is his aim to enable them to read Classical authors with some readiness. In

THE DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES

Instruction is imparted to all students in the University, beginning in the Sophomore year and continuing at intervals throughout the course. The purpose of the instruction is two-fold. It is sought to give the student, as soon as possible, a good reading knowledge of these languages, so that he may be able, at the earliest period, and especially during a part of his residence at the University, to make some use of French and German scientific books and journals. Secondly, the great value of these branches of study in relation to general culture is kept in view. Particularly in the case of students belonging to the Scientific Colleges, the attempt is made to supply in some measure, through these media, that general philological and literary training usually imparted through classical studies. Special instruction is given during the Senior year to students in the Scientific Departments.

Comparative Philology pertains to this Chair. It is formally taught only to students in the Classical College, and in connection with the Greek of Senior year. But so far as it may contribute to

the better understanding and more perfect retention of the subject studied, its principles are constantly introduced in connection with all the language-teaching in the University, so far as it is under the control of the Professor of Modern Languages. In the study of LINGUISTICS under him, the Classical and Agricultural Colleges unite, and its relations with the general Science of Anthropology are so intimate that the study of it is found as interesting by the students of the latter College as by those of the former. Opportunity is given for instruction in the Sanskrit language, to those who desire it. During the present session the amount of instruction in the Modern Languages has been considerably increased. The Sophomore Class, for instance, are studying at the same time both German and French. And in this extra work, the Professor of Belles-Lettres has rendered valuable assistance. The organization of the Corps of Cadets in

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Exists not only for purely military purposes, but also for police, and for the better administration of all internal affairs. Of course the first object of the Chair is to give military instruction that has its own intrinsic value. All the Cadets are formed into four Companies, constituting a Battalion, fully armed and equipped, and having their proper officers. Drills and inspection take place daily. Students physically unable are exempt from duty.

The second, and perhaps more important object, is to insure a prompt, faithful, manly discharge of every duty—including many things—eorrect personal carriage, neatness in dress, cleanliness of apartments, regularity and punctuality in daily routine obligations, respect for, and obedience to, constituted authority. By this means habits are cultivated, and virtues learned, that are valuable to the student not only while in College, but afterwards in mature life.

Convinced, as the present head of this Department is, that, if wisely administered, it is a desirable and useful auxiliary in accomplishing all the high and noble aims of the University, he yet considers it as not an end in itself, but a means to an end beyond it, and therefore to be subordinated to more deserving interests.

In his opinion its stern law of *must* should never take the place of the nobler and more enduring law of *ought*.

Uniform suits of a fixed color and pattern are worn by the students, and two hundred Springfield breech-loading Cadet Rifles, and two twelve-pounder Napoleon Guns, with Caissons, are provided for their use. This Ordnance was formerly a loan to the Trustees from the United States. But some months ago the War Department required its return, for the reason that the Military Professorship in the University was not then filled by an Army Officer, duly detailed for that purpose. We therefore requested the Governor of the State to accept these Arms, &c., as a part of the quota due it in distribution from the United States. We acknowledge with thankfulness the kind and prompt consent of Governor Porter to this application, and to the use of the Guns, as before, in the education of the students in Military Tactics.

THE LIBRARY

Consists of about twenty-six hundred volumes, and is already an important feature of the University. The larger part has been purchased in recent years, and is well selected and valuable. The several departments are supplied with the nucleus of a professional Library, and the Department of General Literature is well represented by the leading standard authors, and by minor works in its several branches.

The Library is open to students under liberal arrangements, and is now very largely used by them. Liberal provision for their particular wants will be made, as heretofore, in the future purchases of books which it is expected will be made, every year, from the donation for that purpose by the City of Knoxville.

THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT

Is continued as a necessity to prepare for the University many students who are not sufficiently advanced to enter it, and to whom, if they were refused admission, the advantages of a Collegiate education might be lost. A similar condition of things has induced a like provision in other State Universities and Colleges, and has proved very useful in the promotion of a higher education among the peo-

ple. The time has not arrived to discontinue this Department, but it is intended to do so, at the earliest practicable period.

The efforts of its Corps of Instructors are diligently directed to a thorough preparation of the pupils under their charge in the studies of one or the other of the two Courses—the Scientific and the Classical—each of which covers a period of three years.

Much the larger part of the ninety students in this Department, the present session, are State appointees.

THE COLLEGE FARM,

Situated three-fourths of a mile from the University, is in fine condition.

Its average yield of wheat per acre, in 1877, was thirty-two bushels. In 1878,the early growth of wheat was vigorous,and gave promise of an extraordinary yield; but it was attacked by rust early in May, and nearly the entire crop was so much blighted as to be entirely worthless. Of the six varieties cultivated, the Champion Amber Wheat alone escaped the rust. It stood up well, the straw was bright and strong, and the heads were strong and well filled. It yielded twenty-five bushels per acre.

The average yield of corn per acre, in 1877, was thirty bushels—not estimating late corn, only about one half of which matured. The crop of fodder, however, gathered from the late corn was very heavy. In 1878, the growth of early corn was unusually vigorous, and the stalks were enormous; but the crop was short, in consequence of the drouth, which set in about tasseling time. The second planting of corn was comparatively uninjured by the drouth, and yielded about fifty bushels of shelled corn per acre.

The average yield of oats per acre for the two years has been about fifty bushels.

In 1877 the average yield of grass per acre was one ton of cured hay; and in 1878 it was two tons per acre.

The drouth of 1877 seriously damaged the growing crop of grass, while the drouth of 1878 was of material advantage in the curing and saving of the crop of hay. We have now in store about ninety tons of well-cured hay, about thirty tons of which are in bales, of the average weight of two hundred and thirty pounds. In consequence of the continued depression in the market, there is no possibility of disposing of this large surplus of hay at remunerative

prices. And in order to use it judiciously and profitably, and at the same time increase the productive capacity of the farm, we have undertaken to feed for market as many beef cattle as can be accommodated for that purpose. Fifteen head of fine steers, of different breeds and grades, are now being stall-fed on the College farm. At the same time, during the process of their fattening, a series of interesting experiments is being prosecuted under the direction of the Professor of Agriculture, which will be most beneficial to agriculturists and stock-raisers. The cattle were carefully weighed before they were stabled, and will be so weighed repeatedly at stated periods. An accurate account will be kept of the various weights and of the quantity and quality of the food consumed by each animal; and these facts, together with others of use connected with the process of fattening, will be published for the benefit of all whom they may interest.

Other experiments are being made, agriculturally, with a view to facilitate the increase, the practical applications and the diffusion of knowledge. We have before spoken of these as having been inaugurated by the Professor of Agriculture, and of the surveying and plotting of a portion of the farm by the Sophomore Class under the direction of the Professor of Mathematics, on which to conduct the experiments. They are to be made under the most intelligent observation of facts, accompanied with a careful and accurate record of all the attendant circumstances. These will include the quantity, quality and preparation of the soil; the kind and quantity of seed used; the time and mode of sowing or planting; the kind and quantity of fertilizers used, and when and how applied; the conditions of the weather, and its effects upon the seed and growing crops; in a word, the whole process of cultivating and harvesting, together with the labor and cost of production and the final results.

In the general management of the farm it is designed, while combining, as far as practicable, theory with practice, to make it a model, —an example of the best modes of cultivation in the various departments of Agriculture, with as little expense as is compatible with the attainment of that end. The College farm—originally fertile—had been reduced almost to sterility by injudicious and wasteful use of the soil, before the purchase of it by the Trustees of the University, and was without fences and necessary out-buildings. Within the few years that have since elapsed, good fences have been made,

a handsome farm house and substantial and commodious barns and stables have been erected, and the lands, under an improved system of husbandry, have been restored to something like their original fertility.

The supply of stock is ample for farm demands and breeding purposes. The farm is well furnished with agricultural implements and machines of the most approved construction, and, in the aggregate, of about two thousand dollars in value. It is rapidly increasing in fertility and in general productive capacity; and bids fair soon to become, under the skillful, faithful and efficient management of its Superintendent, Mr. Cummings, self-sustaining, and ultimately a source of profit to the College.

In the scholastic year of 1876–7, there were two hundred and eighty-eight students, of whom one hundred and seventy-four were appointed by State Senators and Representatives. The following year, ending June, 1878, the whole number of students entered was two hundred and eighteen. Of these one hundred and forty-eight were State students. (See Catalogue appended.) The diminution in the attendance of 1877–8 from that of 1876–7, amounting in number to seventy, was wholly in the Preparatory Department, and is attributable greatly to the improvement in the Public Schools, and to the scarcity of pecuniary means among the people. During the first three months of this Collegiate Year two hundred and eight students have been admitted, of whom one hundred and twenty are State appointees. The aggregate during the School Year will probably reach two hundred and fifty.

We transmit herewith the

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Of the University. We beg leave to ask the attention of your honorable body to the fact, that the balance of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands given to this State by the United States, amounting to three thousand seven hundred and seventy-five ($3,775.00) dollars, or its equivalent, has not yet been invested in bonds of the State of Tennessee, and made a part of the endowment of this State College, according to the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and the Act of the State of Tennessee, First Session, 35th General Assembly, (Chap. XXXII.) And we respectfully request that you will order that this investment be made.

Our thanks are due to railroads in the State for reduced rates to students, and to some of them for free passes both ways to needy State students.

The Trustees recognize with sincere pleasure the clear indications which come to them, not only from Tennessee but from adjacent States that this Institution is growing in public favor. They accept these tokens as encouragements and helps to their faithful administration of its affairs, and as presages of its increased usefulness and prosperity in the future. It supplies a real want among the industrial classes. It is doing good work for the young men of Tennessee, in giving them a high order of instruction in the various branches of sound learning. And having it within his reach, no one of them need to leave his own State to secure all the advantages he can reasonably desire in the line of general culture, or that of special training for the practical business of life. It is peculiarly the University of the State; and, with your hearty co-operation and favor, it may become all that name implies.

APPENDIX.

CORPORATION.

PRESIDENT.

REV. THOMAS W. HUMES, S. T. D.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

CHARLES M. McGHEE.

TRUSTEES.

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CHAS. N. GIBBS, ESQ., *Secretary of State, ex-officio.*
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REV. THOS. W. HUMES, D. D.
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B. FRAZIER, M. D.
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WILLIAM RULE.
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CHAS. J. MCKINNEY.
S. H. SMITH, M. D.
HON. H. M. POLK.
R. P. EATON, M. D.
H. L. W. MYNATT.
CHAS. M. MCGHEE.
EDWARD. J. SANFORD.
HON. JOHN TRIMBLE.
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DAVID A. NUNN.
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HON. J. M. COULTER.
REV. JAMES PARK, D. D.
JAMES D. COWAN.
C. DEADERICK, M. D.
JOHN M. BOYD, M. D.
JOHN L. MOSES.
HON. GEORGE BROWN.
ALFRED CALDWELL.
J. FRANKLIN DEADERICK.
JOHN M. FLEMING.
J. W. GAUT.
REV. J. F. B. MAYS.
SAMUEL J. MCKINNEY.
WM. MORROW, M. D.
THOMAS O'CONNOR.
WM. B. REESE.
MOSES WHITE.
HON. W. C. WHITTHORNE.
JOHN WILLIAMS.
JAMES COMFORT.

STANDING COMMITTEES

OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Executive Committee.

REV. JAMES PARK, D. D. ALFRED CALDWELL.
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Committee on the Farm.

MOSES WHITE. ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG.
THOMAS O'CONNOR.

Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

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JAMES COMFORT.

Committee on Finance.

HUGH L. MCCLUNG. WILLIAM RULE.
JOHN L. MOSES.

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RICHARD L. KIRKPATRICK, M. A., *Professor of Logic and English Literature.*

HUNTER NICHOLSON, *Professor of Agriculture and Horticulture.*

MORTON WILLIAM EASTON, Ph.D., *Professor of Modern Languages and Comparative Philology.*

EBEN ALEXANDER, B. A., *Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.*

SAMUEL HENRY LOCKETT, M. A., *Professor of Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy.*

WILLIAM GEORGE BROWN, B. S., *Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy.*

EDWARD SOUTHEY JOYNES, M. A., LL.D., *Professor of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres.*

DAVID HUNT LUDLOW, B. A., *Assistant Professor of Mathematics.*

COL. SAMUEL HENRY LOCKETT, *Professor of Military Science and Commandant of Cadets.*

EDWARD SOUTHEY JOYNES, M. A., LL.D., *Librarian.*

WM. GIBBS MCADOO, M. A., SAM'L. BARNES CRAWFORD, B. A., THOS. OAKLEY DEADERICK, B. A., *Instructors in Preparatory Department.*

GUSTAV ROBERT KNABE, *Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.*

WM. EVERETT MOSES, *Assistant in Analytical Chemistry.*

ROBERT JAMES CUMMINGS, *Farm Superintendent.*

ROBERT CRAIGHEAD, *Clerk of Treasurer.*

M. FREEMAN SMITH, *College Steward.*

COURSES OF STUDY.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

First Session.

Algebra, after Quadratic Equations,
General History,
Elementary Physics,
Physical Geography,
Geometry, after Book IV.

Second Session.

Geometry, continued,
Plane Trigonometry,
General Chemistry,
English Language,
Elementary Botany.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

First Session.

Rhetoric,
German,
Spherical Trigonometry,
Physiology,
French,
English Literature,
Surveying.

Second Session.

German, continued,
General Chemistry,
Systematic Botany,
French, continued,
Analytical Geometry,
Industrial Chemistry,
Calculus.

JUNIOR YEAR.

First Session.

Logic,
Entomology,
Road-Making,
Domestic Animals,
Analytical Chemistry.

Second Session.

Rural Economy,
German,
Physics.
Intellectual Philosophy,
Botany, applied and special.

SENIOR YEAR.

First Session.

Dairy Farming,
Analytical Chemistry,
Astronomy,
Constitution of the U. S.,
Market Gardening,
Political Economy,
Scientific German,
Applied Chemistry.

Second Session.

History of Agriculture,
Mineralogy,
Linguistics,
Geology,
History of Civilization,
Moral Philosophy,
Evidences of Christianity.

COLLEGE OF MECHANIC ARTS AND ENGINEERING.

The Course of Study in the Freshman and Sophomore Years of this College are the same as that in the same years of the College of Agriculture.

JUNIOR YEAR.

First Session.

Analytical Chemistry,
Shades, Shadows and Perspective,
Descriptive Geometry,
Rectilinear Drawing,
Logic.

Second Session.

German,
Civil Engineering,
Intellectual Philosophy,
Analytical Mechanics.

SENIOR YEAR.

First Session.

Theory of Mechanism,
Scientific German,
Applied Chemistry,
Analytical Chemistry,
Astronomy,
Political Economy,
Constitution of the United States.

Second Session.

The Steam Engine, Geology,
Mineralogy, History of Civilization,
Mechanical Drawing, Moral Philosophy,
Evidences of Christianity.

The course of Civil Engineering in this College differs from that of Mechanic Arts only by the substitution in the Senior year, of the study of Mechanics of Engineering, Architecture and Engineer Drawing, for the Theory of Mechanism, the Steam Engine and Mechanical Drawing.

CLASSICAL COLLEGE.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

First Session.

Greek: Xenophon's Memorabilia. Lucian.
Latin: Sallust. Ovid. Greek and Latin Composition.
Mathematics: Algebra, after Quadratic Equations. Geometry, begun at Book V.
Greek and Roman History.

Second Session.

Greek: Arrian's Anabasis. Lysias. Attic Orations.
Latin: Livy. Pliny's Letters.
Mathematics: Geometry continued. Plane Trigonometry.
Greek and Roman Antiquities. Composition.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

First Session.

Greek: Demosthenes or Æschines.
French and German.
Latin: Horace.
Rhetoric: English Literature.
Surveying.
Spherical Trigonometry.

Second Session.

Greek: Plato. Elementary Lectures on Greek Philosophy.
Analytical Geometry.
Latin: Juvenal.
French and German
Calculus.

JUNIOR YEAR.

First Session.

Greek: Prometheus of Æschylus, or Clouds of Aristophanes. Thucydides. Antiquities.
Chemistry.
Latin: Tacitus.
Logic.
Lectures.
Biology.

Second Session.

Latin: Plautus.
German.
Intellectual Philosophy.
Physics.
Advanced English.

SENIOR YEAR.

First Session.

Greek: Homer.
Political Economy.
International Law.
French.
Astronomy.
Comparative Philology.
Constitution of the United States.

Second Session.

Greek and Linguistics.
History of Civilization.
History of Philosophy.
Geology.
Moral Philosophy.
Evidences of Christianity.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

SCIENTIFIC COURSE—JUNIOR YEAR.

English Grammar. Geography.
Arithmetic, Mental and Written.

MIDDLE YEAR.

Higher Arithmetic. English Grammar.
Geography (Higher). Elementary Algebra.
Analysis of English Language.

SENIOR YEAR.

Book-Keeping. Commercial Arithmetic.
History of England. American History.
Algebra, through Quadratic Equations. Geometry, to Book V.
Natural Philosophy.

CLASSICAL COURSE—JUNIOR YEAR.

Same as Scientific Course, with the addition of Latin begun.

MIDDLE YEAR.

Latin Grammar and Reader. Cæsar's Commentaries.
Higher Arithmetic. Geography.
Greek Lessons begun.

SENIOR YEAR.

Latin: Virgil's Æneid. Greek Lessons finished.
Xenophon's Anabasis. Cicero.
Algebra, as in Scientific Course. Geometry to Book V.

Spelling, Reading and Writing, throughout the Junior and Middle Years, in both Courses.

English Composition and Declamation, throughout the whole period of each Course.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The winter Term begins the first Thursday in September and continues twenty weeks; the summer Term begins on the day after the end of the first Term, and continues twenty weeks. Commencement is on the last Wednesday of the fortieth week of the academic year.

ADMISSION, ATTENDANCE, ETC.

Examinations for admission are held on the first Thursday in September, and on the Saturday before Commencement.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class in either of the Scientific Colleges, are examined in the studies of the Scientific course in the Preparatory Department. For admission to the same class in the Classical College, they are examined in the studies of the Classical course in the Preparatory Department. For advanced standing, the candidate is examined (in addition) in those studies previously pursued by the class which he proposes to enter. Applicants unable to enter the Freshman Class are assigned to the Preparatory School. As a general rule, candidates for the Freshman Class must be fourteen years of age. Students should enter, if they can do so, at the beginning of the academic year, or at least at the beginning of a Term.

In all cases, they must come provided with testimonials of good moral character, and if from other colleges, with certificates of dismission in good standing. No student will be allowed to recite with his class while his TERM BILLS REMAIN UNPAID. Unexcused absences from assigned duties, and other offences, are marked according to a fixed scale. When these demerit marks reach a certain number, the student receives a warning; afterwards, if there be occasion, a second warning; and if the number of marks increases still, to a given point, he is suspended or dismissed.

SPECIAL STUDIES are allowed only to applicants who are eighteen years old, and desire instruction for a particular occupation. No separate classes, however, will be formed for such persons, who are under-graduates, and the Faculty will judge and approve th branches of study proposed.

EXAMINATIONS

Are held at the close of each Term, and students who have not attained the requisite proficiency, lose their standing, and are not allowed to proceed with their classes. Those who are specially meritorious are publicly announced at the end of the year, as distinguished, and receive certificates accordingly.

DEGREES.

Students who complete with credit either the Agricultural, the Mechanical or the Engineering course, receive the degree of Bachelor of Science. Those who complete with credit the Classical course, receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

EXPENSES.

Tuition to ALL students in College FREE.

Tuition per session of five months, Preparatory School.....	$15.00
Incidental fee, to all students, per session.....	3.50
Room rent fee, College buildings " "	2.50
Gas, " "	3.25
Board, per week, if paid in advance for twenty weeks.....	2.25
Fuel, estimated to cost, per session of " "	2.50
Washing, " " " " " " " "	7.50
Furniture for room, including bed-stead, mattress, wash-stand, table and chair, estimated at.....$7.00 or	$8.00

If properly used, this furniture will last for several years. Bed clothing should, if convenient, be brought from home, but may be purchased at a moderate cost, say, $7.50.

THE ANNUAL EXPENSE

Of board, fuel, lighting, room rent, washing and contingent fee, if paid in advance each session, and a cadet uniform, with cap, is about one hundred and fifty dollars. If the student is in the Preparatory Department, and not appointed by the State, thirty dollars are to be added.

TUITION IS FREE

To all students in college classes; and to State appointees, in either the College or Preparatory School. Each State Senator has two scholarships at his bestowal, and each Representative three. Any

one applying to either of these for an appointment and receiving it, should immediately communicate with the President of the University. If he is able to attend the College and pay his

RAILROAD FARE

On his way to the University, he will do so, and he will be returned *free*. If he is not able to pay one way, he should send to the President, with the certificate of his appointment by his Senator or Representative, a certificate of his need of free railroad transportation both ways, and he will receive it on such of the following roads as may be in the line of his journey, viz.: The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia; the Memphis and Charleston; the Nashville and Decatur; the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern; the Knoxville and Ohio, and the Knoxville and Charleston. All students, able or unable, may obtain from the President of the University, permits to buy each way, tickets on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, at three cents a mile. And any student, appointed by the State or not, may buy a ticket to and from Knoxville, at any coupon ticket office on the Memphis and Charleston or the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, for five cents per mile one way.

MANUAL LABOR

Is required of all students to a small extent. Those who desire it, are furnished with work on the College farm, limited in amount, for which they are remunerated. Instruction in

VOCAL MUSIC

Is given to students who choose to receive it. Sight-singing, phrasing and articulation, are the main features of the study, with occasional remarks and lectures by the Professor, as to the culture of the voice.

A band of music, numbering sixteen members, is connected with the Corps of Cadets.

Y. M. C. A.

A young Men's Christian Association is in active operation in the University, and is exerting a good influence upon the students. Belonging to it is a Reading Room, which is free to all students. There are also two

LITERARY SOCIETIES,

Conducted by students, and provided with suitable halls. They have their own Libraries, and hold regular weekly meetings.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

Of the principal denominations exist in Knoxville, into which students are welcomed, and which they are required to attend on the Lord's Day, each student or his parents having first chosen the place of his habitual, public worship of God.

LETTERS OF INQUIRY

May be addressed either to the President of the University or to the Clerk of the Faculty, Prof. HUNTER NICHOLSON, Knoxville, Tenn.

STATE STUDENTS

DURING THE

COLLEGIATE YEARS OF 1876–7 AND 1877–8.

The whole number of students during those two years, was three hundred and eighty-seven, of whom two hundred and forty-six were appointed by the State, as in the following list. Names marked *, are of students who were in attendance only during the year 1876–7; those marked †, only during the year 1877–8; those unmarked, were in attendance both years.

NAMES.	COUNTIES REPRESENTED.
Abernathy, Robert Samuel†	Shelby
Allen, James Walter*	Hardeman
Allen, John Mebane	Shelby
Allen, Richard Kendall	Wilson
Anderson, Alwyn Core*	Williamson
Anderson, Sterling Price†	Madison
Armistead, James Woods*	Davidson
Armstrong, John Alfred†	Washington
Arnwine, Rector Daniel	Claiborne
Atkins, Albert Samuel†	Claiborne
Austin, Richard Wilson*	Davidson
Bachman, William Bruce*	Sullivan
Ballew, William Hervey*	McMinn
Barker, Edwin Stephen	Hamilton
Barrett, Thomas Melville	Tipton
Bartlett, Robert W	Shelby
Barton, John Foyleman*	Shelby
Bedford, Whyte*	Shelby
Bibee, John Waisman†	Campbell
Blair Frank Walker	James
Bland, William Henry	Shelby

Blizard, Frank Lee.....McMinn
Bomar, William Samuel*.....Bedford
Bond, James Humphrey*.....Haywood
Bond, Lewis Taylor*.....Haywood
Boyd, Felix Fair.....Fayette
Boyers, Thomas, Jr.....Sumner
Braine, Hopewell*.....Knox
Branch, Lawrence O'Bryan†.....Maury
Brown, Harris*.....Sumner
Brown, William Jefferson†.....Hamilton
Burrow, Napoleon Bonaparte.....Bedford
Butler, Mannie Garrett†.....Dyer
Butler, Samuel Dean*.....Knox
Caldwell, Charles McKinney* ‡.....Jefferson
Campbell, Josiah William.....Lauderdale
Carney, Norfleet Lynn *.....Montgomery
Cartwright, William Edwin*.....Shelby
Champion, Charles Thomas.....Knox
Chumbly, John Fisher†.....Davidson
Chumlea, William Richard†.....Knox
Cleage, Richard Van Dyke†.....McMinn
Cleage, Thomas Alexander*.....McMinn
Cleage, William Deaderick*.....McMinn
Cocke, Walter Morton.....Loudon
Coffman, William Henry*.....Knox
Coleman, Edward Everett*.....Shelby
Coleman, John Royal.....Hardeman
Colville, Frank.....Warren
Conner, Thomas Joseph†.....Knox
Cooper, John Thomas†.....Maury
Copeland, Edward William*.....Giles
Coward, Isaac Young.....Anderson
Cowden, John Alonzo*.....Marshall
Cowden, William Washington*.....Marshall
Crocker, John Benjamin.....Lauderdale
Dannaher, James Patrick†.....Humphreys
Davis, William Blackmore*.....Williamson
Day, Frank Wiley*.....Fayette
Deaderick, James William*.....Washington

De Graffenreid, Benjamin Maury† ..... Williamson
DeGraffenreid, Reese Calhoun* ..... Williamson
Dick, Joseph Alexander Mabry* ..... Jefferson
Dick, William Fain† ..... Jefferson
Dick, William Henry ..... Jefferson
Douglass, Sidney Albert* ..... Tipton
Dryden, Walter Armstead† ..... Shelby
Duncan, Albert Benjamin Clinton ..... Shelby
Eaton, Andrew Boyd ..... Roane
Elliott, Samuel Harris* ..... Knox
Emory, Charles Morgan ..... Greene
Evans, Elwood† ..... Obion
Fain, John Mitchell† ..... Washington
Farabee, Frank Dunn† ..... Fayette
Farabee, Walter Minifee* ..... Shelby
Felts, Vandorn† ..... Weakley
Flaherty, James George* ..... Shelby
Fleming, David ..... Sevier
Fleming, John Bryan* ..... Shelby
Fletcher, George Washington* ..... Gibson
Foote, Malvern Richard* ..... Davidson
Foute, Andrew Jackson* ..... Loudon
Frazier, James Beriah ..... Davidson
Freeman, Thomas Jones† ..... Gibson
Fuller, Eugene Frederick† ..... Fayette
Gaines, George Towns ..... Sevier
Galbraith, Frank Winton* ..... Jefferson
Galbraith, Samuel P† ..... Hawkins
Gaut, Richard Franklin ..... Knox
Givens, Charles Filmore† ..... Gibson
Graham, Charles Conner* ..... Shelby
Guthrie, Frank Clay† ..... Sumner
Hall, David Davis ..... Davidson
Hall, Isaac Boyd ..... Smith
Harris, Alexander Nelson* ..... Washington
Harris, Claiborne Alfred† ..... Knox
Harris, Henry Clay* ..... Lincoln
Harris, William Brownlow† ..... Jefferson
Hart, William Young† ..... Davidson

Hawley, Frank La Fayette.....Shelby
Hay, William Winchester*.....Montgomery
Heiskell, Charles James.....Shelby
Henderson, William Deaderick.....McMinn
Herod, Wade Preston.....Jackson
Hicks, Thomas Howell.....Sullivan
Hill, Arthur Leomia†.....Knox
Hitzfeld, William John.....Shelby
Hodge, William Henry*.....Blount
Hope, Welcker†.....Loudon
Houk, John Chiles.....Roane
Houk, Lincoln Campbell.....McMinn
Howell, Charles Richard.....Knox
Hoyal, James Lee†.....Rhea
Hubbard, Ernest Mortimer.....Hardeman
Hudson, Benjamin Vernon*.....Hardeman
Hudson, Conger Pavatto*.....Hardeman
Hughes, James White Frierson.....Maury
Humphreys, Theophilus H†.....Crockett
Hurt, Robert Lee.....McMinn
Ingram, John Rice†.....Gibson
Johnson, David Bancroft*.....Shelby
Johnson, John Thomas.....Montgomery
Jones, Charles Gordon*.....Shelby
Jones, Thomas Anthony*.....Montgomery
Jones, William Burrell*.....Shelby
Keeney, Lucius Calvin.....Campbell
Keller, Barton†.....McNairy
Kennedy, Edwin Wexler.....Blount
Keppart, William Henry*.....Obion
Killough, Algernon.....Gibson
Kimbrough, John Fleming.....Shelby
King, Edward Moody*.....Shelby
Koontz, James Alexander*.....Bedford
Kyle, Benjamin Gayle†.....Tipton
Landrum, George De Loache‡.....Shelby
Ledgerwood, Granville T*.....Anderson
Ledgerwood, Napoleon Bonaparte*.....Union
Leinart, Horace Monroe.....Union

Lewellen, William S*.....Knox
Lipscomb, Thomas Haskins*.....Bedford
Little, Samuel†.....Davidson
Lomax, William Vernon†.....Humphreys
Long, John Thomas†.....Robertson
Love, Harry Holton†..... Sumner
Lyle, Addison Alexander.....Haywood
Martin, George Washington*.....Lincoln
Martin, John Donelson*.....Shelby
Maskall, Isaac Newton.....Bradley
Maskall, Jasper Murdock.....Knox
Mason, Charles Sidney.....Washington
Mayberry, Henry Hunter.....Williamson
McAdams, Joseph Henry*.....Marshall
McClellan, John Jacob*.....Lincoln
McClure, Thomas Hall.....Marshall
McCorkle, Milton Hodge .....Meigs
McCrary, Robert Amasa*.....Gibson
McDaniel, Joseph Alberti*..... Greene
McGrew, Benjamin Franklin* .....Giles
McGrew, Samuel Jason*.....Bedford
McKeldin, James Reese*.....McMinn
McLemore, Britain Sanders*.....Haywood
McRady, Flavius Sevanther*.....Marshall
Medaris, Rufus King†.....Anderson
Meredith, John Calvin†.....Shelby
Mimms, Thomas Cross*.....Montgomery
Mitchell, Charles Cliff*.....Shelby
Montgomery, Andrew Colville*.....Blount
Montgomery, Edgar Alonzo*.....Greene
Moore, Isaac La Fayette†.....Grainger
Moore, Martin Luther*.....Lincoln
Morgan, Frank Augustus*.....Hamilton
Morrison, James Henry.....Blount
Murphy, John Leland*.....Tipton
Neill, James Falls*.....Bedford
Newman, Isaac Warren*..... Smith
Oates, William Leroy†.....Hardeman
Ochs, George Washington .....Knox

Oliver, Shelton Benjamin†.....Shelby
Pardue, Wesley Wiseman†.....Sumner
Patterson, William Jackson*.....Bedford
Peck, William Calvin†.....Grainger
Peed, Thomas Joseph*.....Knox
Pettitt, James Daniel*.....Davidson
Pierce, George Washington†.....Sevier
Pillow, John Berry†.....Henry
Pitner, Joseph Houston*.....Sevier
Powell, Alfred Newsom†.....Haywood
Prewett, Hampton Kirk*.....Maury
Price, Hammond Ebenezer*.....Lauderdale
Prince, Robert Emmett.....Shelby
Prior, William Henry*.....Cocke
Pullen, Robert Lee*.....Giles
Ragsdale, Walter Eugene†.....Hamilton
Redditt, William Leitel.....Shelby
Rees, Ellis David†.....Hamilton
Reeser, James Franklin†.....Greene
Roberts, Hugh Lawson*.....Grainger
Robinson, William Bruce*.....Cocke
Rogers, William Marion.....Sevier
Ross, William Richard.....Shelby
Sawyer, John Breckenridge†.....Davidson
Shannon, Samuel Park†.....Williamson
Shaw, Egbert Haywood*.....Fayette
Shaw, Harry Samuel.....Fayette
Sherman, Charles Robert.....Haywood
Shields, Robert Hodsden†.....Blount
Shipe, Samuel Oscar†.....Anderson
Smith, James Walker.....Bradley
Sneed, John Law†.....Shelby
Sooy, Preston Pedigo.....Bradley
Stanfield, Henry Clagett†.....Obion
Sullivan, John Timothy*.....Montgomery
Swaney, William Bentley.....Sumner
Taylor, Walter Marshall.....Shelby
Thomas, Andrew Jackson*.....Cocke
Thomas, William Whitthorne†.....Bedford

Thomasson, Joseph Theobold†.....Hamilton
Thornburg, Samuel Haskins†.....Jefferson
Tillman, John Marshall* ‡.....Bedford
Tipton, Robert Thurston*.....Davidson
Tipton, Thomas Brown†.....Tipton
Trent, Royal Brown.....Fayette
Turnley, George Hickerson†.....Haywood
Upshaw, Richard Webb.....Hardeman
Vaden, Thomas Shields.....Shelby
Van Dyke, Robert Deaderick.....McMinn
Vertrees, William Otter.....Sumner
Vincent, Frank Anderson†.....Hamilton
Waldrop, Walter Ernest.....Jefferson
Walker, Thomas Hugh†.....Hamilton
Warfield, Luther Laban.....Montgomery
Warfield, Samuel Johnson*.....Montgomery
Warren, Joseph Henry†.....Gibson
Webber, James Jones†.....Anderson
Welcker, James Henry.....Loudon
Wells, Jesse James†.....Obion
Wells, John E†.....Obion
Whitaker, Henry Williams.....Montgomery
Wieland, Dora Luther.....Knox
Williams, Samuel Lowery*.....Hamilton
Williams, Willie Dawson*.....Hardeman
Woodruff, Charles Alexander*.....Davidson
Wooten, Lawrence*.....Shelby
Young, George Whitfield†.....Lauderdale
Young, Samuel Eppes.....Anderson
Young, William Baxter.....Anderson

‡ Deceased.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

OFFICE OF EAST TENNESSEE UNIVERSITY.

RECEIPTS FROM JUNE 16TH, 1876, TO JULY 1ST, 1878.

1876—June 16.	To Cash balance on hand		$ 133 01
	To Cash for July 1. 1876, coupons off 396 Tennessee State Bonds for $30 00 each	$11880 00	
1877	To Cash for January 1, 1877, coupons off 396 Tennessee State Bonds for $30 00 each	11880 00	
	To Cash for July 1, 1877, coupons off 396 Tennessee State Bonds for $30 00 each	11880 00	
1878	To Cash for January 1, 1878, coupons off 396 Tennessee State Bonds for $30 00 each	11880 00	
	To Cash for July 1, 1878, coupons off 396 Tennessee State Bonds for $30 00 each	11880 00	
			$59400 00
	To Cash received from East Tennessee University	777 88	
	To Cash received from Mechanic Arts (refunded)	9 45	
	To Cash received from Farm	1026 51	
	To Cash received from Live Stock	376 54	
	To Cash received from Bills Payable	4000 00	
	To Cash received from Chemical Department (refunded)	43 45	
			6233 83

EXPENDITURES FROM JUNE 16, 1876, TO JULY 1, 1878.

	From June 16, 1876, to July 1, 1876.	From July 1, 1876, to July 1, 1877.	From July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1878.	
By amount paid Peoples' Bank, over checked				$ 4,044 34
" " Salaries of Professors	$ 1,450 43	$ 19,450 77	$18,034 00	38,935 20
" " Farm Labor, etc	98 19	1,639 19	1,536 19	3,273 57
" " Labor on Grounds	26 00	439 46	470 05	935 51
" " Expense	68 33	296 63	362 31	727 27
" " Chemical Department	56 88	514 28	113 60	684 76
" " Stationery	19 50	115 33	69 36	204 19
" " Janitors	29 25	754 23	736 79	1,520 27
" " For Advertising and Printing	1 50	253 85	420 50	675 85
" " Supt. Grounds	60 00	720 00	720 00	1,500 00
" " Clerks' Salary	75 00	900 00	900 00	1,875 00
" " Office Rent	112 50	150 00	150 00	412 50
" " Bills Payable	3,500 00	3,000 00	237 00	6,737 00
" " For Fuel		195 75	138 00	333 75
" " East Tennessee Uuiversity		207 98	190 57	398 55
" " Interest		388 00	253 05	641 05
" " Natural Science Department		201 10	83 80	284 90
" " Live Stock		98 00	266 62	364 62
" " Board of Students		69 94		69 94
" " Furniture		3 00		3 00
" " Geological Department		9 65		9 65
" " Military Department		80 13		80 13
" " Mechanic Arts			2 00	2 00
" " Tools and Implements		172 74		172 74
" " Mathematical Department		101 25		101 25
By Balance Cash on hand, July 1, 1878				1,779 80
Total				$65,766 84

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, December 20, 1878.—The Finance Committee have examined the foregoing account of the Treasurer and find the same correct.

HUGH L. McCLUNG, Chairman.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

Tennessee School for the Blind

TO THE

FORTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

January 6, 1879.

NASHVILLE, TENN.:
PRINTED AT "THE AMERICAN" STEAM BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.
1879.

REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

The Trustees of the Tennessee School for the Blind respectfully report that, by an examination of the last report which they had the honor to submit to your Honorable Body, it will be seen there was an unexpended balance of $5,204.21, being the remainder of the sum of $30,000 appropriated by an Act of the General Assembly passed the 18th day of March, 1875, for the purpose of erecting additional buildings for the use of the Tennessee School for the Blind. This sum was increased by the receipt of two small items, viz.: $52.27 on the 7th day of March, 1878, and $99.60 on the 15th day of March, 1878—the former of which was the amount refunded by the Walworth Company, of Boston, being the original cost of some articles not needed for the operation of the heating apparatus purchased from said company, and the latter being the price for which some broken stone, left on the premises after the completion of the foundation, was sold. The entire amount of the fund, therefore, to be accounted for, is $5,356.08.

The Act of the 18th of March, 1875, expressly required any remainder of the appropriation after building the north wing, the center wing, boiler-house, and the purchase of heating apparatus, to be expended in grading, fencing and ornamenting the grounds, the purchase of furniture, books, apparatus, maps, etc., deemed necessary for the use of the Institution.

The disbursements have been as follows:

Excavation for sewer	$421 00
Work on boiler-house and fixtures	643 00
Levelling ground, planting trees, etc	239 25
Clay pipe, and repairing water-pipes	238 41
Blasting stone and removing the bluff north of the building, and grading the lawn	675 30
Cost of work on center building (rear)	1,000 00
Cost of flooring, plastering, paintingand finishing basement in north wing	2,406 36
	$5,223 32

Which amount being deducted from $5,336.08, leaves $132.76. This small amount was, by a resolution of the Board, in order to close the account, turned into the Treasury of the Institution, to be used for general purposes. The vouchers evidencing the payments aforesaid, duplicates of which have been filed in the office of the Comptroller, as well as all other vouchers connected with this or the former appropriation, contain specifications of the items for which charges are made, or else refer to contracts in which prices were agreed on.

The school premises are situated near Cumberland River, and higher up the river than the locality of the City Water-works. The Board of Health properly required as a sanitary precaution, that the sewer should be so constructed as to fall into the river at low water mark below the point at which water is drawn into the Reservoir for general distribution throughout the city. The requisition entailed much labor, and, in one sense, considerable expense, as the line of sewer was thereby lengthened, and much of the excavation had to be made through solid stone. The city authorities liberally granted the right of way through their ground, and as the most feasible and economical route lay between the City Engine House and the Reservoir, along a rugged hill intersected with water-pipes, the property of the city, it was thought best, in order to avoid any future complaint as to improper location or defective workmanship, to place the construction under the supervision of the City Engineer, who surveyed the line and specified the size and quality of pipe. The job we consider most excellent, and safe for many years against any necessity for repairs. The length of the sewer involved an additional outlay for pipe, the sum being embraced in the item of $238.41, and also, besides the cost of excavation, a portion of the sum of $675.30 is properly chargeable to this account. The remainder of the sum of $675.30 was expended in blasting and removing a high bluff, largely consisting of rock, running close to and parallel with the entire northern side of the building, and in grading along the southern line of the front lawn and fixing the road-way. The difference in the appearance of the grounds and buildings before and since the improvement will show that the few hundred dollars was most judiciously spent. The amount of $239.25 was used in levelling the front of the lawn, removing the loose and bedded rock and in planting trees. The in-

terior and exterior ornamentation of all public institutions is now justly deemed a necessity, an index of the general taste, and a help to refining influences over the people. We regret that some of the trees, all of which were a gift from Colonel Irby Morgan, one of our most worthy and public-spirited citizens, whose liberality we take pleasure in acknowledging, did not survive the protracted drouth which prevailed during the late autumn; but their places can be easily supplied at an inconsiderable cost, and, we fancy, that the grounds will soon present an attractive and tasteful appearance. The item of $243.00 was spent for carpentry work, painting, etc., of the boiler-house, and for the purchase of some fixtures connected with the machinery. The basement, or rather cellar, under the north wing, owing, perhaps, to its proximity to more elevated grounds, in which layers of horizonal rock are imbedded, became very damp, and in seasons of continued rainy weather water rose in some places to a height of more than a foot. Apprehensions for the health of the pupils forced the Trustees at once to remedy the evil. We therefore thought it our duty to dispense with the painting and plastering of the center building, the estimates for which amounted to $1,320, and use the money in putting the basement into a condition free from any danger on the score of health, and at the same time useful as a part of the establishment. Drains were made into the sewer for the purpose of carrying off any surplus water, floors were laid, the doors and windows painted, and all the rooms are comfortable and apparently healthy. The improvement was demanded as a necessity for health, but that is not the only advantage, for the rooms can be turned to good account, and the space thus gained, if the school increases in numbers, will soon be indispensable. The sum of $2,406.36 represents the cost of work on the north wing.

There is not a debt of the smallest magnitude nor any outstanding claim unsettled against the Institution growing out of any contract for building or improving. The expenditures were kept strictly within the limits of the appropriation, and of the two appropriations, large in one sense, we do not believe one dollar has been uselessly expended. The plan of the building as approved by the Governor, and as contemplated by the Acts of Assembly, requires, in order to complete the conveniency of arrangement, as well as to give to the building architectural beauty and proportion, that

the front center building should be elevated one story higher, with tower, etc., as set forth in the original design of elevation. The cost is estimated at $11,734.98, and we hold the obligation of the contractors who finished the other part of the Building, to do that work for this sum. That being done, and the necessity for it is well set forth in the report of the Superintendent, the State would possess accommodations ample for educating all the blind children in the State. Whether an appropriation shall now be made for that purpose, or the pleasure deferred till a more prosperous era dawns upon the community, is a question for your Honorable Body to decide. As Trustees of the School, we shall always try to effect as much good as we can with the means, whatever may be the amount, generously placed at our disposal by the State.

For the domestic management of the Institution we respectfully refer to the report of the Superintendent, who has so long and so faithfully served in that laborious and responsible capacity. Much must necessarily be left to the good sense, business management and integrity of that officer, and we take pleasure in stating, that in no instance have we found him faithless to his trust. There was, we regret to say, a complaint brought against him by a pupil in the work-shop department, who alleged that the money drawn for his support and education from the Treasury was not fully expended for his benefit, and also, that money was drawn from the Treasury on the faith of his name, while in fact he was not then a pupil of the Institute. The facts are fully detailed in the report of the Superintendent to be rendered to your Honorable Body, to which we invite special and particular attention. As soon as the charge was made, an inquiry was ordered, a special committee appointed, composed of Messrs. Lindsley, Watkins and Smith, who reported that every cent received on the quarterly statements, covering the entire period involving the matter of complaint, was properly expended for the benefit of the Institution. It may be well to state the mode of procedure by which the quarterly appropriations come into the Treasury of the Institution. The law appropriates $200 for the support of each pupil per annum, and this sum, dependent, of course, upon the number of pupils and the time that they remain at the Institution, coupled with the general appropriation of $5,000, constitutes the fund, out of which the salaries of teachers and servants are to be paid, fuel, provisions and furniture bought, medicines

furnished, and innumerable expenses paid incidental to the support of so large an establishment. The general appropriation is usually paid at the beginning of the year. At or near the close of every quarter the Superintendent presents to the Comptroller a list of the pupils and receives from him a warrant, the amount depending, of course, upon the number at the school, the appropriation allowing at the rate of $200 per annum for each pupil. This warrant is made payable to C. W. Nance, Secretary of the Board, who deposits the proceeds in bank to the credit of the Chairman of the Board of Trustees. At every quarterly meeting of the Board, the Superintendent presents his vouchers for payments made on account of salaries, provisions, wages, fuel, gas, etc., which are examined—not taken for granted—but scrutinized, and if found correct, the Board orders the Chairman to check for the money which may be due. A standing resolution authorizes the advance of one thousand dollars on the estimates for the current quarter, and this advance is always taken into the account on the final settlement at the close of each quarter. The checks against improper management on the part of the Superintendent, it seems, are as good as could be devised. The charge, we think, is based on a misapprehension of the objects and purposes of the law. The appropriation of $200 per annum for each pupil surely does not imply that that sum must be set apart and specially expended for the personal and exclusive benefit of each pupil. No personal account is or could be kept with every pupil. The entire fund is a general support to the Institution. Occasionally, when, for satisfactory reasons, the pupil boards elsewhere than at the Institution—a very rare instance—the Superintendent in his discretion, pays for such boarding out of the general fund, and of this the pupil cannot complain, for he gets just as much benefit as if he were domiciled with the other pupils. Such cases sometimes occur with persons learning trades in the workshop. The receipt of the $200 per pupil is expended in salaries, provisions, fuel, servant hire, and for other useful purposes, in the enjoyment of which the pupils equally participate. An accidental or intentional misstatement of the registry of pupils at the Comptroller's office could bring no benefit to the Superintendent, for the warrants are not payable to his order, and he gets no money unless he brings a voucher evidencing previous disbursement for a similar amount. The only possible way in which he could profit individu-

ally in the disbursement of funds, would be by collusion with the persons in whose names the vouchers are made, and against such a supposition a long life time of upright and honorable conduct might well be interposed. The charges aforesaid and every document and paper in our possession connected therewith, shall be laid before the Committee on Charitable Institutions, and we invite a careful examination, and ask a full and explicit report. The party complaining shall be served with notice and requested to present before the Committee all matters of grievance for which he has arraigned the Superintendent. We regret the circumstances which force us to solicit this inquiry, but considerations of public interest, aside from the good name of the Superintendent, demand that all the facts should be thoroughly sifted and publicly made known.

No radical change has been made within the last two years in the management of the Institution except that, as we have now ample room for the exercise of the mechanical departments, we shall discontinue the plan upon which, with limited space, the work-shop department has been hitherto necessarily conducted. All authority to the Superintendent to provide board for the pupils outside of the Institution, has been withdrawn. The work-shop department will hereafter come under the immediate supervision of a committee of the Board.

Occasionally, questions on application for admission to the School involved some difficulty in the solution. The applicant sometimes is only partially blind. In a recent case the young man was virtually blind, tolerably educated, and wishing to qualify himself for a teacher, desired to board at the School and attend the lectures at the State Normal College. We adopt a liberal interpretation of the law, and, when it is proper, try to give every aid to our unfortunate fellow-beings who are partially or totally deprived of sight. Even aged misfortune, if aggravated by blindness, can here find a temporary refuge and means afforded for learning any trade which will provide a future honest and independent support.

A comparison of the expenses incurred at this Institution with the expenses of similar Institutions in the United States, will show, we think, considerable economy in the management. In a school for the blind more teachers are required than in any other literary institution—in many branches every lesson has to be separately taught—each pupil for many purposes is helpless, and greater ser-

vice in every way is hence demanded—altogether, for these reasons, appropriations must necessarily be liberal for the support of this branch of public benevolence. It is a subject of almost universal complaint that eleemosynary institutions, public and private, are extravagantly managed. There is reason for the complaint. Even where criminal intent is absent, waste is seldom checked when the public purse is open to every demand. All who deal with the State, whether directly or indirectly, ask higher prices than are demanded of individuals; and managers generally, trustees and directors, whose time and attention are a gratuity, do not give to details the minute attention which is bestowed upon private affairs. The reasons are numerous why it costs heavily to support a public institution, and, therefore, it is necessary to throw all possible guards and checks around the disbursement of appropriations.

As a measure of protection to the State, as well as a satisfaction to the Trustees, we respectfully ask that we be authorized to employ a competent book-keeper or accountant, whose duty it shall be to make a balance-sheet every quarter, a copy of which is to be filed by the Trustees in the office of the Comptroller. A grouping of these statements would more plainly and clearly set forth the financial management than a general report of receipts and disbursements biennially rendered to the General Assembly. An inspection of all the numerous vouchers would, of course, attest the correctness of any report, but so great a labor can hardly be expected of a Legislative committee, the members of which have various other duties to perform. The object is to present in a condensed form, and at short intervals, the whole pecuniary management—the salaries to teachers and servants, the quantity of provisions used, number of barrels of flour, kind and quantity of groceries, and, in brief, a particular exhibit of every expense whatsoever. The daily entries on the books would, of course, be made by the officer appointed for that purpose, and this journal, at the close of every quarter, handed over to the accountant, who would analyze the entries and specify on the balance-sheet, under appropriate headings, the various purpuses for which disbursements were made. The pay of said book-keeper or accountant should not be more than a few hundred dollars, and he need not have—in fact, it would be better he should not have, any other connection with the Institution. Such condensed statements would be a great help to the Trustees in their

supervision, and, being appended as exemplifications, would render their biennial report more satisfactory and intelligible—and, moreover, such method of auditing the accounts would be most acceptable to all trust-worthy officers, who would thereby have the integrity of their conduct constantly verified. With the permission of your Honorable Body, we shall hereafter appropriate out of the funds of the Institution, a sufficient sum for the employment of said service.

The cost of provisions and other means of living being reduced, we hope in the future to conduct the establishment on a still further economical scale, and, if possible, save something for investment in books and maps. The saving, however, will not fully satisfy our wants in this respect, and, if appropriations for the completion of the building should not meet with favor, we trust that some small amount may be spared for this worthy purpose.

We shall take pleasure in furnishing facilities for any examination into the affairs of the Institution.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD H. EAST,
Chairman.
JOHN M. LEA,
T. H. ANDERSON,
C. W. NANCE,
SAMUEL WATKINS,
GEO. W. SMITH,
A. V. S. LINDSLEY,
Trustees

December 30, 1878.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE,
December 30, 1878.

Report of the Superintendent of the Tennessee School for the Blind to the Trustees:

GENTLEMEN.—In accordance with custom, I again present a biennial report concerning the welfare and general progress of the school under your care for the two preceding years, together with such suggestions as may tend to augment its future usefulness. The annexed schedule of receipts and expenditures will show what money has been received and how it has been disbursed. Your quarterly examination of vouchers containing all items of expenditures in detail, and the itemized estimate of requisite expenditure to be made in each succeeding quarter, although it has enabled you to know when and for what every dime has been drawn and paid out, yet the exhibit of a summary for two years will show more generally how far the wants of the school have been supplied, and the exigencies which have turned a portion of this expenditure aside from its ordinary channel. The purchase of musical instruments, amounting to $1,404.25; of furniture, $1,440.61; of books in raised print and apparatus especially adapted to the sense of touch, $882.15, all in accordance with Act of March 10, 1869, making a total of $3,818.26, are special expenditures under a special Act providing for them. The items for extraordinary repairs and improvements, $1,228.85, are such as of necessity follow the partial erection of a large building by contract, where certain particulars are not inserted in the contract because they are forgotten; repairs required because of the unfinished condition of the building, and the improvements that

could not be postponed without making future expenditure for the same purpose greater. An item of this last expenditure may be mentioned for example: The grounds in front of the building were unsightly—they were being plowed up and gullied by the rain. The building committee were authorized to grade, improve and ornament these grounds, and had funds nearly sufficient to complete the work. They were graded, sodded and ornamented with trees and shrubbery, a gift from Truett's Sons & Morgan. Immediately after they were planted a drought came on, the grass was drying up, the trees dying; water pipes were laid, couplings made at various places and hose bought, all of which would certainly be needed at some future time; the sodding was preserved and a valuable portion of the gift kept alive. The money thus spent was needed for school purposes, but it would have been neither economical nor grateful to the donors to have withheld this expenditure. The aggregate of these sums, not ordinary expenditures, is $4,955.86, which, deducted from the total expenditure, $33,356.68, leaves the disbursement for ordinary purposes, $28,400.82.

THE SCHOOL.

The pupils have pursued studies as follows:

Music exclusively	2
Listening to reading	81
Reading in raised print	69
Spelling	71
Mental Arithmetic	71
Written "	49
Geography	71
History	54
Grammar.	20
Etymology	20
Pencil Writing	27
Braille Point Writing	17
New York Point Writing	7
Telegraphy	7
Exercises in English Composition	8
Physiology	14
Algebra	7
Geometry	2

Latin	4
Lessons in Singing	79
" on Piano-forte	75
" on Brass Instruments	29
" on Violin	4
" on Guitar	1
" in Piano Tuning	2
" in Theory of Music	11
" on Organ	7

There have been employed:

In Knitting, Netting, Bead-work, Worsted and Crochet Work, Hand and Machine Sewing, Cane-seating Chairs, Manufacturing Brooms and Mattresses, two hours per day and over	85

Persons to perform the following duties have been employed:

Literary Teachers	4
Music "	2
Handicraft "	1
Female Servants	7
Engineer, Gardner and man of all-work	1
Acting in triple capacity of Matron, Clerk and General Assistant	1
Acting both as Superintendant and Steward	1
For assorting Broom Corn, making over poor Brooms, Dozening and attending to Work-shop	1

The teacher of handicraft has also acted as messenger, mail-carrier and leader.

The number of pupils admitted since the last report were 88; of these 39 have left or been discharged, 9 have been detained at home by sickness or other causes, leaving the present number 40. The average attendance has been 51. The probable return of 9 and the admission of 6 new applicants will make the number 55 next month. January 1, 1877, we had 46 pupils. April following, 54. The general appropriation Act passed March 26, 1877, limited the number to 60. The following June we had 62. Additional applications for admission were being made, and in the future still other applications were to be anticipated. It was therefore evident that some general rule must be adopted in order to

keep the number within the limit prescribed by law. It was decided after careful consideration to discharge all males over eighteen years old who had attended school four sessions, the same rule to be applied to the females whenever the further increase in the number of pupils should make its application to them absolutely necessary, which accounts for the large number discharged. It was believed that if a choice must be made that the preference should be given to those who had never attended the school, and to those who had attended for a very short time. The propriety of this course was not for us to consider; right or wrong the law must be obeyed, and it was only optional to obey it in the way that would be the least injurious to the blind and that would best conduce to the general welfare of the school. That the enforcement of any rule clearly opposed to the interest and well-being of any particular individuals would create dissatisfaction, was to be expected, and the most eligible plan that could be followed would be disliked by all who suffered or fancied they suffered by its adoption. Its application must be unequal, for no two individuals would earn or get their living upon exactly the same terms, while in special cases its operation would be uncommonly severe. For instance, it would be hard that a young blind man without friends to clothe or shelter him, without money but with a half learned trade, should be thrust out into the world to take care of himself as best he might; that, another, equally poor in worldly goods, but richer in a certain amount of musical talent, who hoped to earn his living by teaching music, and who, with that object steadily in view, had diligently pursued his favorite study with hopes new-born of future self-support, perhaps of home and the care of loved ones in his old age, should be told that, although but half prepared for his chosen occupation, he must follow it as best he could. A man with good eyes, under like circumstances, would not have a very brilliant prospect before him—how much less cheering must it be to the young blind man, when he is sure he is but half fitted for the work he undertakes, and who knows that merely on account of the lack of sight he will encounter distrust at nearly every door where he seeks employment. The rule, however, has been rigidly adhered to, with but two exceptions. That it has worked hardship in certain cases is undeniable, but this has been a consequence of the law, and not of the rule adopted under the law. Next month we expect that the number of pupils will be 55. Should

the usual increase from new applications continue to the close of the session, and the same law be re-enacted, the prescribed limit will again be passed and further discharges must be made in the anticipation of an increase that may or may not occur, but which is as impossible to exactly foresee as to foresee the approach of cholera or yellow fever, which last disease has so recently deranged our calculations concerning the reception of pupils. Not much can be said in favor of this law on the score of economy, for it debars certain unfortunate persons from the privilege of self-maintenance, thus preventing the transformation of a drone into a working member of the hive.

The general health of the pupils has been as good as could reasonably be expected, for we have not those who are deprived of sight alone, but those who are heirs to all the ills that of necessity precede or follow that privation. Perhaps one-half of the cases of loss of sight are caused by hereditary tendencies, which diminish bodily vigor, and by diseases such as meningitis, brain fever, scarlet fever, small-pox, and the like, which precede and cause the destruction of the sight, and may leave after them impaired health for many years or for life. Then we have those who were born blind, with, and apparently, without constitutional defects. The cases in which some violent accident has suddenly occasioned the loss of vision, are comparatively few. To preserve the health of so large and miscellaneous a family requires judicious care; that this has been bestowed no better proof need be given than the statement that among all the pupils and employees in the institution for the past twenty-eight years, but two have died here, the one by accidental burning, the other by consumption. We have to regret the death of Franklin Gates, who died of yellow fever last summer at his home in Memphis, not long after leaving school.

In school the usual studies have been pursued, with more advantage than heretofore, on account of additional new maps and other apparatus especially adapted to the touch, but we yet need many books, a large globe, and a series of papier mache maps, with other apparatus for the school room. If, with all the apparatus that can be made to substitute touch for the eye, our pupils improve nearly as rapidly as seeing children at common schools, we have done good work, for the sense of feeling is certainly inferior to the sense of vision, and the frequent cases of enervation, debility, heart-disease,

tendency to consumption and the like, which accompany the loss of sight, do not serve to lighten the task of either teacher or pupil, but upon the part of both industry, perseverance and patience have in a measure compensated for the lack of sight, and the opinion of most of those who have visited the school is that our pupils have progressed as rapidly as those who have all their senses.

Classification is about as difficult with our 50 or 60 as it would be if we had 150 more, for we have a great variety of physical and mental temperaments. They differ moreover from one another on account of age, early training (or the want of it) and other home influences, so that an increase of numbers would not imply a proportional increase in the cost of teaching.

One of our former pupils, N. C. T. Love, is now in the Normal College studying in classes with seeing men and women. He hears the lessons read and finds little difficulty in holding his place among the foremost of his class. Last summer he requested to be continued upon our list of pupils so that he might receive fifty dollars quarterly in order to pay his board and reader. The request was reluctantly denied, because the granting of it, although within the object of the law might not fall within its letter and intent. Among the pupils educated here there are annually two or three who might more advantageously enter the highest school in the State, and now and then one who might so enter any college. If they could, their scocial position would be advanced, their future usefulness and prosperity assured, but poverty not lack of vision prevents; board is to be paid and a reader hired, and they cannot command the money. With two or three years tuition they have learned more than their schoolmates learn in six or seven years. They have been promoted from class to class until they are foremost. They have done so well in so short a time that their education has cost the State less than others who are in the institution.

In view of the foregoing considerations, would it not be just that the Trustees should be authorized to put two or even three annually upon the list of pupils who might be permitted to attend school elsewhere?

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

The general disbelief in the ability of the blind to do anything useful dates back beyond the period of authentic history, and if,

in the course of passing centuries, a blind person here and there became distinguished in a special manner, it was regarded as little less than miraculous; but recently they have made an important step forward toward becoming useful members of society. That this desirable object has been accomplished is due to the comparatively recent efforts of philanthropists working in their behalf, and to their own industry and perseverance, until at present it is gradually becoming a recognized fact in the larger cities of this country and Europe that the blind, when thoroughly taught, can, and do, excel in every musical employment. This recognition has been gained in spite of preconceived contrary opinions. Fifty years ago the blind music teacher was a spectacle scarcely less remarkable than the Siamese twins; to-day there are twenty-nine schools for the blind in the United States, in every one of which it is considered of the greatest importance that blind children should have the opportunity of gaining a thorough musical education; and those schools which are able to give their pupils the best musical education are the schools which have forced the public opinion somewhat out of its ancient channel of belief.

If it should be said that Mr. J. V. Armstrong, a blind man, was the best teacher of music in Nashville, and that the same man had but one equal in tuning pianos, it would probably be no more than the truth, yet those music teachers who see would be slow to confess it, and those who employ them would be slower in believing it, however those who have employed him three or four years know his work by the result, and give him another and another child to teach, and his equal as a piano-tuner acknowledges his equality, but there are people who innocently believed that he was going to tear their piano to pieces because he was blind. This unbelief, this tacit opposition can be overcome only in one way, that is by sending out thorough teachers, excellent organists and piano-tuners, and seeking employment for them at the beginning, giving them, as it were, a place upon which to stand, to show what they can do. In so far as we fail to do this, we fail in one important particular of accomplishing the object for which the school is carried on, viz: the enabling the blind to support themselves. If we send out those who have not received thorough musical instruction, who, although not competent, teach or tune pianos, because they must do that or do nothing—it is even worse than a

failure in an important branch of their education, for they prevent the employment of worthy and thoroughly qualified blind persons. The community is apt to suppose that the educated blind are alike, and when they have found one incompetent they refuse to employ another. Knowing, as we do, that to the blind many avenues for earning a living, will be closed, that they can become superior teachers of vocal and instrumental music, excellent organists and piano tuners, not a whit behind the best in any respect if they have had the requisite advantages—that this has been demonstrated again and again by our own and other schools, not in less time than the seeing acquire a knowledge of the vocations, but in the same time and at the same cost, and knowing that if they have equal facilities for attaining a musical education with those who see and succeed in their profession, they will succeed—if we are not able to do so they must fail; we have always considered the best musical instruction a matter of the highest importance. If we send out those who have but a smattering of musical knowledge, they may become poor piano tuners, worse repairers, incompetent teachers and unskillful organists, who, instead of convincing the public that the blind can do satisfactory work, and that it is well worth while to employ them, induce citizens to shut their door in the face of every blind person who seeks employment in that profession. There are those who go about through our towns as street singers, saloon fiddlers and fourth or fifth rate concertists, who seek to shun the beggar's vocation by a show of giving something in return for money—they give all they can, and if their conduct is censurable, because it tends to degrade the blind as a class, is the community or the State quite blameless that withholds from such the privilege of gaining a thorough musical education?

WORK DEPARTMENT.

The making of brooms has been carried on, but not to the same extent as formerly. The discharge of pupils before mentioned left in the broom shop one good and two inferior workmen, the rest were apprentices—mere boys, who had scarcely strength to sew a broom, who worked only in fair weather, and then but two or three hours a day, five days in the week. Latterly one good broom

sewer has been retained, and the apprentices have continued to work on as formerly. The making of brooms has been carried on in a rented building some distance from the School, because this kind of work is considered by insurance companies as extra hazardous, and if brooms were manufactured at the School the rate of insurance upon the building would be three times what it is at present. The broom-shop thus conducted, has yielded no profit to the employer, who has until recently furnished the materials for work, and has been, in dollars and cents, a source of loss to the School. This result was brought about partly by an overstocked market in this and the adjoining States, partly by the discharge of the best workmen, and the diminished time spent at work by those who remained—but it is believed that the small amount expended yearly to keep up the work department has been far more than counterbalanced by the benefit to the pupils in learning, that they can do something by the formation of habits of industry, and the acquirement of manual dexterity. The girls have knit, sewed, crochetted, made bead work and cane-seated chairs, and have usually purchased their material and received from visitors the price of their work. The cane-seating of chairs was not commenced with a view of immediate pecuniary profit, either to the School or to the pupils, for in all cities the pay for such work offers but slight remuneration—and in order to obtain this work, we have been obliged to do it for the chair manufacturer without compensation, first, to assure him that blind persons could learn to do the work satisfactorily, afterwards, to induce him to pay for the transportation of the work to and from the School, supply the deficiency occasioned by waste, and to secure the preference over all other competitors for that kind of work; but it will give the pupils at their homes in the country a fair remuneration, and our chief efforts should be directed to enable them to finally become useful there.

The furnishing the house with durable hair mattresses recently commenced, has given the small boys an opportunity to pick hair, which has been eagerly accepted, at less than it would cost elsewhere, but for a compensation to them not trifling. It is easier for them to see that two or three hour's work daily for a week will be rewarded by a nickel, or dime, according to the work accomplished, than to understand how habits of industry formed in early life will eventually become to them more valuable than gold. The making

of mattresses should be followed by an endeavor to obtain customers in the city who desire a good, durable bed; and no inferior article should be manufactured at the School—then after a while, it will become well known that we supply customers with exactly what they want, that we substitute neither hay, tow, nor cotton for the best quality of curled hair, and that they will get exactly what they pay for. It is difficult, perhaps impossible, for one who is not an expert, to judge concerning the quality of the material with which a mattress is filled after it is finished, and the knowledge that a manufacturer is entirely trustworthy, will go far toward insuring regular custom from those who find out that they will not be cheated.

The blind generally, when supplied with books in raised print and all the appliances that art can furnish, may learn as much as those who see, other things being equal—the intensity of mental application compensating for the loss of vision; but when they leave school the real struggle of life begins; to them most avenues of occupation are, or seem to be, closed, but the opportunity to work at some kind of manual labor is always offered, and the blind person who can work at three or four trades, no matter what other pursuit he may follow, can always, when that pursuit fails, find a resource that will give some remuneration in employment at one of his trades. The knowledge that they possess the ability to labor, makes them more womanly, more manly, they feel that they are not entirely dependent, and the consciousness that they are not, inspires them to new undertakings.

Many of our pupils, when they first come to school, are awkward in their bodily movements—the step is irregular and unsteady—the arms appear to move more by chance than by volition—the hands seem incapable of performing the most common operation with ease or grace. This awkwardness is not the direct result of the loss of sight, but of the neglect, or what amounts to the same thing—well meant but misdirected kindness of friends or relatives who conceive that the blind child is incapable of much mental development, and that physical inaction is the necessary consequence of blindness. These deficiencies can be partially remedied by careful training, but better by application to work. The idea that something is being accomplished, something gained, acts as a stimulus to exertion—the various muscles are brought into a natural state of activity which is far superior to any special training. If it is thought essential that

seeing children should learn to work, who have been accustomed to run, jump, climb, and go through all sorts of bodily contortions, apparently for the sake of amusement, but in reality in order that nature's plan for the development of the physical structure should be followed, how much more essential is work to the blind child, who is hindered directly or indirectly from following this natural course of development, and who at first comes to us almost helpless, but only needs the proper stimulus to exertion. But it is not only the best method for training and developing the muscles, it is a relaxation from study and a preparation for the performance of innumerable operations of no great importance in themselves—belonging to no particular trade, yet so varied, so frequently in demand in the course of daily life that the ability to do them is alike useful to one's self and to others, even if no pecuniary gain is to arise therefrom, the power to help one's self and to help others, is by no means an insignificant acquisition; for these and similar reasons the importance to the blind of working two or three hours a day, has always been insisted upon. If, after all this, there comes a regular though scanty compensation for labor well performed, a certain immunity from abject want, then personal independence is secured. The importance of work to our pupils can scarcely be overrated. The erection of a good work-shop upon our own grounds, detached from the main building, is very desirable. Men may expose themselves with impunity to the inclemency of the weather, but puny children, with hereditary tendencies to consumption and other diseases, must be gradually toughened to endure ordinary exposure. Those who pay rent, pay taxes, insurance, repairs, and the interest on the capital invested, we do this, and still do not get what we need—a place where our pupils can go to work regardless of snow and rain—and where there is sufficient room to carry on the few trades at which the blind can work. The State has done this to assist in the education of the mutes, who can enter any workshop and pursue his or her avocation upon an equal footing with those who have all their senses, for the eye directs the hand and cares for the safety of the body, but the blind must learn where every tool, cog-wheel, saw and trap-door is, through the senses of touch and hearing, a task difficult in unfamiliar places, and sometimes dangerous. A mute can hunt for a mislaid tool as well as any one—but a tool slightly out of place may cause a blind person to feel for it nearly

over the whole workshop. A place for each thing and each thing in its place—whether a piece of machinery, a bench or a ball of twine or anything else—is what the blind require to pursue their work without hindrance—and this ought to be in a workshop erected for and devoted to their use while they are learners.

James Hughes, a blind man about forty-five years old, married, very poor, and having a grown son out of employment, was taken into the work department August, 1876, out of compassion, and the hope that he could learn broom-making. At that time only a few rooms of the north wing, intended for boys and young men, had furniture. We had neither sleeping nor eating room for Mr. Hughes, but, as he was shown to be extremely poor, he was allowed three dollars and fifty cents per week for board at home. At the expiration of the term allotted for his apprenticeship in the broom-shop, the north wing being completed and partially furnished, there was no longer a valid reason for boarding Hughes outside of the establishment, unless it was that he had a family, from which it was not desirable to separate him, and perhaps not judicious to domicile him with the pupils. He had improved somewhat, though his work was still valueless. If he could be aided until his son found employment, of which there was then a reasonable prospect, he might improve and might be relieved from suffering; therefore the expedient was resorted to of allowing him two and one half dollars per week, about the cost of board in the Institution, when nothing was allowed to any other person. At the close of the session, June, 1878, his son having previously found employment, Mr. Hughes was told that he must close his connection with the School. He was not of those who had been here four sessions, but his dissatisfaction at not receiving more money was manifested immediately after his discharge; he seemed to think that he had been wronged;—the wrong, if it can be so construed by the benevolent and humane, was in allowing him anything, or in placing him upon the list of pupils; and it was resolved that no similar case should be in a manner forced upon us unwarily.

THE BUILDING.

It is desirable that the center of the building and center wing should be completed at as early a day as possible. The board protection to the walls is merely temporary, having been put up in

anticipation of an early completion of the building. This imperfect protection is also a rough substitute for the brick walls that are to be built. The cold and damp air sweeps through the crevices and penetrates nearly the whole house, making it uncomfortable in bad weather, and greatly increasing the cost of the heating, while the smoke and soot from the city waterworks, entering the same way, make additional cost to obtain cleanliness. It is unsafe because liable to be blown away by a heavy gale. It has already been loosened in that way and has required refastening. It is of itself an insufficient protection to the new walls, which are frequently wet from roof to basement. The trouble is increased by the roof of the old building which slopes toward these walls, upon which the system of guttering cannot be perfected until the building is completed. Tho old roof has been repaired again and again, but it still leaks. The brick-work, wood-work and plastering near these walls are already damaged to some extent by frost and rain, and must ere long be considerably injured. Thirteen of the largest rooms in this and the adjoining part of the house are rendered unavailable for ordinary use on account of exposure to cold and moisture. The rooms intended for the kitchen and dining room are unfinished, consequently other rooms have been fitted up for cooking and eating, necessitating the use of two fires instead of one, and the employment of an additional cook. The rooms designed for the laundry are unfinished and unfurnished with machinery for washing and ironing, consequently the washing for the household is let out by the week. This is an expensive method of doing the work, which is often unsatisfactory in quality, while the time in which the washing is completed, is irregular corresponding not with the wants of our inmates, but to the variability of the weather. This becomes a serious inconvenience in a household where everything is expected to move like clock work, and where many of the students are scantily supplied with clothing. Our steam heating apparatus was believed to be the best that had been devised; it has been thoroughly tested for two winters, and nothing has occurred to change that belief. Its working has given entire satisfaction wherever it is extended. It carries steam without the disturbance that is often made by steam-heating apparatus. It works at low pressure and is therefore safe. But additional rooms should be heated, which must otherwise remain cold and useless for at least half of each year, and the halls

should be kept at a comfortable temperature. This will require another boiler, which ought to be put up beside the one which now sends steam to the building. The two would give an ample quantity of steam for the severest weather, and if either needed cleaning or repairs the one might in part take the place of the two, and if an accident should happen to our one boiler or its attachments which delayed the raising of steam a few hours, we should not be totally without heat as we are now liable to be.

THE BLIND OF THE STATE.

The census of 1870 states that the number of blind in Tennessee was eight hundred and seventy-six, but this number, large as it seems, even then fell far short of the truth, for the Superintendent of the Census Bureau instructed his marshals to report none but the totally blind. These instructions excluded from the census returns all those who had imperfect vision, and consequently could not obtain an education at an ordinary school. This class of individuals, ranging from those who can just discern light to those who can nearly but not quite discriminate letters in common print, is about as numerous as the totally blind. It is known that many cases of total blindness were unnoticed. For instance, the census of Franklin county shows none—we have now in school four blind children from that county, from ten to sixteen years old, and we know two more. These are all children, yet they were alive in 1870 and lived in that county, and we have heard of several others there who were too old to attend school. In Davidson county, where an effort was made to have the number of blind correctly reported, the census returns show twenty, including white and black, under fifty years of age. To these we can add the names of twenty-four more, all white, seventeen of whom have been in our school. Thirteen of the twenty-four not reported in the census were totally blind. There has been no attempt made to remember the aged white blind of this county, for we could not benefit them. The twenty-four not reported in the census of 1870 were nearly all young, all white, and yet they exceed the number of both white and black reported one-fifth, and it is not at all probable that we know every blind child in our county; indeed, from time to time we find those who have lived a short distance from us for several years without our hearing of them. In many other counties of the State we know that the

census returns concerning the blind are similarly deficient. Our information concerning particular individuals, although accurate and reliable, is by no means so concerning the blind as a class, even for a single county, for we have no way of ascertaining the exact number except through the United States Census, (which is known to be incorrect), and such information as chance has thrown in our way, which last is evidently more exact than the census returns. This information, such as it is, indicates that the number of blind, in proportion to the population of our State, is unusually large, the average being, in countries where, on account of military service, the census is more accurately taken than in our own, about one thousand to a million of population. At a low estimate we have in our State fifteen or sixteen hundred individuals who have never attended a common school, who cannot read a letter, and who believe themselves incapacitated for aiding in the performance of household or out-door labor. One-fourth or one-fifth of these are of a suitable scholastic age. If they are not prepared by a suitable course of instruction to maintain or assist in maintaining themselves, the large majority of them must sink into lethargy and hopeless despondence; they must either be supported by their friends, by the communities where they reside, or in the almshouses as long as life lasts. It might naturally be supposed that where there were so many unfortunates the demands for educational privileges would be numerous. But this is not so. They and their friends do not comprehend what advantages are offered by the school. The terms of admission, though free, are unknown to many, to others the existence of the school is but vaguely known; they do not inquire where they can obtain either correct or exact information, or perhaps do not inquire at all, for it seems to them plain that so great a misfortune can have no alleviation, and it is not until they are convinced by actual observation that they will believe it possible that a blind child can be educated, become an agreeable member of the social circle, and perform many of the tasks of ordinary daily life. The tender solicitude of parents for a child smitten with the calamity of blindness, is often manifested by the desire to be near, to watch every motion and gesture, and to supply every supposed want. How can they part with the child that most needs their care; how send one away to school who has required special attention almost from the hour of birth? If intelligence overcomes

these natural feelings because of the great good to be gained, perhaps there is poverty (those who have blind children are generally poor, usually very poor), there is the cost of the journey, the distance to be traveled without attendance, the difficulty of providing suitable clothing—these are obstacles that cannot easily be surmounted, and the child may grow up in mental darkness, in addition to the physical misfortune that will make existence scarcely tolerable. A true understanding of the benefit to be derived from the school, spread among the young blind and their friends throughout the State, would, beyond a doubt, give us more applicants for admission than our building could accommodate. The fact that our pupils come from certain localities in the State, when county after county has remained unrepresented for more than thirty years, is not attributable to the scarcity of blind children in the unrepresented connties, but to the fact that the people of those counties have not come in contact with the school; for instance, the census returns of 1870 report fourteen blind in the county of Campbell under twenty-five years of age, (probably less than half the true number), yet there has not been a pupil from Campbell county since the establishment of the school, thirty-two years ago. More than thirty years ago the Superintendent of this school took two blind boys whom he had taught about a year, and went in a wagon through some of the counties of East Tennessee giving an exhibition of their ability to learn, in ten or twelve small towns, in order to induce friends and relatives of blind children to send them to school. Several were sent, through those children others in East Tennessee were heard of near the same places. In 1854 so many were known that East Tennessee was again visited in the same manner as at first. From that time to the present there have always been pupils from those parts of East Tennessee. In 1857 it was so evident that East Tennessee was receiving an overdue share of the benefits conferred by the school, that public exhibitions were given by the pupils in Nashville, Murfreesboro and Shelbyville. The same result followed; pupils came in from and around each of these places for the next twenty years. Within the past two years it was thought advisable to give exhibitions in a few of the many counties where blind children were reported, but from which none were sent to school. Accordingly free exhibitions were given at Huntington, Waverly, Columbia, Lewisburg, Pulaski, Fayette-

ville and Chattanooga. The citizens of these places offered us their warmest congratulations, and frequently expressed their astonishment at the acquirements of our pupils. The exhibitions were made free in order to induce a large attendance, and thus disseminate as widely as possible a knowledge of the manner in which the blind are educated, and thus equalize the distribution of the bounty of the State as far as practicable with the limited means at our disposal. If such exhibitions could be given in each of the more populous county seats of the State, and the admission of pupils be unlimited by law, as it was during the twenty years that preceded the last two, our large building, suitably furnished, might be overcrowded with those who require the fostering care of the State to make them useful members of society. The experience of each of the twenty-nine institutions in the United States established for the purpose of educating the blind is, in this respect, like ours. Even in the older, more densely settled States, where the wealth of the inhabitants has enabled them to construct good highways to every little village and hamlet, where a perfect net-work of railroads covers the State, it has been found necessary to give public exhibitions to show that the blind could be educated in the same branches that were taught to the seeing, and after that to visit the parents of some blind children at their homes, to show them that the blind could learn, and induce them to send their children to school; and after all this it has been found that nearly one-third of the blind children of such a State remained at home. About four-fifths of our pupils have applied for admission because they had come in contact with those who had been or were being educated here. As this method of spreading knowledge of all the benefits to be derived from the school has been unavoidably confined to certain localities, it is not surprising that in a State like ours there is much misunderstanding and utter ignorance concerning this school, its object and importance, especially to the young blind of our State. There are many of those who have left us, each of whom are now making from two hundred to three thousand dollars apiece yearly—true, from six to ten per. cent do nothing, but all the rest do something. Suppose of the fifteen or sixteen hundred—call it fifteen hundred, for there is no desire to make an extravagant statement or estimate—that in the course of twenty years two-thirds of them, that is, one thousand, should be so educated that each one could

make seventy-five dollars, instead of costing some one seventy-five dollars, a year, the difference in the case of every individual would be one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, or a total of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually more made in the State than there would be if this class of persons were left uneducated.

This is purely a pecuniary view of an educational subject, but let any man of years and experience recall to mind the advantages and privileges which an education has conferred upon him, or what, through the want of it, he has not accomplished, and he will see that it is not wholly a pecuniary consideration.

If an education is an important aid to those who see, to the blind it is all-important, for it offers to them their only chance of becoming happy, useful or self-supporting. It must be admitted that for them a thorough and effective course of instruction is more costly than for others—even more costly than for deaf mutes. In a school for the latter, there is what might be called a department for physical development and hygiene—a course of instruction made obligatory on account of the tendencies to diseases similar to those which accompany the loss of sight—something like this is required in a school for the blind. But with the one class of defectives comparatively little training is required; the eye invites to unity of action in gymnastic drill and shows the way in invigorating sports, with the other awkward and strikingly deficient in freedom and ease of motion, instruction must be given to each individual separately, and to some not daily, but hourly—to all through the sense of feeling; and not here alone, but in everything where touch is a substitute for vision, our pupils must be taught one by one, with the aid of expensive books, apparatus and other appliances especially designed for and adapted to meet the wants of those who lack the most important of the five senses. The leading, the house-work, the teaching of school, work and music, the books in raised print, the apparatus and all school appliances are causes for expenditures greater than in an ordinary boarding school, or even in a school for mutes.

The liberality of the State has for many years been manifested in promoting the education of the blind. That liberality will probably continue, for it has received the sanction of public opinion wherever its benificent results are known. There is, moreover, in

most human hearts a feeling of pity for so great a misfortune, and a desire for its alleviation which approves such liberality even where the results are unknown.

To carry on our school, make each department completely effective, to give each individual as far as practicable the capability of self-maintenance affords ample room for Legislative benevolence and for private generosity, and it may be truly said to those who seek investment in benefactions rather than in bonds, to those who would leave after them an enduring memorial of good accomplished, that the Trustees of the School for the Blind will gladly receive any donation or bequest, and faithfully execute any trust confided to their keeping.

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. STURTEVANT,

Superintendent.

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JANUARY 1, 1879.

Salaries	$ 5,799 63	
Musical Department	3,799 40	
Provisions and Miscellaneous Household Expenses	10,205 28	
Servants' Hire	2,734 20	
Fuel and Heating	1,339 49	
Furniture	1,613 91	
Insurance	1,186 24	
Clothing	259 51	
Work Department	1,689 21	
Drugs and Medical attendance	342 61	
Traveling Expenses	512 90	
Apparatus	656 45	
Exhibition Expenses	689 96	
Books in Embossed Letters	225 70	
Leading	328 45	
Ordinary Books, Postage, Stationery, Advertising and Telegrams	320 40	
Repairs and Improvements	1,513 34	
Tools and Hardware	16 25	
Miscellaneous	123 75	
		$ 33,356 68
To Balance		314 14
		$ 33,670 82

RECEIPTS.

1877.					
January	20,	By Chairman's	Check.....	$ 2,000 00	
"	26,	"	"	2,060 00	
April	4,	"	"	1,000 00	
May	7,	"	"	4,500 00	
July	3,	"	"	1,000 00	
"	13,	"	"	2,500 00	
October	6,	"	"	3,000 00	
"	19,	"	"	1,995 65	
1878.					
January	2,	"	"	1,000 00	
February	2,	"	"	4,391 74	
April	8,	"	"	1,000 00	
May	18,	"	"	3,117 62	
July	1,	"	"	1,000 00	
"	17,	"	"	1,786 81	
October	10,	"	"	3,319 00	
					$ 33,670 82

RECAPITULATION.

Ordinary Expenditures	$ 28,400 82	
Extraordinary Expenditures.....	4,955 86	
		$ 33,356 68
To Balance.....		314 14
		$ 33,670 82
Credited by Chairman's Checks.....		$ 33,670 82

LIST OF PUPILS.

Adcock, Mary.....Tullahoma, Coffee county
Apple, Edward..... ..... Granville, Smith county
Arledge, Ida..... .....Winchester, Franklin county
Barham, Jane.....Cedar Grove, Carroll county
Barham, Sallie.....Cedar Grove, Carroll county
Barham, Ella.....Cedar Grove, Carroll county
Banks, William R..... Paris, Henry county
Ballenger, Alice.....New Middleton, Smith county
Beard, Mary Lou.....Watertown, Wilson county
Birch, William.....Nashville, Davidson county
Bradshaw, Mayo.....Loudon, Loudon county
Branagin, Mary.....Clarksville, Montgomery county
Casey, Annie.....Nashville, Davidson county
Claiborne, John.....Maynardsville, Union county
Childress, John.....Dyersburg, Dyer county
Clark, Samuel.....West Harpeth, Williamson county
Clark, Willy.....West Harpeth, Williamson county
Clements, Willy..... Hillsboro, Coffee county
Coleman, Willy.....Winchester, Franklin county
Coleman, Felix .....Winchester, Franklin county
Comer, Martha..... .....Red Springs, Macon county
Cooper, Thos. J.....Morristown, Hamblen county
Cooper, Edmond.....Cornersville, Marshall county
Coplin, Julia..... .....Nashville, Davidson county
Crockett, Lucy J.....Hillsboro, Coffee county
Cutler, Mary.....Nashville, Davidson county
Embrey, Wiley S., jr..... .....Winchester, Franklin county
Gallaher, Edwin.....Lenoirs, Loudon county
Gates, Franklin.....Memphis Shelby county
Glasgow, Eliza..... .....Trimble, Henry county
Graham, Mary E.....Sevierville, Sevier county
Hailey, Curren M.....Fayette Corner, Fayette county
Hammontree, Nelly.....Morganton, Loudon county
Hardin, Lizzie .....Gallatin, Sumner county

Harsh, Forrest..... .....Memphis, Shelby county
Hill, Thomas.....Nashville, Davidson county
Holmes, James A.....Covington, Tipton county
Hooper, James H.....Smithville, DeKalb county
Huffaker, Elizabeth.....Gap Creek, Knox county
Hughes, James..... .....Nashville, Davidson county
Jackson, Martin V.....Winchester, Franklin county
Johnson, George.....Maryville, Blount county
Johnson, Mattie I..... Nashville, Daivdson county
Kimbro, Cora.....Rosedale, Davidson county
Lammie, Hattie..... ....Hall's ⋈ Roads, Knox county
Layman, Maggie.....Alamo, Crockette county
Leftwich, Gertrude.....Richardson's Landing, Tipton county
Love, Nathaniel C. T.....Johnson City, Washington county
Lee, Nancy J.....Chattanooga, Hamilton county
Looney, James F..... .....Dresden, Weakley county
Meadows, Rector.....McMinnville, Warren county
Minton, John.....Oneyville, Davidson county
McNeal, Jefferson.....Nashville, Davidson county
Muck, Samuel .....Concord, Knox county
Neal, E. Carrie.....Unionville, Bedford county
Odam, Jerry..... .....Freedom, Washington county
Patrick, Roena..... Murfreesboro, Rutherford county
Peffen, Charles.....Nashville, Davidson county
Randle, Margaret.....Boyd's Creek, Sevier county
Randle, Wesley.....Boyds's Creek, Sevier county
Rice, Robert Lee.....Lexington, Henderson county
Reeves, Susan.....Nashville, Davidson county
Reid, W. Andrew.....Tracy City, Grundy county
Reid, Matthew..... .....Tracy City, Grundy county
Saffarans, Walter ....Memphis, Shelby county
Sanders, Mary E.....Bethel Springs, McNairy county
Simmons, S. Victoria.....Gallatin, Sumner county
Smith, Rebecca J.....Knoxville, Knox county
Stone, Hugh.....Friendship, Blount county
Scruggs, Edward.....Nashville, Davidson county
Sumpter, Millard.....New Sedalia, Hancock county
Talliaferro, J. Wood.....Concord, Knox county
Tank, Florence.....Nashville, Davidson county

Teal, Mary N.....Manchester, Coffee county
Tedford, John H..... Maryville, Blount county
Thompson, J. McGrade.....Johnsonville, Humphreys county
Trailor, Isham.....Lavergne, Rutherford county
Turner, James Henry.....Warwick's ⋊ Roads, Union county
Turner, Robert.....Big Bottom, Humphreys county
Valentine, Florence.....Nashville, Davidson county
Wade, Emma.....Murfreesboro, Rutherford county
Wagoner, Laura..... .....Nashville, Davidson county
Walker, John.....Talbot Station, Jefferson county
Walker, A. Fletcher.....Talbot Station, Jefferson county
Wells, Earle .....Columbia, Maury county
Wright, Ida R.....Thompson Station, Williamson county
Wright, Tennessee A.....Thompson Station, Williamson county
Wilson, Annie E.....Bellbuckle, Bedford county

TWELFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES, SUPERINTENDENT & TREASURER

OF THE

TENNESSEE

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

PRESENTED TO

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 8, 1879.

NASHVILLE:
PRINTED AT "THE AMERICAN" BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
1879.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES:

T. NIXON VANDYKE, F. W. EARNEST.	East Tennessee.
GEORGE W. JONES, THOMAS MCNEILLY, H. B. BUCKNER, GEORGE W. WHITE, W. A. CHEATHAM,	Middle Tennessee.
JOHN L. T. SNEED, W. M. WRIGHT.	West Tennessee.

JOHN H. CALLENDER, M. D.,
Physician and Superintendent.

JOHN A. BEAUCHAMP, M. D.,
Assistant Physician.

W. B. CLARK,
Steward.

MRS. LAURA VESTAL,
Matron.

MARSHALL T. POLK,
Treasurer.

NASHVI , January 4, 1879.

His Excellency, James D. Porter,
Governor of Tennessee:

SIR:—I have the honor herewith to deliver the Biennial Reports of the Trustees, Superintendent, and Treasurer of the Tennessee Hospital for the Insane for the term from January 1, 1877, to December 19, 1878, and invite your consideration thereto, and request their transmission to the General Assembly.

H. B. BUCKNER,
President Board of Trustees.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

To the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

In pursuance of the requirements of the Statutes, the undersigned herewith present the usual biennial Report of the history and condition of the charitable institution of the State, of which they constitute the Board of Trustees. They also submit the detailed Report of the Superintendent, from January 1, 1877, to December 19, 1878, exhibiting its operations for that period, and also the Report of the Treasurer, showing the receipts and expenditures for the same period.

The Reports in the earlier years of the existence of this Hospital being out of print, it has been deemed proper, for your information and that of the citizens at large, all of whom are interested in the character and work of this noble charity, to briefly recount the history of its foundation and growth, to describe its buildings and exterior equipments, and review its useful career in the remedial and custodial care of the insane of the State.

BUILDINGS.

As early as the year 1830, the attention of the General Assembly was called to the necessity of an institution of this kind, and appropriations were made therefor. In a few years thereafter, a commodious stone structure of moderate capacity was erected in the immediate suburbs of

the city of Nashville, which served as the State Lunatic Asylum, until the opening of this institution, March 1, 1852. In the progress of time and with the increase of population, that Institution was found not only too small to accommodate the growing needs of the insane population, but, in its construction, it was not adapted for the proper curative management of those committed to its care, or such a system as conduced to the health, comfort and security of its inmates. During the session of the General Assembly of 1847–8, it was visited and addressed by a memorial from Miss D. L. Dix—a lady whose fame as a philanthropist in behalf of the unfortunate insane is as wide as the region of civilization on both continents which have been blessed by her disinterested labors, and who still survives to merit the thanks of thousands whose condition she has ameliorated—and under her touching and forcible appeals, the Act was passed which organized the "Tennessee Hospital for the Insane," and which, by subsequent judicious and liberal aid from the State, has culminated in the Institution which early acquired and still maintains a first rank among similar charities in this country. Under that Act, Gov. Neill S. Brown, then at the head of the State Government, appointed Alexander Allison, Lucius J. Polk, Andrew Ewing, Thomas T. Player, John J. White, Henry S. Frazier, Daniel S. Donelson, J. J. B. Southall, and Samuel D. Morgan, Commissioners to purchase a site and erect the Hospital. These were of the most prominent citizens of the State then living—all of whom have passed away except the venerable Samuel D. Morgan, of the city of Nashville. This Board, in 1848, purchased a beautiful farm site six and a half miles southeasterly from Nashville, on the McAdamized turnpike leading to Murfreesboro, containing two hundred and fifty-five acres, and having appointed Adolphus Heiman Architect, and Dr. John S. Young Superintendent of Construction, adopted a plan slightly modified from that of the Butler Hospital for the Insane, at Providence, Rhode Island, which was built under the direction and experienced eye of the distinguished Dr. Luther V. Bell—one of the most eminent men who has adorned the specialty in America.

This building, with the extensions made under Act of the General Assembly of 1870, is four hundred and seven feet in frontage from east to west, and is of the castellated order of architecture. The central or administrative building is four stories in height—the lower story being devoted to the necessary offices, the second to the private apartments of the Superintendent and family, the third to apartments for officers, and the fourth to the chapel or lecture room. This portion of the structure is ninety-eight feet in breadth by forty-five in depth. The body of each wing is three stories high, but their extremities in the new extensions

rise to four stories. These front wings, with the ells, which extend at right angles rearwardly two hundred and eight feet, comprise the halls and rooms for patients—the ells being three stories in height. The general contour of the structure is quadrilateral, with a large area or court, bounded on the east and west by the ells. This court is divided, however, by the rear centre building, two stories high, which is of the same depth with the ells, for the accommodation of kitchens, dining-rooms, a small ward for out-door patients, an engine and circular fan room, the main boiler room, bakery and store room. The front wards have a single row of apartments and a long hall or gallery admirably lighted and ventilated, and each ward is furnished with a parlor, dining-room, dressing-room, linen closets, and water closets and bath-room. These also are equipped with wide and commodious stairways. The ell wards have a double row of apartments, divided by halls and cross halls, and in the rear of the latter are a row of apartments for turbulent and noisy patients. These are also furnished with dining, bathing and closet conveniences. The cellarage is deep and well ventilated, and contains the steam heating apparatus by which the building is warmed through an ample supply of registers on each ward. The whole structure is ventilated by a seventeen-foot circular fan driven by an engine. The edifice is built of brick, with stone door and window copings, and is of substantial construction throughout. All the buildings are lighted with gas.

The steam laundry, with drying and ironing rooms, is situated immediately in the rear of the extension of the centre buildings on the farther side of a seventy-foot avenue, and has no connection with the main buildings. This was erected in 1873, after the destruction of a former building for that purpose by fire in 1872. The walls of the latter, situated a hundred feet or more from the southwestern angle of the main building, were remodelled for a gas house and pump room, and are now so used.

Under an act of the General Assembly of 1866, an asylum for the colored insane was erected on a beautiful eminence several hundred yards southwesterly from the main Hospital buildings. This is a substantial brick structure, three stories in height, with an ample basement for kitchen and heating furnaces, and is very commodious, being divided into halls and apartments on both sides, with wide stairways.

WATER SUPPLY.

The large supply of water necessary for an establishment of this kind is furnished by two excellent and never-failing springs of limestone wa-

ter, and a large cistern, constructed in 1873, very near the eastern ell of the main building. One of these springs, which is walled and arched with brick, is situated a few rods from the northwestern angle of the main building, and feeds a large walled lake six hundred feet in length by ninety in width, which, in addition to being a handsome ornament to the exercise grounds, constitutes a reservoir of water for lavatory purposes, and for use in case of a conflagration, through a steam pump connected. Another spring is situated about a quarter of a mile from the Hospital in the same direction, and is furnished with a deep covered reservoir of the capacity of ninety thousand gallons of water, which is its daily flow. This is covered by a pump house, and the raising apparatus—a duplex steam pump—is connected to the distributing tank in the octagonal tower of the main building by a three-inch iron piping. But few institutions in the country are better equipped with facilities for an amply sufficiency of excellent water.

FARM, DAIRY, &C.

Under an Act of the General Assembly of 1855, the Trustees enlarged the area of the farm by the purchase of two hundred acres lying immediately west of the original purchase, and fronting on the Murfreesboro pike. This was deemed necessary for the uses of the Institution, and makes the whole tract comprise four hundred and fifty-five acres. An object of this addition of no little importance, was to secure the possession of the second spring of water, above described, it being foreseen that as the Institution enlarged and its population increased, it would certainly be required. The farm is subdivided into tillable fields, pasture lots, woods lots, orchards, vegetable garden, and an area of ornamented exercise grounds of about seventy-five acres. This latter is traversed by circular drives and walks overlaid with gravel, and is set in forest trees, interspersed with pines, firs and cedars, and is adorned with shrubbery of various kinds, and in the proper season with flowering plants, which in winter are transferred to the conservatory. The fields in cultivation are rotated in the usual farm crops, wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, turnips, the various grasses, &c., &c., and under judicious and careful tillage, have yielded fairly in average seasons. In the history of the farm, three orchards of mixed fruits have been planted, which have produced measurably well. One of them is now quite old. The vegetable garden, which contains about fourteen acres, lies immediately in the rear of the main Hospital building, and is kept in good condition by frequent manuring, and in favorable years, makes an ample supply of culinary vegetables, for the large household consump-

tion. A portion of the pork and mutton supply is raised on the farm usually, and the pasturage is used for the farm stock, and beef on foot bought for slaughter.

Attached to the farm is a dairy with a proper house covering a spring, and commodious cow stables. This, at present, furnishes a full supply of milk for the entire household, and a large portion of the butter needed. The farm is also equipped with stables and barns.

A floral conservatory has always been a feature of the grounds of the Institution, as it is of very many others conducted on similar principles. This is located on the eastern portion of the front grounds, and constitutes a very attractive appurtenance, and is a valuable adjunct for the entertainment and diversion of the inmates, as well as the gratificaion of their visiting friends. To some degree, this æsthetic addition has always been self supporting from sales of extra material, though the attempt to make it such has never been systematized, as it possibly might be.

The entire establishment as it exists at this time, has been a gradual accretion in lands, buildings and equipments, externally and internally. For the first five years after its opening, only the front wards and center building were completed and occupied. At the expiration of that time a portion of the ells were utilized, and subsequently the entire building was occupied. Then followed, in the present decade, the east and west extensions, the building for the colored insane having been erected a few years before. The various appurtenant structures were added as they were required, and alterations and improvements made as they became necessary. In this mode of growth, it is difficult to arrive at the exact cost of the Institution as a whole, but it has been quite reasonable for one of such magnitude, and its history shows that a wise economy has been exercised in its furnishing. The buildings are handsome and durable, without being highly ornamental or expensive, and in this respect they are a model for imitation.

ADMINISTRATION.

During its career extending over a quarter of a century, a number of the most prominent citizens of the State have served as its curators, and through them, and the excellent management it has received, it has enjoyed the unlimited confidence of those most deeply interested, and of the general public. Three medical gentlemen have served as its Superintendent and general Executive head in that time, Dr. W. A. Cheatham, Dr. W. P. Jones and the present incumbent. The Board now in service, entered on their functions in the spring of 1877, shortly

after the commencement of the term for which the appended reports are exhibited, and in that comparatively brief time, two of their number have been summoned from their councils by death.

In April of 1878, Dr. H. H. Bethshares, one of the members from West Tennessee, who had twice met with us, succumbed to a chronic illness of some months duration. He was a gentleman of excellent professional repute, and at a former period, had been in the medical employment of the Institution. His practical knowledge of the requirements of a hospital made him a valuable member, and his amiable and gentlemanly deportment rendered him a pleasant associate. On September 2, 1878, at Grenada, Miss., fell our remaining West Tennessee member—Butler P. Anderson, of Memphis. He had gone thither on a noble and philanthropic mission, and his generous and courageous service in the fearful epidemic at that point, has embalmed his name in tender memory and enrolled it among the hero-martyrs of the time. In all the attributes of manhood he was admirable, of superior intelligence, lofty integrity, and cordial and engaging manners. His death was a public loss, and to this Institution a serious one. In respect to the memory of our deceased associates we have entered an appropriate minute on the records of the Board. In conformity to the statute in such cases provided, as will be seen by the signatures, the Governor has filled the vacancies in the West Tennessee membership.

INSURANCE.

In view of the contingencies of fire, in spite of all the regulations which may be prescribed, and all the vigilance which may be exercised, which surround an institution of this kind; its distance from the city and inaccessibility to aid from the city fire department in such an event; and in consideration of the immediate need for pecuniary succor for the care of inmates, should such a calamity befall, we have deemed it proper to effect an insurance for seventy-five thousand dollars on the main building and furniture. This we were enabled to accomplish at low rates, and think it prudent to continue it. Ordinarily it may be said, that a State is able to insure its own property, but in the present stringent condition of State finances, the extraordinary emergency which a total or even partial destruction by fire would cause, would embarrass all if occurring in the interim of legislative sessions, and under any circumstances would do so, and a fund from insurance might prove a timely, as well as helpful and wise provision and resource.

SUPERINTENDENT'S SUGGESTIONS.

The considerations presented in the Report of the Superintendent which we herewith submit, will arrest your attention. They comprise full statistics as to the operations of the Hospital during the past two years, and the remarks thereon will inform you as to the condition of the population in all details. It will be observed that there is a suggestion that the law of admission to patients from counties needs a slight amendment, in order to facilitate removals and admissions, and render the exchange of restored patients for those needing hospital care, more expeditious. This, we think, should be done. The committal of insane convicts to the wards of the Hospital, which is spoken of as improper and injudicious, is a matter which we submit to your discretion. The objections presented are serious, and if it can be avoided it would seem that another system should be adopted.

FINANCIAL ESTIMATES.

An examination of the Treasurer's Report will show that a proper economy has been practiced, and that the Hospital has been maintained within the annual appropriations from the State Treasury for that purpose. The comparative tables as to cost in a number of other institutions adduced by the Superintendent in his remarks on the subject, attest that the pecuniary burden of our insane is not so great as in many commonwealths, and certainly not beyond what the community will consider reasonable and proper. The question of repairs, now or very shortly to be needed, we commend to your consideration, and if your body should place a contingent fund for this purpose, it will be used only as occasion and necessity may require, and we think the measure would be a wise and prudent one. It will be observed that the Institution is full to its legal and actual capacity, and with the prevalence of insanity and the improbability of its dimunition to which the Report of the Superintendent refers, we cannot expect our numbers to be less, aud therefore think the estimates for the coming biennial support should bear reference to this fact, and that the present provision cannot properly be reduced in justice to the Institution and its work.

The general suggestions, and especially the improvements recommended in the Superintendent's Report appear to us upon a careful inspection to be wholesome and greatly needed, and we trust that His Excellency will specially direct the attention of the General Assembly to the importance of prompt action in the premises, and wherever legislative aid is demanded.

CONCLUSION.

The Report of the Superintendent, as a whole, is a masterly and full exposition of the practical operations, as well as the wants and necessities of the Hospital, and embodies philosophic reflections as to the causes of the various phases of insanity and in regard to kindred matters, which will be valuable everywhere.

We feel that we would scarcely be true to our duty as the Supervisors of this splendid charity, did we not say in conclusion that the people of Tennessee owe to the Superintendent and his subordinates the boon of a public recognition of the great ability and fidelity with which they have discharged their delicate and difficult trust.

H. B. BUCKNER, PRESIDENT, Davidson County.
G. W. JONES, Lincoln County.
JOHN L. T. SNEED, Shelby County.
T. NIXON VAN DYKE, McMinn County.
THOMAS McNEILLY, Dickson County.
W. M. WRIGHT, Carroll County.
F. W. EARNEST, Washington County.
GEORGE W. WHITE, Davidson County.
W. A. CHEATHAM, Davidson County.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
December 19, 1878.

To the Board of Trustees of the Tennessee Hospital for the Insane:

The statute prescribing the government and administration of this Institution, held in trust by you for the benefit of the unfortunate class of the population of the State for which it was founded, makes it my duty, immediately before each session of the General Assembly, to prepare and present to you a Report specifically setting forth certain details of the important work for which it was designed, and exhibiting the statistics of its population for the biennial term, together with such other facts regarding its operations as may be necessary for the information of the body to which you report its history and condition.

INTRODUCTORY.

In submitting this, the twelfth biennial report of the Hospital, I am gratified to be able to do so under a sense that the term just closed has witnessed a fair degree of success in the accomplishment of the beneficent ends for which it was established, and that its career of uniform prosperity and good repute which has so long commended it to the public confidence, is unbroken. The period included has not been noted by events of unusual importance in the curriculum of affairs in an institution of this character, nor has it developed any facts of peculiar interest pertaining to the dreadful malady which afflicts

its hapless household. To those who have immediate care and concern in the endeavor to ameliorate and restore minds blighted by disease, or wrecked by the adverse vicissitudes of fate, however monotonous may be the daily and nightly work, every fact possesses interest, and compels attention. The routine of such duty is never so complete as to exempt from the anxieties inseparable from its responsibility, or to permit relaxation of vigilance in any department. Amid a numerous and often crowded congregation of persons distempered and distraught as is that collected in the wards of an asylum for the insane, there is constant exposure to occurences unpleasant in character, and occasionally of untoward and regretful consequences, and in reflecting upon the history of a year or a term, the first impulse of one charged with the superintendency is to revert in gratitude to that from which those committed to his keeping have been spared, rather than to dwell upon that which has been effected in their behalf. The term reported has not witnessed a casualty to a patient from any source, nor has there been a successful attempt at suicide—the ever-haunting spectre of the apprehensions of those in care of the insane. It has been a number of years since a painful record of the latter kind has been made, and in view of the fact that, at times, our wards are overfull, the exemption should be marked to the credit of the faithful and thoughtful attendants whose association with patients is most constant and intimate. It is gratifying also, to note the absence of intercurrent disease amongst our population, or an impairment of its health dependent on local causes, or those generated by influences preventable by rigid cleanliness and sanitary foresight. During the autumn of this year, so calamitous in the ravages of disease in some sections of the State, and when the minds of all—the skilled and unskilled alike—were tortured with fears of the invasion of the inscrutable pestilence which seemed to go, as the wind, where it listed, extraordinary care was exercised to prevent the introduction of infection in any form, and the household had immunity even from fear of it.

The statistical tables herewith appended furnish an exhibit of the numbers and characteristics of the population.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF POPULATION 1877–8.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in Hospital Jan. 1, 1877, .	202	186	388
Admitted from Jan. 1, '77, to Dec. 19, '78,	123	92	215
Whole number of Patients in Term, .	325	278	603
Discharged, including deaths, .	112	115	227
Remaining Dec. 19, 1878, . .	213	163	376

CONDITION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED.

Recovered, ...	48	46	94
Improved, ...	23	38	61
Unimproved, ...	4	7	11
Escaped, ...	6	0	6
Died, ...	31	24	55
Total, ...	112	115	227

OF POPULATION AT DATE THERE ARE

White patients, ...	192	150	342
Colored patients, ...	21	13	34
Total, ...	213	163	376
White Patients (non-paying). . .	174	134	308
Colored " (non-paying) . .	18	13	31
White " (county-paying) . . .	0	1	1
Colored " (county-paying) . .	3	0	3
White " (friends-paying) . .	18	15	33
Total.	213	163 .	376

Maximum number at any date in Term	390
Minimum " " " "	370
Average daily population	380

TABLE I.

Number at each age when Admitted in Term.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20	13	9	22
" 20 " 30	30	28	58
" 30 " 40	38	23	61
" 40 " 50	26	17	43
" 50 " 60	14	13	27
" 60 " 70	2	2	4
	123	92	215

TABLE II.

Nativity of Patients Admitted in Term.

Tennessee	149
Alabama	9
North Carolina	17
Kentucky	9
Virginia	5
Mississippi	7
Georgia	4
South Carolina	1
Missouri	1
New York	3
Pennsylvania	2
Indiana	2
Ireland	4
Italy	1
Germany	1
Total	215

TABLE III.

Occupation of Patients admitted in Term.

Farmers,	43	Blacksmiths,	3
Merchants,	7	Brickmason,	1
Lawyers,	2	Locomotive Engineer,	1
Physicians,	3	Railroad laborer,	1
Farmer and trader,	1	General laborers,	37
General trader,	1	Stable keeper,	1
Students,	7	Saloon keeper,	1
Clerks,	3	Milliner,	1
School teachers,	2	School girl,	1
Teacher and banker,	1	Housewives,	57
Dentist,	1	Unmarried females,	28
Collector,	1	Servants,	5
Gardener,	1	Convict,	1
Nurserymen,	2		
Carpenters,	2	Total,	215

TABLE IV.

Domestic condition of Patients admitted in Term.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married,	61	36	97
Single,	49	41	90
Widowers,	1	- - - -	1
Widows,	- - - -	10	10
Unknown,	12	5	17
	123	92	215

TABLE V.

Degree of Education of Patients admitted in Term.

Excellent,	13	None,	30
Good,	27		
Fair,	55	Total,	215
Limited,	90		

TABLE VI.

Alleged and Probable causes of Insanity of Patients admitted in Term.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hereditary transmission,	39	34	73
Epilepsy,	8	5	13
Alcoholism,	13	- - - -	13
Financial and domestic trouble,	10	2	12
Menstrual disorder,	- - - -	19	19
Peurperal condition,	- - - -	6	6
Cerebral softening,	1	- - - -	1
Injury to spinal column,	2	- - - -	2
Masturbation,	8	- - - -	8
Ill treatment of parents,	- - - -	1	1
Sunstroke,	5	- - - -	5
Injury to cranium and brain,	6	- - - -	6
Ill health,	1	3	4
Constitutional syphilis,	1	- - - -	1
Morbid religious excitement,	2	2	4
Domestic grief,	2	7	9
Attack of yellow fever,	1	- - - -	1
Imprisonment and punishment,	1	- - - -	1
Excessive study,	2	- - - -	2
Congenital brain deficiency,	2	1	3
Attack of typhoid fever,	1	1	2
Malarial and diptheritic cachexia,	1	- - - -	1
Overwork and exposure,	1	- - - -	1
Attack of scarlet fever,	1	- - - -	1
Excessive venery,	1	- - - -	1
Unknown,	14	11	25
	123	92	215

TABLE VII.

Form of Mental Disorder of Patients admitted in Term.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Acute mania,	41	32	73
Chronic mania,	25	22	47
Recurrent mania,	16	11	27
Melancholia,	20	15	35
Dementia,	6	5	11
Epileptic insanity,	12	7	19
General paralysis,	3	- - - -	3
	123	92	215

TABLE VIII.

Duration of Insanity before admission of Patients admitted in Term.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 1 month,	1	1	2
From 1 to 3 months,	8	5	13
From 3 to 9 months,	8	8	16
From 9 to 12 months,	7	6	13
From 1 to 2 years,	27	20	47
From 2 to 3 years,	16	14	30
From 3 to 4 years,	14	11	25
From 4 to 5 years,	14	10	24
From 5 to 10 years,	11	6	17
From 10 to 20 years,	9	5	14
Unknown,	8	6	14
	123	92	215

TABLE IX.

Causes of Death of Patients in Term.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Insane exhaustion,	5	- - - -	5
Insane exhaustion and pulmonary decay.	3	6	9
Insane exhaustion and dysentery,	1	3	4
Chronic insanity,	4	10	14
General paralysis,	5	1	6
Epileptic convulsions,	5	1	6
Apoplectic "	3	- - . -	3
Acute tuberculosis,	- - - -	2	2
Cerebral compression,	1	- - - -	1
Cerebral softening,	1	- - - -	1
Acute mania and gastritis,	1	- - - -	1
Chronic diarrhœa,	- - - -	1	1
Pneumonia,	1	- - - -	1
Acute mania and exposure on journey to Hospital,	1	- - - -	1
	31	24	55

TABLE X.

Showing year of admission and number of years of residence of patients in Hospital.

1844 - - - -	34 years.	1
1845 - - - -	33 "	1
1850 - - - -	28 "	2
1852 - - - -	26 "	1
1853 - - - -	25 "	2
1854 - - - -	24 "	2
1855 - - - -	23 "	1
1856 - - - -	22 "	2
1857 - - - -	21 "	1
1858 - - - -	20 "	2
1859 - - - -	19 "	2
1860 - - - -	18 "	3
1861 - - - -	17 "	5
1862 - - - -	16 "	2
1863 - - - -	15 "	1
1864 - - - -	14 "	2
1865 - - - -	13 "	6
1866 - - - -	12 "	5
1867 - - - -	11 "	8
1868 - - - -	10 "	9
1869 - - - -	9 "	10
1870 - - - -	8 "	18
1871 - - - -	7 "	21
1872 - - - -	6 "	30
1873 - - - -	5 "	22
1874 - - - -	4 "	30
1875 - - - -	3 "	24
1876 - - - -	2 "	29
1877 - - - -	1 "	49
1878 - - - -	Less than 1 "	85
		376

TABLE XI.

Number of non-paying patients from each county, and number to which each county is entitled by law, under census of 1870.

	Number in Hospital.	Number entitled to.		Number in Hospital.	Number entitled to.
Anderson . . .	2	2	Haywood . .	5	5
Bedford . .	8	6	Henderson . . .	4	4
Benton . , . .	1	2	Henry	5	5
Bledsoe . . .	1	1	Hickman . . .	2	2
Blount	5	4	Houston . . .	1	1
Bradley . . .	3	3	Humphreys . .	3	2
Campbell . . .	1	2	Jackson . . .	1	3
Cannon . . .	3	3	James	0	1
Carroll	6	5	Jefferson . . .	4	5
Carter . . .	1	2	Johnson . . .	2	2
Cheatham . . .	4	2	Knox	9	7
Claiborne . .	2	2	Lake	0	1
Clay	2	1	Lauderdale . .	2	3
Cocke	3	3	Lawrence . . .	2	2
Coffee	3	3	Lewis	0	1
Crockett . . .	1	1	Lincoln	6	7
Cumberland .	0	1	Loudon . . .	1	1
Davidson . . .	21	16	Macon	2	2
Decatur . . .	3	2	Madison . . .	6	6
DeKalb	5	3	Marion	2	2
Dickson . . .	2	2	Marshall . . .	4	4
Dyer	2	3	Maury	9	9
Fayette . . .	8	7	McMinn . . .	5	4
Fentress . . .	1	1	McNairy . . .	2	3
Franklin . . .	4	3	Meigs	2	1
Gibson	6	6	Monroe	5	3
Giles	8	8	Montgomery. .	6	6
Grainger . . .	2	3	Moore	2	1
Greene . . .	6	5	Morgan . . .	0	1
Grundy	2	1	Obion	3	4
Hamblen . . .	2	1	Overton . . .	3	3
Hamilton . . .	6	4	Perry	1	2
Hancock . . .	1	2	Polk	1	2
Hardeman . . .	3	5	Putnam	1	2
Hardin . . .	1	3	Rhea	4	1
Hawkins . . .	5	4	Roane	5	4

TABLE XI.—(Continued.)

	Number in Hospital.	Number entitled to.		Number in Hospital.	Number entitled to
Robertson . .	5	4	Union	1	2
Rutherford . . .	9	8	Van Buren . . .	1	1
Scott	1	1	Warren . . .	4	3
Sequatchie . . .	0	1	Washington . .	7	4
Sevier	1	3	Wayne . . .	3	3
Shelby	21	20	Weakley . . .	6	5
Smith	5	4	White	2	2
Stewart	3	3	Williamson . . .	7	6
Sullivan . . .	3	3	Wilson . . .	8	7
Sumner	2	6	State Prison . .	1	0
Tipton . . .	3	4			
Trousdale . . .	1	1		339	325
Unicoi	0	0			

TABLE XII.

Admissions and Discharges from opening of the Hospital, March 1, 1852, *to Dec.* 19, 1878.

Admissions	2,469
Discharges.	2,093
Remaining, Dec. 19, 1878.	376
Total number treated in the Hospital to date	4,938

REMARKS ON GENERAL STATISTICS.

The totals of the general statistics show that on the first of January, 1877, the Hospital contained *Three hundred and eighty-eight* patients of both sexes and both colors, and that to the date of this Report, December 19, 1878, there have been admitted *Two hundred and fifteen patients* of both sexes and colors, and that the whole number admitted and discharged during the term, with those now remaining, is *Six hundred and three*. The latter number is *Three hundred and seventy-six*, or *twelve* less than at the beginning of the term—*Two hundred and twenty-seven* having been discharged. These also show the average daily population in the term to have been *Three hundred and eighty*.

This exhibit presents two facts which elicit comment. First, the unusually large preponderance in numbers of males over females—the excess being *fifty*. In all similar institutions, the number of males is larger almost invariably—the contrary being the exception—but never in the history of this Hospital has it been so marked. The reason for the general fact is that the male sex of the general population outnumbers, and more various causes of mental disturbance due to its peculiar pursuits and cares, assail it. The probable explanation of this specially large increase in our male population is, that it is casual only; but nevertheless it is striking, and has caused that department for several months past to be so full that admissions have only been possible when vacancies occurred. The second fact of note is the small number of colored patients—a similar disproportion in the numbers of the sexes being observed. For seven years past there has been a steady decrease annually in the number received in this department, and no explanation can be given of the fact, unless it be that the county officials being aware that the law prescribes a fixed number of patients to each county, and that the capacity for accommodations is limited to the aggregate of these numbers, give preference to the white insane, and take care of the colored insane in the county almshouses. If such discrimination be used at all, it is justified by the large demands of the insane of the more numerous element of the population, and the comparatively restricted capacity of room. It is not probable that the ratio of the colored insane to the colored sane in this State is diminishing in the degree apparent, though this ratio is not so great nor are the types of the disease so acute and expressive as in the Caucasian race—facts, the reason of which, it is not proper here to expatiate on. Whatever may be the reason for the presentation of so small a number of the colored insane, if it should continue, another utilization of a portion of the separate building erected for their use may be feasible and proper, and a suggestion to that end will be offered under the appropriate heading in this Report.

COUNTY AND CRIMINAL PATIENTS.

From the General Statistics and Special Table XI. it will be observed that the non-paying element of the population—that sent by County Courts and Courts of criminal jurisdiction—numbers *Three hundred and thirty-nine*, and that patients whose friends support them at the rate of board established by your body number *Thirty-three*, and that we have also *four* patients at the charge of the counties from which they were received at a special lower rate. An examination of Table XI. which

places in parallel columns the number of non-paying patients to which each county is entitled under the Act of 1871— alloting to each, *one* patient for every *four* thousand of its population by the census of 1870—and the number in the Hospital from each county, shows the aggregate of the former to be *Three hundred and twenty-five*, and that of the latter to be *Three hundred and thirty-nine*, by which it would appear that the limit of the statute was exceeded at present by *fourteen*. This, however, is not the fact. On the contrary, the number of that class of patients specifically described above—these sent by officials of the County Courts—is *seven* less than the full number prescribed by that branch of the statute of admissions, there being in the roll *twenty-one* patients of another class—those pronounced insane under indictment before juries of criminal courts—whom the Hospital is required to admit under Sections 1554-5 of the Code which were carried into Section 7, of the Act of 1871. The accepted construction of these two branches of the law on the subject, is that criminal patients from each county are to be considered as of the quota of each county. The admission of this class of patients is mandatory under the order of the presiding Judge, and as they are usually inveterate and dangerous, they become fixtures, and this is one reason why, as will be observed, the quotas of some counties are in excess. It may be remarked also, that the number of this class is gradually accumulating each year, and it is only by assigning them to the quota of the counties that limited accommodations are reserved for private patients, and as the number of this virtually permanent class increases, room for the latter will be diminished. Attention is directed to this criminal element in the population to fully explain Table XI., and a further reference to it will be made in a suggestion hereafter to be submitted.

RESTORATIONS.

The statistics of the condition of those discharged in the term will arrest your attention, and require some remark. It will be observed that the per cent. of those registered as recovered is 41. This is a feature in the reports of institutions of this character which always contain some ingredients of error from the necessity of the case, and to a degree may be calculated to mislead the public, and hence should be explained. The sources of error, and the conflict between the makers of reports apparent to a critical observer, are two-fold. In the first place, every alienist physician, whether his experience be great or small, will have his own standard of restoration. This depends on the mental constitution and temperament of the individual. In a patient whom

one would regard as fitted to leave the Hospital and resume his station in society, another will note instability, and will distrust and retain. There are those who, notwithstanding their belief in the efficacy, to a greater or less degree, of proper medical and moral treatment early adopted, yet have so often seen the stone of Sisyphus rolled up the hill to come down again, that they incline to the doctrine of *semel insanus semper insanus*. Secondly, those of long and varied experience and who are most conservative and cautious, are liable to mistake the true condition of an apparently sane subject, for the intricacy of this mysterious malady is manifold, and its latent threads elude the keenest scrutiny. During the present term, a patient was received who remained a month, and was returned to his friends, having never exhibited a symptom of the disease in any form. This was an error, as in six months he was replaced in the Asylum, where he now is, and his case is one of doubtful recoverability. Another ground of error is in the repetition of transient restorations in the same person, which may occur a number of times. Of those now reported, but three had been previously inmates of the Institution, and while others may and probably will relapse, it is believed that very much the larger proportion may, in their different spheres, approve themselves creditably of the duties of society. The practice of discharging on this basis is not so profuse perhaps, as in some institutions, and is not ventured on without reasonable ground for the opinion involved, and it is therefore alleged, that while this percentage is a very gratifying exhibit, it does not mislead as to the facts.

The interest in this question and that of the second class under the head of those improved when discharged, is not speculative merely. It presents to the public whose taxes go to the support of the Institution, a view of the practical benefits to the individuals immediately concerned, as well as to the general community, from the expenditure made. The humane and charitable view of public provision for the unfortunate insane even though they be incurable, rises above every other in the well-ordered mind which has remembered the rebuke felt by Cain when he answered "Am I my brother's keeper?", and has rightly comprehended the duties prompted by the noblest virtue of our kind, but it is proper also to hold in view the material recompense received in return for the performance of this duty. And this is not a little when the protection to life, property and domestic happiness afforded by an asylum in the care and custody of those whose deluded and explosive outbreaks and strange melancholy make wreck of peace, order and security about them, is duly considered. The public bounty to such institutions is

more than repaid, when they are enabled to return to the community, any considerable portion of the maniacal and melancholic, who were an incumbrance and hindrance, "sitting clothed and in their right minds"—when they can convert consumers and destroyers into producers and preservers, and proper and orderly members of society.

THE UNIMPROVED.

Those enumerated as unimproved, are patients removed by friends who were unable or unwilling longer to maintain them in the Hospital, or who were mild cases but permanently and irremediably affected, or the chronic and harmless removed by county officials to make room for recent and acute cases.

ESCAPES.

The escapes have been exclusively males, white and colored, and three of them were of the indicted, or criminal class. This occurrence usually takes place while patients are exercising on the grounds, though occasionally an ingenious elopement from the building is effected. Subsequent information does not show that any met with misfortune.

MORTUARY.

Table IX., exhibiting the mortuary statistics, presents about the number usually recorded in a term. An inspection of the list will show that chronic insanity, epilepsy, pulmonary phthisis, paralysis, and that general vital decay which slowly sometimes, but surely ensues when "death begins at the top," was the mortal cause in a very large majority of the cases. In seven instances not in this class, the fatal result followed within a short time after admission—in three of them, the period was a few days only. One of them, as will be noted, was obviously due to exposure in a two days' journey in the hot sun, completing the work of acute mania. Another succumbed under a surgical operation for chronic injury to the cranium and brain, performed at the instance, and in the presence of his friends. Another was due to sanguineous apoplexy on the second day of residence in the Hospital. The number resulting from acute disease unconnected with insanity, was really but two. A large proportion of those yielding to the chronic consequences of confirmed disorder of the brain and nervous system, were of elderly age and of long residence with us, and while dissolution is a sad and solemn event in the career even of those abandoned of reason, and for whom life, at its best estate, was but an humble burden of poverty and its carking cares, it could not be truly regretted of these that the weary wheels of such a life stood still on earth forever.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

In connection with the subject of duration of residence in the Hospital, Table X. exhibits that we have three patients still with us who were inmates of the Hospital of which this was the successor—a period of thirty-four years in one case, and thirty-three in another, and twenty-eight in the third—while thirteen have been residents twenty years and more. It will be seen, however, that more than one-third of our present population has been admitted within the present term, and that two-thirds are of less than four years' residence. This shows quite an active movement of our population, and less than the usual percentage of stationary cases in similar public institutions. Such movement, if properly and judiciously made, is evidence of a beneficial working of the Hospital; in other words, the application of its ameliorative and restorative influence to the largest number possible. While, as before remarked, it is thought this has been conducted with judgment, and not carried beyond a conservative point, it is proper also to say, that with but one institution with a legitimate capacity not exceeding three hundred and seventy-five patients called to do the work of a general population affording, at the lowest rates, twelve hundred insane, it has been found necessary in order to protect it from a rapid accumulation of the chronic and incurable, and a diminution of its usefulness as a curative establishment for the acute and recent, which was a leading object of its foundation.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS TO DATE.

Table XII. presents the aggregate population in a period of twenty-six years, nine months and nineteen days—a fraction less than five thousand patients—involving a sum of suffering and misery alleviated and removed, which justifies the noble work of those who projected the Institution, and should be a warrant on the further confidence and liberality of those whose duty it is to perpetuate it.

PROBABLE INCREASE OF INSANITY.

It is not pertinent in official Reports of this character to discourse upon the nature of insanity, or to discuss its characteristics, or to dwell upon theories of curative treatment. Its causes are inherent, extrinsic and multiform. The spasmodic movements of the babe in the womb of the insane mother may be an expression of it, and it is the product of the loins of insane fathers, and is entailed from generation to generation, directly and collaterally. The first item in the appended table VI., shows one-third of the admissions to be of hereditary origin, and if the facts were accurately known, the percentage would doubtless

be larger. Its exterior exciting causes are as numerous and diverse as are the propensities and passions of weak humanity, and the unpropitious surroundings to which their indulgence leads. The question is frequently asked by the observant, Is not insanity on the increase? It may be a reproach to our boasted advance in civilization and enlightenment to answer affirmatively, and it is indeed doubtful if this be the fact, though certain it is that many of the manners and customs outgrowing from the rapid developments, mentally and materially, of this age, tend to the premature wearing out and exhaustion of brains and nervous systems, and this mischief is multiplied in the progeny of those who so fail. It is a patent fact, however, that a startling amount of it exists, and every morning paper thrills the reader with the records of its fearful work. The truth, probably, is that as population grows more dense, and the competitions of life, with their concomitant fluctuations and adversities, grow more various and fierce, there is a degree of increase, but not to the extent apparent. The great movements for its relief and the protection of society from its evils, which, in the last half century in this country and Europe, have culminated in the many noble institutions for the cure and care of its victims, and which are of "the bright consummate flowers" fostered by the hand of human progress, have brought it and keep it more constantly in notice. The practical question for social philosophers and legislators is how to prevent the causes as far as possible, and to render those instrumentalities for relief and protection most efficient, and it is a branch of this enquiry which leads to this line of remark.

CONSANGUINEOUS MARRIAGES.

It is an unsolved problem yet, how far restrictive and punitive legislation may rectify human perversity, and prevent its consequences to society, especially those which tend to augment the evil under consideration. The injudicious admixture of bloods which, through the marriage relation, results in physically degenerate offspring is probably beyond legal regulation and restraint. If physiological knowledge were more general and thorough, we could not expect it wholly to prevent improper unions and their depraved products, for, as love laughs at locksmiths, so does it deride the plainest precepts of common sense, and in this respect, society must perhaps continue to suffer as it ever has. More stringent statutes, however, are proper for the protection of the community against consanguineous unions—a prolific source of the physical degradation which frequently issues in insanity. The register of every institution like this might unfold a tale which would deter all but idiots from this violation of nature's laws, and prompt adequate leg-

islation for its discouragement and prevention. Science would teach that the statutes which, in some degree, conform to the Mosaic restrictions, might be properly amplified for the arrest of this current of mischief which widens as it flows, but to be effective they must be uniform and positive.

ALCOHOLISM.

Another gigantic evil which largely contributes to the propagation of this costly and direful malady is, in some of its aspects at least, in the power of legislation. Reference is made to alcoholism, or drunkenness. Whether it may be able to curtail the amount of this poison consumed, is not a legitimate question in this connection, but the law may take in hand the habitual drunkard, and before he has deranged his own intellect, and begotten a lineage of lunacy for society to take care of, may consign him to an asylum for inebriates and effect his restoration. The hand of reform may never reach the root of this fearful vice, but it may keep some of its more hideous branches wholesomely pruned. The good of the public in this respect has no greater need, than a properly organized institution of the kind indicated, founded on a mixed coercive and voluntary system. The cost of the entail of insanity from alcohol would alone repay its maintenance. It is not deemed inapt that these observations should meet the eye of the body to which you will submit them. The State cannot interdict this afflictive disease whose victims are to become her wards, but she can inhibit some of its acknowledged sources, and her sovereignty has no higher province, and her wisdom is capable of no greater achievement, than to do so.

DELAY IN PROPER TREATMENT.

Another remark, which involves the prevention of the ills to stricken households and the public, caused by the prevalence of insanity, and which touches also the usefulness of this Institution, may be inserted for general information, rather than the special notice of law-makers. This office has frequent occasion to know that the cause alleged on the presentation of a patient, is only a symptom of the disease apparent after the invasion has existed for some time. Very commonly, as an illustration, "religious excitement" or "study of the Bible," is assigned for cause, when the real origin was far different—the distracted and forlorn spirit, in its vain and imperfect way, turning to the true Light, only to be further dazed. Whatever its true cause, frequently preventable by timely action, the disease is permitted insidiously to develop until some wild delusion or explosive act fearfully obtrudes it on notice.

It is not to be expected that in the ill-conditioned circumstances which have surrounded so large a proportion of our subjects, and the ignorance that prevails among all classes as to the incipient manifestations of insanity, that prompt and judicious measures to avert or arrest it, should be taken. This warning note, however, may reach some ear. The grave mistake made is, that after the terrible features of the malady are plainly seen, there should so frequently be such ill-judged and persistent efforts to refuse the evidence of the senses, or worse still, to conceal the fact even from the family physician. Were it any other disease there would be haste for remedy, but this, not less aggressive and inveterate than any, is allowed to confirm and mature, until it becomes intolerable, and then the Asylum is the last resort. Every institution contains many incurable victims to this false family pride. Strange indeed it is that amongst the most intelligent classes, it can be supposed that the most intricate and delicate of all the organs in this wonderfully constructed machine—the human frame—can suffer disorder, without soon becoming "jangled, out of tune, and harsh." And it would seem that the great practical lesson herein sought to be enforced will never be learned, viz: that in the early stages many of the types of insanity from many of its causes, constitute a readily curable disease, but that if permitted to become chronic, its tread is as sure as that of fate, to dementia or death. In addition to this repugnance by friends to admit the existence of the disease, is a natural reluctance to send the patient to the care of strangers, and ignorance as to the true character of the modern hospital which, among the uninformed, is still associated with ideas of cruelty and neglect, and ignorance, also, of the fact that insane persons are more impressible and tractable under the kindly and judicious hands of strangers of experience in their management, than with relatives and officious friends who, tiring of their trouble, sometimes exercise a license to lose their temper with them. When, after delay, the patient is brought to the hospital, the expectation frequently indulged with confidence, that some potent and marvelous agency can here be employed for restoration, ends in sad disappointment. In this disease, as in all others, recovery holds relation to the recency of the attack, and no fact in its history is more strongly attested, than than that its curability is more difficult and improbable, as the proper remedial measures are postponed. Could this important fact be sufficiently impressed on the community, and the practice it inculcates be adopted, the proportion of insanity in the the population would doubtless be decreased, and the receptacles for the insane would not show so large an irrecoverable element to be maintained at the public charge.

OCCUPATION.

As somewhat germane to this feature of the subject, a suggestion will be offered as to the interior curative economy of the Institution. In a Report some years since, brief allusion was made to the propriety and benefits to be derived from some more general and systematic occupation than our equipments and resources enable us to furnish to patients —males especially. In the Report of the Matron herewith appended, it will be seen that in the female department, we have ample employment in the leading domestic occupation of that sex—exhibiting as it does upwards of seven thousand articles of apparel and house furnishing made within the term. It is true that numbers of our female patients are incapable and unwilling to engage in this work, yet it is true also, that a very considerable portion of them are constantly employed under the supervision of the Matron and the immediate control of the seamstress, and that their labor is economical. The latter, however, is not the great consideration, for it is chimerical to suppose that the interrupted and fitful labor of the insane can be made in any notable degree, an assistance in their support. Its desirability is in the moral aid which occupation gives to curative appliances. When it can become so enlisted, the disordered mind is temporarily diverted from its delusions, and in employment, this beneficial diversion may become continuous. The gloomy cave of melancholy into which the spirit has retired may thus be lightened, and the incoherence of the maniac may be calmed into reason and sequence by this arrest of attention of the faculties. As an observation of my experience, there is no doubt that if interesting and agreeable occupation, indoors and outdoors, could be afforded to that quite large class of male patients who may be induced to employ themselves even before convalescence commences, that a gratifying percentage might be added to our restorations, and that the process would be of briefer duration and perhaps more certain continuance. There are some difficulties in the adoption of such a system of male occupation as would be useful in both senses—in the effect on the patient and in the work itself —yet if the means were at command, it could be devised. The employment of a number of ward attendants who would be skilled artizans for articles of needful use in the household economy, and the erection of a building contiguous to the Hospital with a number of compartments, enabling separation of the pursuits, outlines the idea presented. This would insure during the hours of occupation, the companionship and oversight of those who would have it under other circumstances, and it is

not doubted that experience would remove all incidental objections, and the main purpose of wholesome mental diversion be subserved. The casual farm and garden and grounds work in which some of them engage, does not effect the object. The condition of the weather which must always be considered with this class of persons, too frequently interrupts, and destroys the interest it is necessary to maintain. Light, cheerful, constant indoor employment, to be varied with games, readings, &c., &c., is the desideratum if it can be obtained, and its cost would be more than compensated in the curative results.

AMUSEMENTS AND DIVERSIONS.

The small item in the Treasurer's list of expenditures under the head of Amusements, does not indicate all of this needful and attractive element in the curative agencies which should judiciously surround the insane, and which, indeed, is offered to our people, but yet it is greatly to be desired that these should be more numerous, elevated and diversified, than we have felt at liberty to furnish from our means of maintenance. A lifeless and cheerless monotony does not prevail on the halls, as it never should in an institution of this character. The sad and sombre shadows thrown by disease and suffering here are clouds, with silver linings sometimes turned. Convalescents from lunatic asylums remember bright days spent there, and there are those which light awhile countenances destined to relapse in gloom. But it would be well if every day or night, or frequently at least, some entertainment or amusement could pierce their distraught and slumbering senses, and pervade them with enjoyable diversion. Billiards and base-ball, croquet, and the floral glories of the greenhouses, and music is furnished, and these together with walking exercises, serve to dispel the routine and afford relief. What we need, however, is better filled libraries, a greater variety of musical instruments, and a series of select musicial entertainments by accomplished performers in our lecture room, or chapel. The concord of sweet sounds is magical in its softening and soothing influence on the wards of a home for the insane. Beneath it, pleasant memories, long broken perhaps, are rekindled, and amidst music's entracing measures hallucinations vanish, and the dejected shake off self, and feel kinship with their kind again. More purely intellectual entertainments are also very serviceable—readings, lectures, charades and theatrical exhibitions. The few of these we have been permitted to have, were greatly enjoyed, and their humanizing and beneficial tendency as moral agencies in restoration, is unquestionable to those conversant with the idiosyncrasies of the insane mind. The "all o'ermast

ering" of poets, Shakespere—the peerless delineator of human passions, sane and insane—and who seemed to know by intuition, medicine, psychology, and indeed all knowledge, has written:

> "For so your doctors hold it very meet,
> Seeing too much sadness hath congeal'd your blood,
> And melancholy is the nurse of frenzy;
> Therefore, they thought it good you hear a play,
> And frame your mind to mirth and merriment,
> Which bars a thousand harms, and lengthens life."

It is in the competency of the Board, and you are asked to make a properly liberal appropriation to afford a sufficiency of these healing pleasures.

NEED FOR INCREASED HOSPITAL FACILITIES FOR THE INSANE OF THE STATE.

In regard to increased accommodations for the insane of the State, that which has for a number of years been the theme of these Reports on this subject, can only be repeated, not with the hope or expectation that in the present straitened condition of the finances of the State, the General Assembly can find way to provide them, but as a duty from him whose official position makes him most appreciative of the pressing need, and because it is a fact which should be plainly stated. This office contains now forty-eight pending applications which have required refusal on account of room, and were it not so generally known by County Court Clerks that application is useless, these numbers would be largely increased. It has been before stated, that with a population approximating a million and a half, by the ratio of statistics, there are at least nine hundred insane in Tennessee who for their own comfort and prospect of restoration, and for the security and peace of friends and the community, should be in one or more institutions conducted on the advanced plane of humanity, and not permitted to languish in jails and poor houses, or to wander like "poor Tom" in the forest, unsheltered—guilty, not of crime, but of misfortune only. The writer has often stood among his co-laborers in the specialty in their annual assemblies, painfully abashed for his State, for this condition of affairs. His excuse has been that her poverty, and not her will, consented. This plea plausible, but not defensible, but poorly serves to mitigate the culpable remissness, when on the East, her sister States—Virginia and North Carolina—both with less population, more deeply involved in debt, and equally burdened as Tennessee with taxes, maintain, the one three, and the other two institutions. Under this state of facts, her representative must rack his ingenuity for another excuse, but he will not willingly impute it to callous indifference, or an inability to appreciate this

humane demand. The financial embarrassment is a fact, but when it is considered that a few mills on the hundred levied annually would inaugurate provision, and when it is reflected how worse than a drone in the hive of the State's industry, every insane subject necessarily is—not only not producing himself, but proving a clog and a drain on the productiveness of others—it would seem that a simple monetary calculation would found an argument for the economy of such an outlay. No one who is without practical experience of it, or who has not had such an intimate knowledge as is acquired by one whose business it is to learn of such things, can conceive of the demoralizing effects resulting from the presence of one insane member—of the heads especially—in a household; how, with those not wealthy, it destroys prosperity, banishes peace and contentment, and converts it to a condition in which it is likely to be pernicious to the public interests, as well as miserable in itself; how soon all concerned are liable to be transferred from the self-supporting to the dependent class. The man of small means with an insane wife to watch, and a group of worse than motherless children to care for, is a hero if he do not become a wreck, and his offspring the tenants of a poor house. This is but an illustration, but all the relationships in families exhibit the mischief in some degree. In maintaining asylums for this class, expensive though it seem, a State is but wisely repressing more costly incumbrances to her industry—to omit all view of the humanity which calls so clamorously for her interposition. Whatever may be done, the question is submitted through you to the wisdom of the General Assembly.

AMENDMENT TO THE LAWS OF ADMISSION.

With our limited facilities for caring for the insane of the State, it has been before remarked that as rapid a movement of the hospital population as was consistent with the object of placing it here, was proper, and it is suggested that there is a defect in the Statutes which impedes operations. The law requires counties to pay the transportation of their patients to and from the hospital. It frequently occurs that when the Superintendent notifies the County Court Clerk of the readiness of discharge of a patient, the reply is received that he has no authority to draw on the Trustee for funds, and this compels a delay until the quarterly meeting of the County Court. The same delay occurs in means for transportation to the hospital, and thus a recovered patient is sometimes held for months, and one needing the services of the hospital is withheld. For the proper utilization of our resources, this should not be, and an amendment to this clause requiring the County Courts to give the Chairman or Clerk power to draw on the Trustee on notifica-

tion from this office, would remedy the mischievous delay now frequently occurring. It is suggested that this be asked of the General Assembly. It is not known that additional legislation is needed to empower the Superintendent in consultation with his advisors of the local Board, in the admission of applicants, to justly discriminate from the proceedings presented as between chronic, harmless, and incurable subjects, and those more recent and probably curable, and who are dangerous to life and property. The spirit and letter of the law makes wisely such discrimination, and attention is called to the fact, that it is never exercised by the officers of the hospital for the purpose of favoring one applicant at the expense of another, but in order to perform the intent of the law, and to make the Institution most serviceable to those it may most benefit.

THE BUILDING FOR THE COLORED INSANE.

In discussing the General Statistics with reference to the small number of the colored insane now in the hospital, and being presented in the last few years, it was intimated that a suggestion would be ventured for profitably using a portion of the large and commodious building set apart for their use. It has a capacity of accommodation for seventy-five patients, while the number now there is only thirty-four. It would seem that when the need for accommodation was so urgent, this should not lie idle. The interior is so constructed, that its different stories can be used without inter-communication between their occupants, and should it meet with your sanction, it is proposed to devote a story, or as much as can be used without depriving the colored insane of their proper accommodations, to that class of our population sent by Criminal Courts. Their comfort and security could be as well cared for under this plan, and it would afford the room in the main hospital vacated by them to additional county patients. No well-grounded objection, it is conceived, can be offered to this proposal, and it is in your power to order this disposition of the unoccupied apartments. This would involve making the chief attendant at that building, the person who would have charge of the white patients transferred. Heretofore, for very proper reasons, the attendants have been exclusively colored. In the event the colored insane should increase, and require the building entirely, it could be surrendered to their use. Either this disposition of the unused portion of that structure should be made, or the whole building be appropriated to whites, and quarters for the colored insane be erected contiguous thereto in a number of comfortable and secure cottages, constructed for the purpose. These, when built under the supervision of one experienced in the care of the insane, are, in some re-

spects, superior for this class of patients, and are in use at various institutions. The great object in this suggestion is to secure additional room at the least possible outlay, compatible with the proper comfort and care of inmates.

CRIMINAL AND CONVICT INSANE.

It will be observed that one of the Tables register a convict from the State Prison as one of the population, and in the history of the institution, since the civil war especially, quite a number have been admitted. While there is no specific statute for the transfer of such subjects from the Prison to this Institution, at the request of the Governor of the State, on application of the Warden, it has been done for the reason that the Prison has no proper receptacle for their treatment. In former Reports this has been justly made a matter of protest, and request that some other provision be made. There are several cogent objections to the present course, which has received much consideration from the American Association of Hospital Superintendents, and a formal resolve recommendatory to State authorities for its abolition, is a feature of its records. In the first place, a Hospital is not provided with the guards and securities necessary for the prevention of the escape of such persons, nor is it proper or just to the innocent unfortunate from every class of the community, to disfigure their home by the repulsive surroundings required for such a purpose. To do so, is to offend their already morbid sensibilities, and demoralize them. Another and more forcible objection is, that this class of subjects, as a rule, are not proper associates for the mass of our population, many of whom are persons of refinement, and in their diseased condition, susceptible of unwholesome impressions, if not moral contamination by such association. The misfortunes of the pitiable insane are sufficient without the addition of such degrading influences. It is a psychological fact that whatever of vice there may be in insane criminals is not smothered in the folds of the disease, but rather developed and aggravated, and their conversation and propensities partake of the former, and infuse it into the household of which they may be a part. It is not denied that individuals of natively high moral tone, touched by the malignant spear of this disease, may become transformed, and suffer under the law for the most odious crimes; but with the class in question, this is the exception to the rule, and their contact is wholly vicious. Neither does it comport with the feelings of friends or families whose happiness this unwelcome intruder has withered, that the stricken subject of their sorrow should be made to sort with those whose vileness may add pollution to their dread

affliction. The insane are placed in hospitals to be shielded from all exciting and immoral influences. Their weakness and proneness to succumb to such should be protected. The system under consideration, submits them to it rather. The class of the insane who become the subjects of the jurisdiction of Criminal Courts is manifestly on the increase, and the evil of this association tends to encroach in States which have no separate provision for them. In the statistics of twenty States with a prison population of less than eighteen thousand, there are reported more than four hundred insane, or about 3 per cent. This ratio exceeds that of the insane to the general population, as seventeen to one, and in showing the relation of disease to vice, imparts an instructive fact in sociology. The great mass of those who come under cognizance of Courts, whether they be convicted, or acquitted under the plea of irresponsibility, are virtually of the same class, and under the later teachings of science and the recasting of legal doctrines, these are coming to devolve upon charitable institutions an increasing number of those in whom crime and insanity are inseparable. That which fifty years ago, and indeed in a more recent period, would have been punished as crime is now recognized and held to be disease. The old doctrine of a knowledge of right from wrong, or the capacity of a child of seven years, or the later one of delusions, as a test of insanity, or still later, that of a particular delusion in reference to the alleged criminal act, have all been greatly modified, or wholly discarded as the crucial criterion of responsibility. It is now known that the will and emotions may be so morbidly affected as to put the acts of the individual beyond his own control, and though intellect and reason may remain, in large degree, intact, they are not the helmsman of the conduct under such circumstances. It is clearly recognized, that volitions and impulses culminating in acts apparently criminal, may be but the exhibitions of disease. Enlightenment on these subjects tends to carry the courts and society to an extreme, the opposite of that in which former ignorance was wont to confound the distinction between crime, and irresponsible offense through disease, and it is doubtless true, that justice is being cheated by fanciful perversions of the truth. The State, through her many functions as the conservator of society, has a high duty in these premises, on the one hand not to yield to a prurient sentimentality, or that purely humanitarian view which descries in the perpetration of offenses against law, only infirmity and no fault, and which would excuse in a bad inheritance of temperament and unpropitious circumstances the most detestable outrages, and on the other, to vindicate justice after the most careful scrutiny, and while holding the malefactor in stern grip for the protection of the community and the

discouragement of crime, if possible to reform his life if it be not forfeit, and to reach the point of these remarks, certainly not to dispose of these doubtful cases which her wisdom has not been able to discriminate, by placing them in the halls of her chairities with those unfortunate simply, and presumably pure, and against whom her laws have cast neither suspicion, nor shame. If after patient observation those only charged with crime, be found truly the subjects of disease, and this was the root of the offense, they should be the objects of charitable care, but these are different from the class inveighed against, in whom a long concurrent career of vice certainly and of disease perhaps, has disqualified for reformation and unfitted for social equality. It is for remedy for this growing evil, this suggestion is tendered through you to the General Assembly.

FINANCES.

By reference to the Report of the Treasurer it will be seen that the total expenditures for maintenance during the term has been *One hundred and nineteen thousand four hundred and eighty-four dollars and twenty-four cents*, or at the rate of *fifty-nine thousand seven hundred and forty dollars and twelve cents* per annum, or at the rate of *one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and eighty-eight cents* per capita per annum, or a daily per capita of *forty-four cents*. This includes every species of expense, the leading items of which are tabulated in the Report. For the work accomplished, this is a very moderate outlay, quite as low as that of any similar institution in this country, and lower than a very large majority of them, and less, it may be added, than the just demands of the establishment in all its appointments, and ever-recurring need of repairs, properly requires. In confirmation of the first fact, appended will be found two tables compiled from the Reports of quite recent years—some of them for 1878—exhibiting the comparative statistics of cost of maintenance with institutions in other States. The first table shows the per capita per annum expense in twelve institutions in different sections, and the other the daily per capita in twenty institutions.

TABLE 1.

Name of Institution.	Average No. of Patients.	Total Expenditures per Annum.	Amount for each Patient per Annum.
Vermont Insane Asylum, . . .	459	$93,518 00	$ 205 05
Texas Insane Asylum, Austin, .	275	47,812 00	173 80
New Hampshire Insane Asylum, .	267	81,958 00	306 96
Mass. Insane Asylum, Worcester, .	430	100,487 00	233 69
N. Y. Insane Asylum, Utica, . .	581	185,961 00	320 07
New Jersey Insane Asylum, Trenton,	676	172,188 00	256 16
Gov't Insane Asylum, Washington, .	598	136,992 00	231 99
Penn. Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg,	437	106,734 00	244 24
Virginia Lunatic Asylum, Wm'sburg,	285	67,250 00	235 96
Ala. Insane Hospital, Tuscaloosa, .	244	46,990 00	192 58
Miss. Insane Asylum, Jackson, .	350	58,900 00	168 00
Kentucky Insane Asylum, Anchorage,	440	77,298 00	175 67

TABLE 2.

Name of Institution.	Location.	Daily Expense per patient.
Maine Insane Hospital, . .	Augusta.	$ .55
Mass. Lunatic, Asylum . .	Northampton.	.52
Conn. Hospital for the Insane .	Middleton.	.81
Willard Asylum for the Insane,	Ovid, N. Y.	.61
Penn. Hospital for the Insane, .	Dixmont, Pa.	.75
Maryland Hospital for the Insane,	Catonsville.	1.23
Virginia Lunatic Asylum, . .	Staunton.	.63
N. Carolina Insane Asylum, .	Raleigh.	.82
S. Carolina Insane Asylum, . .	Columbia,	.69
Kentucky Lunatic Asylum, .	Lexington.	.58
Ohio Lunatic Asylum, . .	Newburg.	.62
Indiana Hospital for the Insane, -	Indianapolis.	.90
Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane,	Madison.	.72
Michigan Hospital for the Insane,	Kalamazoo.	.76
Illinois Hospital for the Insane, .	Jacksonville.	.68
Missouri Lunatic Asylum, . .	Fulton.	.61
Louisiana Insane Asylum, . .	Jackson.	.50
Gov't Hospital for the Insane, .	Washington.	.69
California Insane Asylum, . .	Stockton.	.44
Kentucky Lunatic Asylum, . .	Hopkinsville.	.59

It should not be supposed that this low rate of sustenance has been attained at the absence of any of the substantial comforts involved in the maintenance of an insane household, either in excellent food, proper clothing, constant and careful medical service, or experienced and vigilant attendants. In view of the straitened state of the public finances, without restriction in matters absolutely essential, an economy comporting with this condition has been pursued. Various matters in which self-denial on the part of the management has been practiced, were quite desirable, and especially is this the case with some important repairs, which unless comprehended in the estimates for the coming term, are liable to leave the main hospital buildings at a great disadvantage at any time, and, at least, make these repairs more expensive when extreme necessity shall force them. Reference is made to the condition of the roof of the Hospital, which, in severe weather, is very unreliable, and requires constant patching, which makes no small item in the repair account as presented. This kind of exposure is also quite destructive to upper walls and ceilings. By judicious labor in the spring and summer, the Engineer has been enabled to place the extensive heating apparatus in a condition to serve its purpose during this winter, and perhaps longer, but it has been in use twenty-two years or more, and is frail, and likely to give way so entirely under pressure, that the establishment incurs the risk of exposure to cold weather at any time during the season. It is suggested that it would not be prudent to venture its reliability for two winters to succeed this, and that in addition to the usual appropriations for support, you request of the General Assembly a contingent appropriation fund for the anticipated needful repairs, and also for painting, which each year grows more necessary to protect much of the exposed woodwork from decay, especially the exterior of the ell wards. Should the drift of these observations in regard to what is desirable to maintain the character and usefulness of the Hospital in its important objects, meet with your concurrence, the estimates for general support for the coming term should at least not fall below those of that just closing, which surely are as reasonable as the spirit of a humane people will consent to, and as the needs of the wards of its charity require.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Subjoined will be found the Steward's report of the produce of the farm and garden for the respective years of the term. The debtor account exhibits the outlay for maintenance and cultivation, and the creditor, the amount of produce—the prices of which are computed at

the market rates for the different seasons. The great proportion of this produce—indeed the whole, except an insignificant quantity sold—was consumed by the household, and in the feeding of the stock. The net aggregate value for the two years is $10,991.97—that of 1877 exceeding that of 1878 by $445.69. It will be seen that there is a difference in amount of production in several leading articles for the two years. In 1877, the yield of wheat was unusually fine, and the price $1.25 per bushel, while in 1878, on account of the unfavorable season, it was much less, and the market price only 90 cents per bushel. The hay product was also several hundred dollars more in 1877. It will be noted that the item of labor is less in cash in 1878 than the year previous. This is due to the fact that a greater breadth of wheat was sown in the fall of 1877, and less corn planted in 1878, the farm in consequence requiring less cultivation. A modicum of this kind of labor is performed by patients—white and colored—but the value of this is not estimated under that head in the expense column. With a view to economy, the farm and garden force was reduced somewhat, and it cannot be said that this department, in respect to freedom from wild growth and the care of fencing after rain washes, has been maintained so thoroughly as was desirable, though it has not suffered in any material particular. On the whole, it is thought that the net yield will compare favorably with farms of like size and fertility.

STEWARD'S REPORT *of Farm Produce and Expenses, and of Farm and Dairy Stock.*

1877. FARM AND GARDEN DR.

To Labor,	$ 2,346 30	
To Seeds,	215 13	
To repairing farm implements,	48 70	—$2,610 13

CONTRA. CR.

By 289 Bbls. Corn, @ $2.00,	$ 578 00	
By 1307 Bu. Wheat, " 1.25,	1,633 75	
By 1500 Bun. Oats, " 1.25,	18 75	
By 3600 Bun. Fodder " 1.00,	36 00	
By Cut Corn (17 acres),	100 00	
By Wheat Straw,	190 00	
By 800 Bu. Sweet Potatoes, @ 50c.,	400 00	
By 1200 Bu. Irish " " 40c.,	480 00	
By 75 " Onions, " 1.50,	112 50	
By 25 " Beets—stock " 50c.,	12 50	
By 20 " Carrots, " 50c.,	10 00	
By 50 " Peas, " 1.00,	50 00	
By 300 " Turnips, " 40c.,	120 00	
By 75 " Parsnips, " 50c.,	37 50	
By 20 " Salsify, " 1.00,	20 00	
By 15 " Beans, " 1.25,	18 75	
By 55 " Snap Beans, " 1.00,	55 00	
By 185 " Green Peas, " 80c.,	128 00	
By 79 " Lettuce, " 40c.,	31 60	
By 14 " Cucumbers, " 1.00,	14 00	
By 384 " Squash, " 50c.,	192 00	
By 236 " Beets, table, " 1.00,	236 00	
By 263 " Salad (mostly Scotch kale), @ 40c.,	105 20	
By 11740 " Heads Cabbage, @ 6c.,	704 40	
By 700 Bunches Asparagus, " 8c.,	56 00	
By 50 " Celery, " 10c.,	5 00	
By 440 " London Leek, @ 10c.,	44 00	
By 7550 " Onions, " 5c.,	377 50	
By 1520 " Radish, " 2c.,	30 40	
By 670 Pecks Tomatoes, " 25c.,	167 50	
By 190 " Okra, " 15c.,	28 50	
By 1720 Doz. Corn, " 8c.,	137 60	
By 300 Gallons Strawberries, " 40c.,	120 00	
By 50 " Raspberries, " 40c.,	20 00	
By 55 Tons Timothy and Clover Hay, @ $8.00,	440 00	
By 7 " Orchard Grass and Clover, " "	56 00	
By 33 " " " " "	264 00	
By 2 " Clover Hay, " "	16 00	
By 6 " Mixed " " "	48 00	
By 5 Bushels Blue Grass Seed, " 1.00,	5 00	
By 25 " Orchard " " 2.00,	50 00	
Amounts forwarded,	$7,151 45	—$2,610 13

Amounts brought forward, . .		$7,151 45	—$2,610 13	
By 20 Wagon Loads Pumpkins,	@ 5.00,	100 00		
By 310 Lbs. Washed Wool, . .	" 28c.,	86 80		
By 3065 " Pork, net, . .	" 6c.,	183 90		
By 764 " Mutton " . . .	" 6c.,	45 84		
By 806 " Lambs, " . . .	" 7c.,	56 42		
By 12 Pelts, ...	" 20c.,	2 40		
By 18 Lamb skins, sold, . .	" 30c.,	5 40		
By 12 Berkshire Pigs, sold, . .	"	125 00		
By Filling Ice House, . . .		8 00		
By Grazing 65 head Cattle, 7 mos. @ 1.25 each per mo., , ...		568 75		
By Grazing 16 Calves (no charge)				
Amount to Cr., ...		$8,333 96		
" to Dr., ...		2,610 13		
Balance to Cr. for 1877, ...		$5,723 83		

1878. FARM AND GARDEN, DR.

To Labor, ...		$1,541 75	
To Seeds, ...		185 29	
To repairing farm implements, . . .		44 30	—$1,771 34

CONTRA. CR.

By 98 Barrels Corn, ...	@ $2.00,	196 00	
By 1,050 Bushels Wheat, . .	" 90c.,	945 00	
By Wheat Straw, ...		200 00	
By 900 Bushels Sweet Potatoes, .	@ 50c.,	450 00	
By 800 " Irish " . .	" 60c.,	480 00	
By 25 " Onions, . .	" 1.50,	37 50	
By 30 " Beets—stock, . .	" 50c.,	15 00	
By 40 " Carrots, . .	" 50c.,	20 00	
By 400 " Turnips, . . .	" 40c.,	160 00	
By 200 " Parsnips, . .	" 50c.,	100 00	
By 25 " Salsify, . . .	" 1.00,	25 00	
By 160 " Green Peas, .	" 80c.,	128 00	
By 50 " Snap Beans, . .	" 1.00,	50 00	
By 365 " Squash, . .	" 50c.,	182 50	
By 221 " Beets—table, . .	" 1.00,	221 00	
By 81 " Lettuce, . . .	" 40c.,	32 40	
By 440 Bunches London Leeks, .	" 10c.,	44 00	
By 630 Bushels Scotch Kale, .	" 40c.,	252 00	
By 7300 Heads Cabbage, . . .	" 8c.,	584 00	
By 850 Bunches Asparagus, . .	" 8c.,	68 00	
By 60 " Celery, . . .	" 10c.,	6 00	
By 10150 " Onions, . .	" 5c.,	507 50	
By 1640 " Radish, . .	" 2c.,	32 80	
By 1 200 pecks Tomatoes,	@ 25c .	300.00	
By 260 pecks Okra, . .	" 15c . .	39.00	
By 1,005 doz. Corn, .	" 8c . .	80.40	
By 110 gals. Strawberries, -	" 40c .	44.00	
Amount forwarded, . - .		$5,200.10	—$1.771.34

Amounts brought forward,		$5,200.10	—1.771.34
By 50 gals. Raspberries,	" 40c	20.00	
By 10 Bushels Cucumbers,	" $1.00	10.00	
By 15 Tons mixed Hay	" 8.00	120.00	
By 60 Tons Orchard Grass and Clover Hay,	" 8.00	480.00	
By 26 acres Wheat cut for feed		65.00	
By 30 wagon loads pumpkins,	" 5.00	150,00	
By 245 lbs. washed wool,	" 28c	68.60	
By 3,972 lbs. Pork, net,	" 3c	119.16	
By 1,121 lbs Mutton, net,	" 6c	67.26	
By 558 lbs. Lamb, net,	" 7c	39.06	
By 11 Lamb skins, sold,	" 30c	3.30	
By 20 Pelts sold,	" 20c	4.00	
By Services of Boar		5.00	
By filling Ice House,		8.00	
By Grazing 68 head of Cattle, 8 months @ $1.25 each per month,		680.00	
By Grazing 24 calves, no charge.			
Amount to Cr.		$7,039.48	
Amount to Dr.		1,771.34	
Balance to Cr. for 1878		$5.268.14	

In addition to the above, there have been slaughtered from the Dairy department eighteen cows yielding 7,581 pounds of beef, and forty-two calves, yielding 3.663 pounds of veal, net.

DOMESTIC WORK.

The appended report of the Matron, exhibiting a list of the articles manufactured under her supervision, and the efficient co-operation of the Seamstress, shows a commendable industry in that department. As before remarked, a good portion of this manufacture is from the labor of female patients, and is a noteworthy economic feature, which deserves attention in that as well in the light of healthful occupation, to which allusion has been made.

MATRON'S REPORT, *Of Articles made in the Sewing Department:*

ARTICLES.	NUMBER.
Table-Cloths,	293
Towels,	265
Napkins,	24
Window-Curtains,	142
Quilts,	77
Sheets,	721
Pillow-slips,	724
Mattrass-ticks,	233
Pillow-ticks,	287
Dresses,	789
Skirts,	466
Chemises,	428
Gowns and Sacques,	266
Bonnets,	110
Aprons,	203
Shirts,	603
Drawers,	458
Pantaloons,	23
Coats,	7
Vests,	2
Hose woolen, spun and knit,	407
Socks, woolen, spun and knit,	105
Hose, cotton, spun and knit,	26
Collars,	162
Clothes Sacks,	62
Suspenders,	274
Carpets,	12
	7.206

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

To a number of the members of the State press we are indebted for the weekly receipt of their publications. These are very acceptable to patients, and it would be gratifying if we could have a weekly copy of all the newspapers in the State. To the editors of the *Nashville Christian Advocate* we are indebted for frequent supplies of their exchanges, also.

To the Rev. T. O. Summers, D. D., Rev. R. K. Hargrove, D. D., Rev. J. C. Granbery, D. D., Rev. J. B. McFerrin, D. D., Rev. W. G. E. Cunnyngham, D. D., and Rev. R. G. Irvine and Rev. W. R.

Warren, we acknowledge assistance to our regular chaplains. During the term these have been Rev. J. W. Hill, who had been with us a number of years in that capacity most acceptably, and who was succeeded by Rev. L. C. Bryan, whose ministrations to our household are edifying and grateful.

It is an agreeable duty to record meritorious and faithful service on the part of officers. Dr. John A. Beauchamp, whose long service and experience—a period of more than ten years—renders him invaluable as such, has performed the duties of Assistant Physician with unsurpassed fidelity and assiduity, and endeared himself to patients by uniform kindness. For a brief period of the term, Dr. Michael Campbell, who had been agreeably associated for some years on the Staff, was with us, and we acknowledge occasional acts of service also, since his resignation; and also to Dr. Ambrose Morrison.

Mr. W. B. Clark, who is in the twelfth year of his service, still performs the responsible work of Steward and Bookkeeper with marked efficiency for the interests of the Hospital, and urbanity to all, and in that capacity has no superior.

Mrs. Laura Vestal, now in the ninth year of her service as Matron, is not less laborious and intelligent in the discharge of her incessant and delicate duties, than tender and sympathetic for her charge, each of whom regards her as a friend.

Mr. M. R. Buchanan, Jr., and wife, in the respective spheres of Storekeeper and Master of Kitchens, and Seamstress, have been long attached to the Hospital, and give entire satisfaction.

Mr. D. W. Bigley, as Supervisor of Male Department, to which he was promoted, is approving himself an excellent assistant, and, in general, the attendant corps in both departments have given faithful and satisfactory service.

Mr. Geo. Richards, identified with the institution as Farm Overseer almost since its opening, is still the untiring and industrious assistant he ever was.

To Mr. D. B. Glase, who had been many years Chief Engineer, until his resignation in January, 1878, and to Mr. W. G. Bowers, who succeeded him with the advantage of a former experience in that capacity, acknowledgements are due for indefatigable attention to the machinery in all its departments.

Mr. Henry Gray is still in charge of the Conservatory, and his work shows for itself, and testifies to his skill.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this review of what has been accomplished in the term just closed, no merit is claimed other than that due to faithful oversight of the responsible charge entrusted. Whatever capacity has been given, and whatever experience has been acquired in long service, has been devoted in behalf of the interests of the Institution, and in the promotion of the welfare of the stricken subjects committed to its care. To the Board, the efforts of the Superintendent have been indebted for prompt and judicious counsel and encouragement, and to it his thanks are returned with grateful appreciation. In rendering recognition of success in work so lofty and noble in purpose as the administration of the charity of a State to those so grievously undone, the first and chiefest thanks of all are due to Him who so disposes the hearts of men, and without Whose sheltering and merciful guidance, their enterprises are unavailing for good.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. H. CALLENDER.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF HOSPITAL,
December 31, 1878.

To the Board of Trustees of Tennessee Hospital for the Insane:

Herewith I have the honor to submit statement of receipts and disbursements from January 1, 1877, to December 19, 1878, and the condition of the Hospital Treasury at this date:

RECEIPTS.

From Comptroller's Warrants,	$ 96,250 00	
" Paying Patients,	16,012 07	
" Articles sold by Steward,	2,677 12	
" Note of John M. Bass, Jr.,	275 00	
Warrants, Notes and Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1877,	2,813 66	
Dec. 30. Balance of Appropriation due and drawn this date,	13,750 00	$131,777 85

DISBURSEMENTS.

Advertising,	$ 10 15	
Amusements,	37 95	
Beef,	10,271 72	
Boots and Shoes,	1,600 15	
Blacksmithing,	154 60	
Brick, Lime and Sand,	221 32	
Butter,	1,340 60	
Coal and Wood,	11,804 41	
Comforts, Blankets and Spreads,	1,095 96	
Cows,	79 60	
Dentistry,	20 00	
Dry Goods and Clothing,	10,633 23	
Eggs,	860 57	
Expressage and Freight,	11 55	
Farm Implements, and repairing same,	440 85	
Farm Labor—Extra,	245 15	
Fowls,	297 63	
Flower-pots,	82 50	
Glass, Putty, Paints and Oils,	252 35	
Groceries,	24,356 48	
Amounts forwarded,	$63,816 77	$131,777 85

Amounts brought forward, . . .	$63,816 77	—$131,777 85
Hats, ...	130 49	
Hardware, ...	414 18	
House-furnishing Articles, . .	1,309 83	
Hogs, ...	45 00	
Insurance	1,074 38	
Land Plaster, ...	27 50	
Medicines, Liquors and Surg. Instruments,	2,035 40	
Mule, ...	114 00	
Office Rent, ...	150 00	
Postage and P. O. Box Rent, . .	141 20	
Plants and Seeds, ...	288 39	
Provender, ...	386 86	
Queensware, ...	593 98	
Repairing—General, ...	3,421 93	
" Vehicles, Harness, &c.	330 90	
Refund to Private Patients, . . .	352 25	
Returning Elopers, ...	65 75	
" Patients Home, . .	64 80	
Salaries and Wages, ...	39,735 49	
Scales, for Cattle, Coal, &c., . . .	100 00	
Stationery, Printing and Subscriptions,	312 04	
Stoves, Furnaces, &c., &c., . .	763 43	
Sundries, ...	112 91	
Tinware, ...	347 96	
Transportation for Trustees and Charitable Institutions' Committee from City, ...	129 00	
Traveling Expenses of Steward and Superintendent, ...	215 00	
Treasurer's Commissions, ...	943 77	
To Amount overpaid by former Treasurer, ...	399 62	
Trustees—per diem and Mileage, .	857 86	
Tollage, Stabling, &c, ...	276 05	
Undertaker's and Burial Acc't, .	527 50	—$119,484 24
Balance in Treasury of Hospital, .		$ 12,293 61

Respectfully submitted,

M. T. POLK, *Treas. of Hospital.*

We, the undersigned Committee, appointed by the General Board of Trustees of the Tennessee Hospital for the Insane, to examine and audit the accounts of the Treasurer and Superintendent, have carefully examined the Reports of said Officers, and compared them with the Vouchers and Receipts on file, and find them accurate and correct.

F. W EARNEST,
THOS. McNEILLY.
Committee of the Board of Trustees.

NASHVILLE, TENN., January 3, 1879.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

BY-LAWS AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE

TENNESSEE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

GENERAL RULES.

All subordinate officers and employees are appointed by, and are under the control and direction of the Superintendent, and accountable to him for the proper discharge of the duties assigned them, and he is responsible to the Trustees for their good character and fidelity.

In making engagements with individuals to take charge of the patients of this institution, it is to be distinctly understood that the hospital contracts for their whole time, and they are not to leave the premises or their duties, nor engage in work of their own, without express permission from the physician.

They are expected to perform with cheerfulness, and to the best of their abilities, *all duties* that may be assigned them by the officers of the house and at all times, and in all places, to do what they can to promote the comfort and happiness of the patients and the prosperity of the institution.

They are to treat the patients, and all having business at the institution, and each other, with respect and courtesy. They are to be neat in their dress, avoid wearing their hats in the house, going in their shirt-sleeves (unless when specially at work in the wards), lounging on settees, the use of profane language, and every act unbecoming their position. They must not smoke in the wards or rooms of the instiution.

When officers or visitors are present in the wards, attendants will rise,

accompany them, and be prepared to give such information as may be required. When abroad, they are to avoid reporting the conduct, conversation, names or peculiarities of patients, and are never to speak disrespectfully of the institution or any of its officers; and this is to be strictly observed at all times, unless in judicial proceedings.

No one belonging to the west wing, nor any male employed on the premises, is to enter the east wing on any pretense, or go upon the grounds appropriated to the female patients, without express permission.

It is so important that patients should be kept at some pleasant employment—work of some kind, walking or other amusement—that no suitable opportunity is to be neglected to induce them to thus occupy themselves.

DUTIES OF ATTENDANTS.

1. In all their intercourse with the patients, the attendants, are to treat them with respect and civility, address them in a mild and gentle tone of voice, and avoid violence and rudeness of every kind. All civil questions are to be promptly answered. They are urged to keep cool under every provocation; are never to scold, threaten, or dictate authoritatively; but when they desire any thing done by a patient, are to make *a request in a respectful manner.*

Force, unfortunately, has sometimes to be used in every institution for the insane; but tact and kindness render its employment comparatively rare; and when it must be resorted to, the manner of using it may be made to take away nearly all of its offensiveness. A pleasant smile, kind and respectful manner, and sympathizing words, will go far to convince, even the most excited patient, that what is done is from good motives, and that he has nothing to fear from those around him. The opposition of patients, and much of their violence, very often arises from delusions that lead them to suppose that they are to be injured in some way; and every attempt, either to put them in a room, to give food, baths or medicine, or do any thing about their person, if made with angry looks, cross words, or violence, only tend to confirm their false ideas, and make their resistance more obstinate and determined. The truth of these views is unquestionable, and is confirmed by convalescent patients, who are able to describe their feelings and motives after being highly excited.

Under no circumstances will an attendant be excused for striking a blow, or laying violent hands upon a patient, unless in the clearest case of self-defense, or to prevent his committing serious injury to himself or others.

Attendants should never manifest fear of patients, but while treating them with firmness and decision, at the same time let it be with mildness and kindness. They must take every pains to inspire patients with respect for the officers, and to convince them of the *true* character of the institution. They are promptly to interfere when patients are disposed to quarrel, and by kind words, and engaging their attention with other objects, prevent difficulty. A kind word, fitly spoken, will prevent many a scene of excitement, just as a harsh remark, an angry look, an unkind allusion, or a rude act on the part of an attendant, may be the origin of a difficulty which will last for hours.

They are to carefully avoid talking with patients on the subject of their delusions, and, as much as lies in their power, they should endeavor to prevent others from doing so.

They must never allow patients to be laughed at, ridiculed, or harshly addressed, on account of the peculiarities of their behavior. No greater proof of want of correct feeling could be given than indulging in levity in reference to the afflictions of our fellowmen.

Deception is always to be avoided, and particular care is to taken that promises are not made that cannot be performed.

They are not to furnish writing materials or books to the patient, nor make purchases for them, without consulting the physician.

All letters, parcels, or packages (except clothing), to or from patients, are to pass through the hands of the physician. When a patient has a forbidden article of any kind, it is the duty of the attendant promptly to report it.

All damages done by patients is to be entered on a book, provided for the purpose, and delivered to the Steward every evening.

2. Each attendant is responsable for every patient under his or her care, and is expected, at any moment, to say where each individual can be found. If any one is discovered to be missing, report is to be immediately made to the physician, and the proper search must be instantly made.

One attendant must always be present with the patients of each ward, unless express directions are given to the contrary. When it is necessary to leave, except for a temporary purpose, it must be known that a substitute fills the place. When patients remain much in their rooms, the attendants are to find reasons for frequently calling to see how they are engaged, or if they require any particular attention.

3. The attendants will arise punctually at the ringing of the morning bell, and take charge of their wards before the night watch goes off

duty. They will then open the chamber doors, give the patient a kind greeting, and see they are properly dressed, well washed, and have their hair and clothes neatly brushed.

Immediately after opening the doors the chamber articles must be removed—never without being covered—from the rooms, and having the bedding laid on the chairs for airing. They will then commence putting the rooms and corridors in order, and after the beds and beddings have been sufficiently aired, have them properly made up for the day.

Every part of the hospital is to be prepared for inspection at physician's visit, which will be commenced not later than nine o'clock every morning.

4. All wards and rooms are to be kept scrupulously neat, clean, and well ventilated at all times.

Whenever any unpleasant effluvium is discovered, the cause is to be searched for and promptly removed, day or night.

Whenever any part of a parlor, chamber, or hall is accidentally soiled, it is to be cleaned at once.

Whenever a bed or furniture of a room has been disarranged, it is to be promptly put in order.

The halls and parlors must be swept as often in each day as is necessary to keep them clean.

The spittoons are to be kept perfectly clean, and frequently emptied.

The water-closets, urinals, etc., are to be carefully watched, and prevented from impairing the purity of the air in the wards.

MEALS.

5. The attendants will see that the patients are always up and ready for breakfast at the prescribed hour.

Those patients who take their meals in their rooms are to be served promptly, and whenever necessary, an attendant is to remain with them while they are eating.

Care is to be taken that no knife, fork, or other article that could be used as a weapon, is left in the ward or taken from the tables. When any such article is missed, prompt measures must be taken for its recovery.

The Steward and Matron will visit all the dining rooms during the hours for meals, and have a supervision of the mode in which patients have their meals served to them in their wards or in their rooms. All deficiencies are to be promptly reported to these officers, and their instructions on these points are to be strictly attended to.

Patients are never to be forced to take food but in the presence of a physician, the Steward, or Matron; and never but by the express direction of one of the physicians.

ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICINE.

The utmost gentleness is to be used in giving medicine, and every proper means employed to induce the patient to take it willingly. When it is positively refused, and the physician believes its administration important, either the Physician, Steward or Matron must be present before any force can be used. Any unexpected effect in the operation of medicine is to be promptly reported.

When a patient complains of being sick, or is supposed to be so, the fact should be reported without delay to the Physician.

BATHING.

Unless a special exemption is made by the Physician, every patient will take a *warm bath* once a week—the temperature to be such as is most grateful to the patient.

SHAVING.

The shaving of the patients is to be done by the attendants in each male ward, at stated intervals; and patients who desire to be shaved more frequently are to be gratified. Great care is to be taken that no injury is done with the razors, all of which are to be carefully kept by the attendant. When the Physician has allowed a patient to shave himself, an attendant must always be present, and no other patient in the room at the time.

WALKING OUT WITH PATIENTS.

It is desirable that every patient, not too feeble or too sick, should walk out about the grounds at least once in each morning and once in each afternoon. Immediately after the Physician's morning visit, in suitable weather, one attendant in each ward should prepare to go out with as many patients as it is proper to take at once—the other attendent remaining to do the work of the ward. Upon the return of the first company, a second should go out, and so on, till all in the ward have had the proper amount of exercise. Those too feeble to take the ordinary walk should be taken to the airing courts. In the afternoon the same plan should be adopted, and continued until near tea time.

When walking out with the patients, the attendants will, as far as possible, consult their wishes in regard to the direction of the walk, etc.; will be vigilant to keep them together, and prevent their strolling.

They will take care that those from different wards mix as little as possible, and that no more are taken in one company than can be properly attended.

When attendants are walking out with patients, they will not depart from the exercise grounds, and will avoid all dangerous places. They will strictly avoid paying any visits when they have patients with them, or entering private houses for any purpose. The Superintendent alone gives the privilege of the grounds, or permission to patients to pay visits.

PATIENTS AT WORK, AND OUT-DOOR ATTENDANTS.

Such male patients as are deemed suitable will be allowed by the Superintendent, or Assistant Physician, to go out to work, under the care of the out-door attendants; but no one is to be taken out of the wards for this purpose, unless some general permission of this kind has been previously given. The attendants will take especial care that the patients do not engage in improper kinds of labor, and that they do not overwork themselves.

These patients must always be kept under observation, and when a strong disposition to escape is manifested, they must be returned to the ward, or kept constantly near the attendant.

All attendants are expected to go out and work *with* patients, whenever it is deemed desirable for them to do so; and when thus engaged, they will carefully avoid every appearance of superintending patients, but must work with them, and induce them to labor by persuasion and example, and not by giving orders.

RETIRING AT NIGHT.

Patients are not to retire before 8 o'clock P. M., without permission, unless in case of sickness or fatigue. After the ringing of the bell, at half-past 8 o'clock P. M., patients may retire in every part of the house.

Attendants are expected and required to be in their rooms at nine o'clock; fifteen minutes after 9 o'clock no light can be kept burning in any room, unless in case of sickness. When patients lodge in a different part of the building from that in which they pass the day, it is the duty of the attendant having them in charge during the day, to take them to their rooms and see them comfortably in bed; and it will also be the duty of the attendant in the part of the building where they sleep, to see them up, dressed, and washed, ready to be returned to the ward where they pass the day, in seasonable time.

Before closing the door, the attendant should be certain the patient is in the room, and wish him good night. The door is then to be carefully locked and tried.

No patient's door is ever to be left unlocked at night, without special permission from the Physician.

RESTRAINING APPARATUS.

No restraining apparatus must, under any circumstances, be applied without express direction of the Physician. Seclusion in a private room, and the personal care of attendants, must be relied on till the Physician can be found.

The escape of patients is always exceedingly annoying, and although such events will occasionally occur, it must never be allowed from neglect.

Attendants should always be doubly watchful of patients known to be disposed to escape.

When it is clearly made out that a patient has escaped from the carelessness or neglect of an attendant, the expense of recovering the patient will be charged to the attendant, at the discretion of the Superintendent.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

To those who perform their duties faithfully, it is desirable to allow as much relaxation and as much absence as is consistent with the kind of service required and the welfare of the patients; but whenever the absence of atttendants is deemed likely to be prejudicial to patients, they are expected to remain at their posts.

Leave of absence is granted only by the Superintendent.

NOTICE TO LEAVE AND DISCHARGES.

Whenever any one employed wishes to give up his situation, he is required to give one month's notice of his intention.

Whenever any one is discharged, however, for violation of rules or improper conduct, no notice will be given or payment made, except at the option of the Superintendent.

JOHN BARRICK, CIN. O.

SIXTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Tennessee Deaf and Dumb School,

LOCATED AT KNOXVILLE,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF TENNESSEE,

DECEMBER 30TH, 1878.

NASHVILLE, TENN.:
PRINTED AT "THE AMERICAN" STEAM BOOK AND JOB ROOMS.
1879.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SAMUEL T. ATKIN,
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WM. K. ECKLE,
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JOHN S. VAN GILDER.

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Treasurer,

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J. H. IJAMS.

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Principal,

J. H. IJAMS,

Instructors,

D. C. HOMMEL,
THOMAS L. MOSES,
L. A. HOUGHTON,
W. O. BRANUM.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Attending Physician,

JOHN M. BOYD, M. D.

Matron,

MISS REBECCA E. DAVIS.

Steward,

E. C. JONES.

Housekeeper,

MRS. A. JONES.

To His Excellency, James D. Porter, Governor of the State of Tennessee:

I have the honor of presenting you herewith the Sixteenth Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees of the Tennessee School for the Deaf and Dumb.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. H. IJAMS, *Secretary.*

KNOXVILLE, December 30, 1878.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

The Trustees of the Tennessee Deaf and Dumb School, in presenting their Sixteenth Biennial Report, refer to the comprehensive statements which accompany it, as clearly setting forth the history of the Institution for the last two years and its present condition.

We think that nothing is risked in the assertion that the school has been kept fully up to the standard it had previously reached, and that during no similar period since its establishment have its operations been more satisfactory or effective.

Through a wise recognition of the claims of an unfortunate class of our fellow-citizens, your predecessors have, for more than a third of a century, provided the means which the managers of the school have applied to the work of helping those who were unable to help themselves. The result is seen to-day in the existence of an Institution which is an honor and a blessing to the State.

The present Principal has declared, and the truth of the statement is susceptible of demonstration, that of the large number of pupils who have been trained here and sent back into the community, "all are, with a single exception, respected in their several lolalities for their sobriety, industry, intelligence and moral worth."

Without this training, those who have received it would have been of but little value to society.

It follows, therefore, that the different General Assemblies which have met since 1843, have not only given expression to the benevolent sympathies of the people whom they represented, by extending in this direction the aid of the State, but have also been instrumental in providing compensation to the State by exalting the character and enlarging the usefulness of many of its citizens; and that their action has been in strict accordance with that principle of political economy which requires a State to promote its own welfare and secure its own perpetuity by the adoption of measures tending to the elevation of its constituent membership.

In 1861, in a Report which I then, as President of the Board of Trustees, submitted to the General Assembly, I referred to the readiness with which the authorities of the State had always responded to our petitions—saying that they had invariably granted all we had asked—thereby evincing their own just and enlightened benevolence, as well as the reasonableness of our applications; and the statement may now, after the lapse of seventeen years, be truthfully repeated.

In the same Report I expressed the belief that so noble a charity as the Tennessee Deaf and Dumb School, although it had then more than realized the expectations of its founders, had yet before it a career of still wider usefulness and much greater prosperity.

Referring to this language, in a Report written ten years later, I said what I repeat and adopt as applicable now: "That this prediction has been verified to the letter is not a matter of unauthorized assumption, but one of undeniable fact. The school to-day, in the number of pupils, the thoroughness and efficiency of its course of instruction, the care bestowed upon the moral and physical training of its inmates, the economy of its management, and the harmonious co-operation of all who are in authority, occupies an advanced position among the best of the deaf and dumb schools in the land."

Allow me, in conclusion, to invite your special attention to that portion of the Report of the Principal which relates to the importance of erecting a new chapel and a work-shop. These buildings may be put up, we think, at the low prices now prevailing for labor and materials, for five thousand dollars. They are greatly needed, but, instead of asking for an appropriation for their construction, we deem it best to refer the whole matter to the wisdom of the General Assembly.

With a grateful acknowledgment of the favor of Divine Providence, through which the school has in the past been so abundantly blessed, this Report is

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN L. MOSES,

President of the Board of Trustees.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., December 30, 1878.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To the Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN—According to previous practice, I herewith respectfully submit to you the following report of the history and conduct of the school since December 31, 1876. During this time the work of instruction and discipline has been efficiently and successfully prosecuted. Order and harmony have characterized every department of the school. The promotion of the real welfare and highest and best interests of the pupils has, I believe, been the aim of all the officers and teachers. The literary progress of the pupils has been creditable; their social life cheerful and happy; their growth in courtesy and refinement gratifying; and their morality and their general disposition to yield a ready conformity with the regulations established for their government worthy of praise.

HEALTH.

The health of the school since the date of our last report has been good. During the past twelve years, out of an average attendance of one hundred pupils, there have occurred but four deaths among the pupils during the various sessions. This we regard as rather a striking sanitary record. It affords we think substantial evidence of the watchful care exercised over the pupils, and suggests that a careful attention to the rules of health has been insisted upon and observed. The last death occurring in the Institution was that of Martha Thompson, who died February 22nd, 1878, after a protracted illness of diphtheria. At this time no little concern was ex-

perienced lest this dreaded disease might spread among the pupils. Every precaution to guard against such a calamity was taken, and a merciful Providence spared the school the apprehended visitation.

ATTENDANCE.

The number of pupils now present is 104—males, 64; females, 40. The average attendance last session was 100. The average attendance of pupils for the past several years has been about 105. Active and successful measures have been instituted to extend the usefulness of the school by bringing under instruction as many as possible of those entitled to its benefits.

The subjoined statement represents the number of pupils admitted to the school from the various counties of the State during past two years:

Anderson	3	Henry	1
Benton	3	Humphreys	3
Blount	2	Jefferson	5
Bradley	1	Johnson	2
Cannon	3	Knox	16
Carroll	1	Lake	1
Carter	1	Lauderdale	1
Cheatham	1	Lincoln	2
Crockett	2	Loudon	4
Cumberland	1	Marion	4
Davidson	6	Madison	1
Decatur	3	Marshall	3
Dickson	1	Maury	1
Fayette	1	McNairy	4
Fentress	3	Montgomery	1
Franklin	2	Obion	4
Gibson	2	Overton	2
Giles	2	Putnam	2
Grainger	2	Roane	2
Greene	6	Robertson	4
Grundy	1	Henderson	1
Hamilton	1	Rutherford	2
Haywood	1	Scott	2
Hamblen	1	Shelby	3
Hickman	3	Smith	1

Sullivan	1	Washington	2
Tipton	1	Weakley	1
Union	1	White	1
Warren	4	Williamson	3

CLASSIFICATION.

Subjoined, in their relative class-rank, we report the names of the pupils now present as they are classified. These pupils are graded according to their capacity and attainments and without reference to the length of time under instruction:

FIRST CLASS—TAUGHT BY THOMAS L. MOSES.

Matthew R. Mann,
Allison C. Hale.
Moses E. Rosenfeld,
Joseph Merath,
Charles C. Carter,
James Hastings,
Thomas Marr,
James Moran,
Mary M. Cassady,
Permelia E. Burnett,
Lizzie G. Hill,
Lavica A. Clark,
Mollie Sykes,
Mary Branner,
Lula Carter,
Loretta Bayless.
Lizzie Cates.

STUDIES:—Introduction to the Sciences, Butler's History of the United States, Feter's Intermediate and Grammar School Arithmetic, Lilienthal & Allyn's Object Lessons, Algebra, Latin Lessons, Composition, and Story of the Bible.

SECOND CLASS—TAUGHT BY D. C. HOMMEL.

Charles E. Dennison,
John W. Hembree,
John A. Buchanan,
Eugene Layne,
George W. Sparkman,
Marshall Hinnans,
Stephens L. Jones,
David L. Price,
Wm. A. James,
Hannibal French,
Wm. J. Hensley,
Isaac P. Garrett,
Annie Cunningham,
Alice Harper,
Eliza A. Hoggert,
Lula Kidd,
Martha E. Ogle,
Caroline Watson,
Mary Hale,
Jerusha Davenport,
Jennie Fletcher,
Katie Hulse,
James Norville,
Edward Vaughn.

STUDIES:—Felter's Intermediate Arithmetic, Tower's Grammar of Composition, Object Lessons, Geography and Story of the Bible.

THIRD CLASS—TAUGHT BY LOUIS A. HOUGHTON.

Wilson Pile,	Alice Brown,
Allen Gipson,	Sammie Meacham,
Wm. Brown,	Alice Hudson,
Thos. Holland,	Sarah Wilson,
Wm. Kennedy,	Summer Pebley,
Chas. Wade,	Virginia Carmack,
Henry Wilson,	Mary Winkle,
Andrew Jones,	Mary Warren,
Edward Jack,	Maggie Brooks,
Giles Owens,	Henry Castleman,
John Crawford,	Andrew Brown,
Charles Myers,	Albert Odom.

STUDIES:—Sargent's Second Reader, Felter's Primary Arithmetic, Cornell's first steps in Geography, Composition and Penmanship.

FOURTH CLASS—TAUGHT TEMPORARILY BY MISSES LIZZIE HILL AND CLARK.

John Coon,	Mary Manin,
S. Cuson,	Virginia Greene,
Wm. McNab,	Mary Embree,
Dennis M. Ray,	Lizzie Ferguson,
Burton L. Ray,	Ella Wilson,
Eldridge Scales,	Addie Thomas,
Newton Warren,	Henry Knuckle,
General Smith,	Daniel Jones.

John Tilgham.

STUDIES:—Jacobs' Lessons, Wilson's Reader, Composition, Arithmetic and Scripture Lessons.

FIFTH CLASS—TAUGHT BY W. O. BRANUM.

Mary Evans,	Sarah L. Rail,
Pattent A. Hadden,	Maggie Finley,
Jeff. Gibson,	Robert Lee,
John W. Parks,	Henry Wilbanks,
Thomas E. Hargrove,	Charles F. Faller.

Willie B. Waddy,
Mable Brown,
Edna Locke,
Arthur James,
Amanda Clayton,
Ananias Cobble,
Wm. T. Ozier,
G. Crumpley,
Willie B. Watson,
D. C. Watson,
Alton Odom,
Columbus E. Swift,
James H. Haney,
Romulus Perry.

STUDIES:—Latham's First Lessons for the Deaf and Dumb, Penmanship, and the Study and Practice of Language in its Simpler Forms.

At the beginning of the term, the attendance of pupils being considerably in excess of our expectations, an additional class was formed, and with the consent of the Executive Committee, I appointed for the present session as teachers of this class, subject to the approval of the Board, Miss Lizzie Hill and Miss Annie Clark, two pupils of Mr. Moses's class. These young ladies alternate in instructing the class assigned them, and are discharging the duty thus imposed upon them in an intelligent and satisfactory manner. There are now in the employ of the school four mute teachers—one former pupil is acting as monitor, and two girls, at one time pupils of the school, are assisting in the domestic department. So few fields of employments are open to the deaf and dumb that, provided they are fully competent to fill the place, we have been disposed to engage their services rather than to give the preference to those blessed with all their faculties.

ARTICULATION.

Instruction in articulation, imparted irregularly and in the midst of frequent interruptions, is afforded to a small class of pupils, composed only of those who, in our opinion, may be practically benefited by this method. Perhaps we have not attached sufficient importance to this branch of instruction. We confess that we are behind many other similar schools in fully endeavoring to benefit our pupils in this direction. I trust the Board may feel inclined at the opening of our next session to have a class in articulation organized and taught regularly and systematically by some one skilled in the work.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mechanical instruction, embracing at present printing and shoemaking, is imparted to a large class of boys. The foreman of the respective work-rooms report a good degree of interest manifested and improvement made. Other industries should be introduced and taught as soon as may be practicable, and a building better adapted to meet the wants of the mechanical department erected. For the sake of teaching them habits of industry, it may be well enough to teach the boys from the country trades, but we endeavor to influence them to regard farming as the pursuit they ought to engage in after leaving school. This is a field wide enough for all, and industry directed by intelligence insures success in this direction to the mute as well as to any one else.

EXPENDITURES.

By reference to the report of the Executive Committee a detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements of the school for the past two years may be found. This Committee meets monthly and carefully scrutinizes the accounts of the steward. No purchases involving any very considerable outlay of money are made without its approval. A quarterly report of the receipts and expenditures of the school is made to the Board by the Committee.

The appropriations made for the support and maintenance of the school have been found sufficient to meet our current expenses. And any surplus from year to year remaining out of our funds, after provision has been made to meet our current expenses, has been judiciously and economically expended in needed repairs and in improvements of a permanent character undertaken to meet real wants.

Our expenditures for the year ending December 31, 1877, were $22,404.15; and for the year ending December 30, 1878, including outstanding liabilities to the amount of $1,575, have been $24,-560.82; the *per capita* cost of maintenance for the year ending 30th December, 1878, has been $245.60.

Your attention is invited to the subjoined statement affording a comparison of our *per capita* expenditure as shown by that of several of the leading Institutions with an attendance of pupils largely

in excess of our own. It is obvious enough that the greater the number of pupils the less ought to be the relative cost of maintentenance *per capita:*

American Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, located at Hartford, for the year ending date of information					.....	$244 00
Maryland,	"	"	"	"	.....	272 40
California,	"	"	"	"	.....	335 64
Minnesota,	"	"	"	"	.....	260 00
Indiana,	"	"	"	"	.....	230 00
Pennsylvania,	"	"	"	"	.....	270 00
New York,	"	"	"	"	.....	300 00
Tennessee,	"	"	"	"	.....	245 60

WANTS.

Our most pressing want at this time is a chapel, in which the religious exercises of the school may be conducted. The room now used for the purpose altogether too small, and cannot be enlarged.

I would respectfully suggest that a neat and sufficiently commodious chapel be built conveniently near the main building, to be set apart for devotional purposes, and to be used as occasion may demand for other exercises. I would also recommend that the Board at once appropriate a part of our unexpended balance in the purchase of a library for the use of the school. The importance of such an auxiliary in the education of our pupils cannot well be overestimated, and ought no longer be denied them.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Our thanks are due and are herewith gratefully tendered to the publishers and proprietors of the following newspapers which have been sent to the school gratuitously, and from which the pupils have derived much pleasure and profit:

The *Daily Chronicle,* Knoxville, Tenn.; the *Daily Tribune,* Knoxville, Tenn.; the *Weekly American,* Nashville, Tenn.; the *Christian Advocate,* Nashville, Tenn.; the *Weekly Gazette,* Steubenville, Ohio.; the *Morristown Gazette,* Morristown, Tenn.; the *Mute's Chronicle,* Columbus, Ohio; the *Deaf Mute Index,* Colorado D. and D. Institution; *Deaf Mute's Journal,* Mexico, New York; *Educator,* New York D. and D. Institution; *Goodson Gazette,* Va. D. and D. Insti-

tution; *Mute Companion*, Minnesota D. and D. Institution; *Kansas Star*, Kansas D. and D. Institution; *Kentucky Deaf Mute*, Kentucky D. and D. Institution; *Deaf Mute Mirror*, Michigan D. and D. Institution; *Mute Journal of Nebraska*, Nebraska D. and D. Institution; the *Tablet*, West Virginia D. and D. Institution; the *Ranger*, Texas D. and D. Institution.

Our thanks are also returned to the officers of the E. T., Va. & Ga.; N., C. & St. Louis; Knox. & Ohio, and L. & N. Railroads for their continued kindness in favoring our pupils with reduced rates in conveying them to and from school.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. IJAMS, *Principal.*

Tennessee Deaf and Dumb School,

KNOXVILLE, Dec. 30, 1878.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN:—I am happy again to congratulate your Board in that the general standard of health in the Institution has been so satisfactory. As contributary to this standard of health, we have ample grounds around the buildings offering advantage in out-door exercise so necessary to children. The table is carefully provided with healthful food. The well arranged bath rooms give the needed means of personal cleanliness; habits of neatness are enjoined; a surveillance is kept over the premises, and all causes of preventable disease suppressed. We have had some cases of diphtheria since the date of our last report. The only fatal case from any cause was that of one of the patients by this dreaded disease. This little girl, Martha Thompson, a delicate child, died February 22nd, 1878, her death being the fourth which has occurred in the Institution during twelve years past.

I have been faithfully assisted by the Matron and Steward in all necessary medical attention to the pupils.

Respectfully,

JOHN M. BOYD, M. D., *Attending Physician.*

Tennessee School for Deaf and Dumb,

KNOXVILLE, Dec. 30, 1878.

TREASURER'S REPORT

1877. RECEIPTS.

Jan'y 1.	Balance on hand	$ 904 60	
" 10.	Annual appropriation	5,000 00	
" 10.	Quarterly "	4,850 00	
" 12.	Received of Pupils	47 30	
April 1.	" " "	37 35	
" 1.	Quarterly appropriation	5,150 00	
June 18.	Received of Pupils	185 45	
July 5.	Quarterly appropriation	4,750 00	
" 9.	Received of Pupils	13 60	
Nov. 12.	" " "	30 45	
Oct. 10.	Quarterly appropriation	4,650 00	$25,618 75

1878.

Jan'y 7.	Annual appropriation	$5,000 00	
" 15.	Quarterly "	4,750 00	
Mch. 28.	Received of Pupils	34 25	
April 5.	Quarterly appropriation	4,800 00	
June 30.	Received of Pupils	52 80	
July 5.	Quarterly appropriation	4,550 00	
Oct. 6.	" "	4,500 00	
Dec. 16.	Received of Pupils	50 00	$23,737 05

1877. DISBURSEMENTS.

Jan'y 12.	Paid Executive Committee.....	$1,000 00	
Feb'y 9.	" " "	1,500 00	
Mch. 12.	" " "	1,000 00	
" 29.	" " "	2,000 00	
April 12.	" " "	1,500 00	
" 12.	Discount on Warrants.....	10 30	
May 3.	Paid Executive Committee.....	1,200 00	
June 8.	" " "	1,200 00	
July 2.	" " "	1,200 00	
July 17.	" " "	750 00	
Aug. 18.	" " "	1,500 00	
Sept. 18.	" " "	2,000 00	
Oct. 11.	" " "	1,500 00	
Nov. 10.	" " "	1,000 00	
" 16.	" " "	1,000 00	
Dec. 5.	" " "	1,000 00	
" 26.	" " "	1,000 00	

1878.

Jan'y 7.	Paid Executive Committee.....	2,000 00	
" 29.	" " "	1,500 00	
Feb'y 12.	" " "	1,500 00	
Mch. 15.	" " "	1,500 00	
April 3.	" " "	1,500 00	
" 30.	" " "	1,500 00	
May 28.	" " "	1,500 00	
June 8.	" " "	2,000 00	
July 12.	" " "	1,500 00	
Aug. 6.	" " "	1,500 00	
Sept. 4.	" " "	2,000 00	
" 23.	" " "	1,500 00	
Oct. 5.	" " "	500 00	
" 5.	" " "	1,500 00	
Nov. 1.	" " "	2,000 00	
Dec. 5.	" " "	2,000 00	
" 28.	" " "	2,000 00	$47,860

	Total receipts, 2 years.....	$49,355 80
	" disbursements, 2 years...	47,860 30
Dec. 30.	Balance on hand.....	$1,495 50

Respectfully submitted,

S. B. BOYD, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

We would respectfully submit the following as the receipts and disbursements of this Committee since the date of our last report, December 31, 1876. Vouchers for all moneys expended have been examined, approved, and are open to inspection.

The receipts and disbursements for the quarter ending March 31, 1877, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last quarter	$ 58 18	
January 12, received of S. B. Boyd, Treas.	1,000 00	
February 9, " " " "	1,500 00	
March 12, " " " "	1,000 00	
March 29, " " " "	2,000 00	
		$ 5,558 18

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expended for supplies	$ 1,370 42	
" " salaries and wages	2,411 00	
" account stable	91 05	
" for books and stationery	104 55	
" " lights and fuel	312 66	
" account shoe shop	288 57	
" for cow	36 00	
" " improvements and repairs	272 93	
" " miscellaneous	120 06	
" " drugs and medicines	90 63	
" " medical attendance	66 00	
" " insurance	105 00	
" account traveling	43 30	
" for quilts	25 45	
" " dentistry	12 50	
" " merchandise and clothing	266 46	
" " postage	26 00	
" account grounds	204 15	
		$ 5,846 73

For quarter ending 30th June, 1877.

RECEIPTS.

April 12, received of S. B. Boyd, Treas.....	$ 1,500 00	
May 3, " " " "	1,200 00	
June 1, " " " "	1,200 00	
June 30, " " " "	1,200 00	
		$ 5,100 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expended for supplies.....	$ 795 17	
" " lights and fuel.....	80 72	
" " merchandise and clothing.....	147 17	
" " postage.....	13 00	
" " hardware and tinware.....	65 30	
" " books, stationery, etc.....	18 27	
" " medical attendance.....	26 00	
" " drugs and medicines.....	22 24	
" " salaries and wages.....	2,410 00	
" " account shoe shop.....	225 83	
" " " stable.....	20 37	
" " " dentistry.....	3 00	
" " transportation of pupils.....	465 30	
" " miscellaneous articles.....	147 05	
" " account grounds.....	141 45	
" " improvements and repairs.....	154 58	
		$ 4,735 45
Balance last quarter over expended.....		288 55
		$ 5,024 00
Balance unexpended in hands of Committee.		76 00
		$ 5,100 00

For quarter ending 30th September, 1877.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last quarter	$ 76 00	
July 17, received of S. B. Boyd, Treas.	750 00	
August 18, " " " "	1,500 00	
Sept. 18, " " " "	2,000 00	
October 11, " " " "	1,500 00	
		$ 5,826 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expended for improvements	$ 1,088 90	
" " lights and fuel	69 30	
" " supplies	461 58	
" " merchandise and clothing	54 32	
" " books and stationery	205 35	
" " miscellaneous articles	235 68	
" " drugs and medicines	35 35	
" " medical attendance	25 00	
" " postag	5 00	
" " insurance	187 50	
" " salaries and wages	2,265 00	
" " transportation of pupils	609 30	
" " account grounds	103 50	
" " " repairs	87 60	
		$ 5,437 38
Unexpended balance		388 62
		$ 5,826 00

For quarter ending 31st December 1877.

RECEIPTS.

1877, Nov. 10,	received of S. B. Boyd, Treas..	$ 1,000 00	
" Nov. 16,	" " " ..	1,000 00	
" Dec. 5,	" " " ..	1,000 00	
" Dec. 26,	" " " ..	1,000 00	
1878, Jany. 7,	" " " ..	2,000 00	
			$ 6,000 00
Unexpended balance.....			388 62
			$ 6,388 62

DISBURSEMENTS

Expended for supplies.....	$ 1,242 64	
" " merchandise and clothing.....	368 60	
" " miscellaneous articles.....	404 37	
" " improvements and repairs.....	974 75	
" " account stable.....	18 04	
" " " medical attention.....	209 00	
" " " drugs and medicines...	107 05	
" " salaries and wages.....	2,157 00	
" " books and stationery.....	27 15	
" " lights and fuel.....	253 00	
" " cow.....	30 00	
" " labor.....	92 10	
" " hardware, tinware, etc.....	116 09	
" " postage.....	23 00	
" " account shoe shop.....	239 45	
" " " traveling	11 25	
" " " grounds.....	110 50	
		$ 6,384 59
Unexpended balance.....		4 03
		$ 6,388 62

For quarter ending 31st March, 1878.

RECEIPTS.

January 29, received of S. B. Boyd, Treas...	$ 1,500 00	
February 12, " " " " ...	1,500 00	
March 15, " " " " ...	1,500 00	
April 3, " " " " ...	1,500 00	
		$ 6,000 00
Balance unexpended last quarter.....		4 03
		$ 6,004 03

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expended for merchandise and clothing.....	$ 189 29	
" " fuel and lights.....	106 85	
" " postage.....	19 00	
" " drugs and medicines.....	112 08	
" " medical attendance.....	125 00	
" " account grounds.....	128 15	
" " salaries and wages.....	2,226 00	
" " account stable.....	70 32	
" " " shoe shop.....	264 38	
" " books and stationery.....	130 94	
" " traveling.....	44 60	
" " insurance.....	37 50	
" " improvements and repairs.....	442 83	
" " supplies.....	1,095 00	
" " miscellaneous articles.....	238 24	
		$ 5,230 83
Unexpended balance in hands of Committee.		773 20
		$ 6,004 03

For quarter ending 30th June, 1878.

RECEIPTS.

Balance unexpended from last quarter.....	$ 773 20	
April 30, received of S. B. Boyd, Treas.....	1,500 00	
May 29, " " " "	1,500 00	
June 8, " " " "	2,000 00	
		$ 5,773 20

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expended for salaries and wages.....	$ 2,216 00	
" " insurance.....	31 25	
" " miscellaneous.....	155 10	
" " improvements and repairs.....	1,566 68	
" " supplies.....	895 55	
" " medical attendance.....	28 00	
" " drugs and medicines.....	44 71	
" " account grounds.....	162 30	
" " " lights and fuel.....	24 90	
" " " shoe shop.....	135 07	
" " " postage	10 00	
" " " books and stationery..	38 00	
" " transportation of pupils.....	506 70	
" " merchandise and clothing.....	202 29	
		$ 6,017 49
Over expended.....		244 29
		$ 5,773 20

For quarter ending 30th September, 1878.

RECEIPTS.

July 12, received from S. B. Boyd, Treas...	$ 1,500 00	
Aug. 6, " " " " ...	1,500 00	
Sept. 4, " " " " ...	2,000 00	
Sept. 23, " " " " ...	1,500 00	
Oct. 5, " " " " ...	500 00	
		$ 7,000 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expended for supplies	$ 335 27	
" " hardware and tinware	45 91	
" " account shoe shop	54 75	
" " drugs and medicines	26 24	
" " medical attendance	10 00	
" " postage	7 00	
" " lights and fuel	16 30	
" " books and stationery	23 14	
" " transportation of pupils	348 75	
" " insurance	187 50	
" " account grounds	102 90	
" " merchandise and clothing	111 22	
" " repairing furniture	52 05	
" " repairing range	19 20	
" " salaries and wages	2,131 55	
" " miscellaneous articles	285 07	
" " improvemeuts and repairs	1,703 45	
		$ 5,380 30
Over expended last quarter		244 29
		$ 5,624 59
Unexpended balance		1,375 41
		$ 7,000 00

For quarter ending 31st December, 1878.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last quarter	$ 1,375 41	
October 5, received of S. B. Boyd, Treas.	1,500 00	
November 1, " " " "	2,000 00	
December 5, " " " "	2,000 00	
December 28, " " " "	2,000 00	
		$ 8,875 41

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expended for supplies	$ 1,247 86	
" " books and stationery	195 97	
" " account shoe shop	271 50	
" " postage	18 00	
" " salaries and wages	2,277 00	
" " miscellaneous articles	83 46	
" " drugs and medicines	59 95	
" " medical attendance	60 00	
" " transportation of pupils	195 00	
" " improvements and repairs	1,139 75	
" " account printing office	24 50	
" " tables and repairing furniture.	52 60	
" " account stable	38 73	
" " cows	70 00	
" " labor	150 15	
" " lights and fuel	119 50	
" " merchandise and clothing	352 24	
		$ 6,357 20
Balance in hands of Committee		$ 2,518 21
Amt. estimated to pay Liabilities outstanding		1,575 00
Leaving balance of $		$ 943 21

Expended for year ending 31st December, 1877.....	$22,404 15
" " " " " " 1878.....	22,985 82
Outstanding liabilities, estimated.....	1,575 00
	$46,964 99

For 2 years, total receipts.....	$47,908 18
For 2 years, total expenditures (including estimated liabilities).....	46,964 97
Balance.....	$ 943 21

Respectfully submitted,

S. B. Boyd,

Jno. S. Van Gilder,

Wm. K. Eckle,

Executive Committee.

LIST OF PUPILS ADMITTED INTO THE SCHOOL SINCE SEPT. 15, 1877.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
Dennis M. B. Ray	Morgantown, Loudon county
Burton L. Ray	Morgantown, Loudon county
John Allen Gipson	Hawkersville, Franklin county
Mary E. Manin	Mt. Creek, Warren county
Singleton B. Sikes	Troy, Obion county
Elizabeth J. Ferguson	Tiptonville, Lake county
Addie L. Thomas	La Grange, Fayette county
John Coon	McAllister's X Roads, Montgomery county
Vergy Green	Bluff Spring, Hickman county
Wm. McNab	Heaton's Creek, Carter county
Daniel Jones	New Market, Jefferson county
Eliza A. Cates	Mount's X Roads, Jefferson county
Sallie Wilson	Coopertown, Robertson county
Mary Embree	Huntsville, Scott county
Margaret Brooks	Ellijoy, Blount county
Romulus Perry	Knoxville, Knox county
Stephens L. Jones	Masheim, Green county
Marshall Hinnans	Camden, Benton county
David L. Price	Jackson, Madison county
Hannibal French	Camden, Benton county
John Buchanan	Memphis, Shelby county
Lizzie Hill	Purdy, McNairy county
Lula Carter	Boon's Hill, Lincoln county
Maggie B. Wright	Brownsville, Haywood county
Mary M Cassaday	Woodburn, Knox county
Mary E. Branner	Knoxville, Knox county
Loretta E. Bayless	Jonesboro, Washington county
Mary E. Davis	Last Mountain, Green county
Mary E. Winkle	Knoxville, Knox county
Isaac P. Garrett	Jamestown, Fentress county
Martha Thomas	Rockwood, Roane county

Mary E. Mynatt.....Hall's X Roads, Knox county
Brice Durley.....Milan, Gibson county
John R. Tilghman.....Kenton, Obion county
Henry Knuckle.....Maryville, Blount county
Charles D. Scovine.....Thatcher's Log, James county
Robert T. Loyd.....Little Due, Johnson county
Thomas A. Chandler.....Gleason's, Weakley county
General Smith.....Whitesides, Marion county
Thomas G. Holland.....McEwen's, Humphreys county
Samuel Cuson.....Philadelphia, Loudon county
Wiley Dotson.....New Market, Jefferson county
Henry Johnson.....Scott's Hill, Anderson county
Susan Holloway.....Shell Mound, Marion county
Jennie Carmack.....Como, Henry county
N. J. Hooker.....May Spring, Grainger county
John Hembree.....Pomona, Cumberland county
Edward Vaughn.....Nashville, Davidson county
Kate Hulse.....Chattanooga, Hamilton county
Fannie Nye.....Pleasant View, Cheatham county
Ann Cunningham.....Four Mile Branch, Marion county
Ida Campbell.....Ripley, Lauderdale county
Lula Kidd.....Knoxville, Knox county
Mary Jane Hale.....Kingston, Roane county
Caroline Watson.....Knoxville, Knox county
Mary C. Jones.....Murfreesboro, Rutherford county
Martha E. Green.....Simpson's Mills, White county
Donnie Gravett.....Humbolt, Gibson county
Elizabeth Haggert.....Decaturville, Decatur county
Sallie Sykes.....Decaturville, Decatur county
Julia Baker.....High Heath, Johnson county
George W. Sparkman.....Pine Bluff, Warren county
Charles Denison.....Mossy Creek, Jefferson county
Martha Ogle.....Knoxville, Knox county
Matt R. Mann.....Salem, Franklin county
A. F. Winsette.....Triune, Williamson county
Frank J. Merath.....Memphis, Shelby county
Charles C. Carter.....Lynchburg, Moore county
James Sykes.....Decaturville, Decatur county
James Hastings.....McMinnville, Warren county

Allison C. Hale.....Haws' X Roads, Washington county
Robert W. Shaw.....Lewisburg, Marshall county
Moses Rosenfeld.....Murfreesboro, Rutherford county
Kate W. Haslam.....Nashville, Davidson county
Alice Brown.....Pinewood, Hickman county
Sammie Meacham.....Troy, Obion county
Ludocia Miller.....Box, Humphrey county
Betty Yost.....Union Depot, Sullivan county
Ella Wilson.....Coopertown, Robertson county
Henry Wilson.....Coopertown, Robertson county
Caroline Hammer.....May Spring, Grainger county
Alice Hudson.....Nashville, Davidson county
Albert S. Odom.....Auburn, Cannon county
Burlow Fisk.....Hilham, Overton county
James Stillwell.....Lewisburg, Marshall county
Andrew Brown.....Horseshoe Bend, Scott county
Charles Wade.....Coal Creek, Anderson county
Wm. L. Brubaker.....Romeo, Greene county
Robert Johnson.....Knox county
Charles Myers.....Memphis, Shelby county
Matthew B. Caple.....Johnson's Grove, Crockett county
Giles B. Owens.....Union City, Obion county
Thomas Henry Castleman.....Nashville, Davidson county
Edward S. Jack.....Dickson, Dickson county
Andrew J. Jones.....New Market, Jefferson county
William Kennedy.....Knoxville, Knox county
John Crawford.....Cedar Hill, Robertson county
C. J. Smith.....Jamestown, Fentress county
Permelia Burnett.....Looney's, Marion county
Edwin Sharp.....Raccoon Valley, Union county
William Hensley.....McMillan, Knox county
Summer Pebley.....Hinde's Creek, Anderson county
Mary A. Fann.....Goley's Bridge, Greene county
Mary Evans.....Russelville, Hamblen county
James Moran.....Pelham, Grundy county
Pattent Anderson Hadden.....Camden, Benton county
Jeff. Gipson.....Woodbury, Cannon county
John W. Parks.....Spring Hill, Maury connty
Thomas E. Hargrove.....Elkton, Giles county

Willie Blanch Waddy.....Bethesda, Williamson county
Sarah L. Rail..... .....White Oak, Williamson county
Maggie Finley..... .....South Berlin, Marshall county
Robert Lee.....Pulaski, Giles county
Henry Wilbanks..... Boon's Hill, Lincoln county
Charles F. Faller.....Nashville, Davidson county
Thomas Marr.....Nashville, Davidson county
Mary J. Crumpley.....McMillan, Knox county
Willie C. Watson.....Knoxville, Knox county
Daniel C. Watson.....Knoxville, Knox county
Alton Odom..... .....Auburn, Cannon county
Mabel Brown .....Livingston, Overton county
W. L. Brown.....Mashiem, Greene county
Wilson Pile.....Jamestown, Fentress county
Jerusha Davenport.....Knoxville, Knox county
Eldridge Scales..... .....Knoxville, Knox county
Mary W. Sykes.....Town Creek, Alabama
Wm. Thomas Ozier.....Buena Vista, Carroll county
Wm. Madison Piles.....Mount Moriah, Anderson county
Alice Harper.....Collierville, Shelby county
Arthur James.....Loudon, Loudon county
Jennie Fletcher.....Cleveland, Bradley county
Annie Clark.....Smartt's Station, Warren county
Mary Warren.....Netherland, Putnam county
Newton Warren.....Netherland, Putnam county
Columbus E. Swift.....Chestnut Mound, Smith county
Eugene Layne.....Union City, Obion county
Edna Locke.....Covington, Tipton county
Amanda Clayton.....Purdy, McNairy county
Ananias Cobble.....Falcon P. O., McNairy county
James Haney.....Cuba Landing, Humphreys county
James Norville.....Bell's Depot, Crockett county

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

By an Act of the General Assembly, all the deaf mutes of this State, of suitable age to be sent to school, are admitted into the Institution free of expense.

No pupil admitted unless sound in mind and body.

Pupils, on coming to the Institution, are expected to have had furnished them clothing sufficient to do them through the entire session of nine months.

Pupils are required to spend their summer vacations at home, and are re-admitted into the Institution in the fall, on condition that they be in attendance promptly at the opening of the school.

Applications for admission must be made to the Principal of the Institution, and his consent obtained before the applicant can be admitted into the Institution; the name, age, etc., of applicant being stated.

J. H. IJAMS, *Principal.*

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Dec. 30, 1878.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE NORMAL COLLEGE,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPT. 1, 1878.

FORTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE:
PRINTED BY THE "AMERICAN" PRINTING COMPANY.
1879.

ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Board of Education
of the State of Tennessee:

GENTLEMEN—In presenting my Annual Report of the State Normal College for the year ending September 1, 1878, I have the honor to state, that the progress and condition of the College have been such as to exceed the most sanguine expectations of its officers and friends. The whole number of students connected with it has been 108, of whom 89 were from Tennessee, the balance being *Scholarship Students*, to whom more particular reference will be made hereafter.

The health of the students has been remarkably good, and their devotion to the study and practice necessary to prepare themselves for the Teachers' profession praiseworthy.

DEGREES.

The Senior Class were entitled to graduate at the Annual Commencement, May 29, with the degree of "Licentiate of Instruction." Several of its members, however, being obliged, by the conditions attached to scholarships which they held, to remain another year, and others not thus obligated wishing to do so for further advancement, it was determined to form them into an *advanced class*, to graduate the succeeding year with the addition of the usual College or University Degree of *Bachelor of Arts*, with the sanction of the Trustees of the University of Nashville. This left four only to constitute the regular graduating class for the year.

One teacher has been added to the corps of instruction—Mr. H. P. Grover, of Boston University. The whole corps for the year has been:

FACULTY.

EBEN S. STEARNS, D. D., Chancellor of the University and President Normal College.

JULIA A. SEARS, L. I., EMMA M. CUTTER, L. I., LIZZIE L. BLOOMSTEIN, L. I., a graduate of the College, HERBERT P. GROVER, JOHN E. BAILEY, Instructor in Vocal Music.

VISITORS.

The College has been frequently visited by His Excellency, the Governor of the State, the State Superintendent of Public Education, members of the Board of Education and Officers of the State Government and Teachers, and persons interested in education in this and other States.

DONATIONS, ETC.

Several valuable donations of books, etc., have been received, among which are a set of Harkness' Latin books, sufficient for a class, Anderson's General History, from their authors; set of Mason's National Music Charts, from Ginn Bro., and Globe and Maps, from J. E. Dorland, agent for A. S. Barnes & Co.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Several of the class-rooms have been provided with modern and tasteful furniture; rooms have been fitted up for the Chemical and Philosophical departments, and considerable apparatus for the illustration of physical science procured, for which the College is indebted, mainly to the liberality of the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund; the parties from whom these articles were procured having made large concessions in prices in favor of the College. Other, though comparatively small improvements upon the principal building and grounds have been made, but by no means to the full extent demanded by the convenience and purposes of the College.

CABINET.

A valuable cabinet of rocks and minerals, and casts of forms of extinct species of animals has been procured, constituting one of the most useful, as well as valuable, Paleontological Cabinets in the Southern States. This purchase was made possible by large deductions from usual prices made by Prof. H. A. Ward, of Rochester,

N. Y. The cases made by H. A. Kleiser, of Nashville, are elegant, convenient, and provided with the most modern and approved brackets, locks, etc.

PEABODY SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Peabody Scholarships to which reference has been made will be best explained by the following circular, issued Oct. 1, 1876.

"In view of the want of well established and thoroughly furnished Normal Schools of a high order in the South, except for colored teachers, and of the fact that few of the States in this section of the country are in a condition to establish one at present within their own borders, the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund have contributed a part of the amount necessary to convert the Literary Department of the University of Nashville into a State Normal College. They have furthermore determined to establish in this school a limited number of scholarships of $200 each, for the encouragement and aid of pupils from adjoining States, whose characters, abilities, general culture and health give special promise of usefulness as teachers."

"Applicants must have the unqualified recommendation of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, pass with an examiner appointed by him for the purpose, a good examination for a graduate of a first-class High School, be accepted by President Stearns, and promise to teach at least two years in the Public Schools, if they have an opportunity. If, upon a half year's trial, reasonable expectations are not met, the scholarship will be discontinued. The longest period for which it will be given to any pupil is two years. Application is to be made to the undersigned, or to President Stearns, through the State Superintendent.

B. SEARS,
General Agent."

STAUNTON, VA., October 1, 1876.

"In view of the liberality of the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, and to carry out the design contemplated in the above circular more fully, it has been determined to make no charge for

tuition in the case of those holding "scholarships," and that tuition shall also be free to all students from Tennessee, ladies or gentlemen, who intend to fit themselves for the teachers' profession. A charge, however, of $2.00 per term will be made in every case for use of books and for incidental expenses.

Catalogues and further information may be obtained from

EBEN S. STEARNS,
President."

In accordance with this arrangement, an assignment of scholarships was made to the States entitled to them, by Dr. Sears, the General Agent of the Peabody Education Fund. Some of these States were not at this time prepared to avail themselves of the offered privilege, and several were not able to fill their quotas. The Hon. G. J. Orr, State Superintendent of Instruction for Georgia, received nearly two hundred applications for these scholarships, but as he had been allowed but five, it was deemed best to institute a competitive examination for these places. Eighty, or more, persons responded and were duly examined. The five who stood highest were authorized, of course, to apply for admission to the College, and at his earnest solicitation five more, who stood nearly as well, were added, and these ten have constituted Georgia's delegation. There have been during the year seven scholarship students from Virginia, ten from Georgia, and two from Florida, making nineteen in all. It is understood that their number will be largely increased hereafter.*

The influence of this arrangement with the Trustees of the Peabody Fund upon the future of the College, cannot be otherwise than most beneficial. These scholarships are to be filled by the very best of the young men and women of the South. They will come with well attested moral characters and habits, good intellects, considerable attainments in study, and with a determination to make the two years, during which they are required to remain at the College, as useful as possible. To this must be added, not merely the notoriety given to the institution all over the country, but also, the deep interest taken in the College, and especially in this feature of it, by the eminent gentlemen who compose the "Trustees of the Peabody

*There are already thirty-eight such students at the College, with eight or ten more to come—Dec. 1878.

Education Fund," and the State Superintendents of Education and other officers of all these States, who are naturally anxious to send us their best material, and to have the students reflect honor upon both the College and their native States. As the Head Officer of this institution, I am thus brought into interesting and pleasing relations with all those friends of popular education, and enjoy the benefit of their sympathy and support.

As a still further evidence of this interest in the advancement of all classes of students at the College; the Trustees of the Peabody Fund offer, MEDALS *struck in memory* of GEORGE PEABODY, to students especially meritorious. The terms and conditions of the award will be seen best by reference to the following circular.

PEABODY MEDALS.

Three Medals—one of silver and two of bronze—having been offered by the Trustees of the "Peabody Education Fund," for distinguished excellence in the Senior and Middle Classes, the following conditions of competition and award were prescribed by the undersigned, a committee of award, appointed by the Executive Committee of the Board.

The names of the successful competitors will be given in a future catalogue.

As a first condition for competition, all candidates must be members of the Senior or Middle Classes, and must show that they have maintained an average of 90 per cent. as exhibited by the records of the instructors respectively, viz:

1. In constancy and punctuality of attendance upon daily sessions and all required exercises.

2. In general character, demeanor, and whatever appertains to general culture, as far as developed.

3. In scholarship.

4. In ability to manage classes and impart instruction, as shown in the regular work of the College.

All students exhibiting said rank will be entitled to HONORABLE MENTION in the Annual Catalogue of the University, over the signatures of the Committee of Award, and will be admitted to final competition for the Peabody Medals.

Members of the Junior Class exhibiting the rank required for competition in the other classes, and on the conditions prescribed for them, will also be entitled to Honorable Mention in the Annual University Catalogue.

On the third Wednesday in May, all students in the Senior and Middle Classes, thus entitled to compete for the medals, will be assigned some topic connected with their professional work, previously announced, on which they will be required to write an exposition or essay in the presence of the Committee, or some person appointed by them. These essays will be examined by the Committee respectively, and ranked according to merit, and the rank thus obtained will be added to the rank before mentioned and decide the award.

Governor, JAMES D. PORTER,
State Supt., LEON TROUSDALE,
Chancellor, EBEN S. STEARNS,
Committee of Award appointed by Executive Committee of Trustees of Peabody Education Fund.

In accordance with these propositions a silver medal was awarded to Florence Augusta Adams, of Atlanta, Georgia, and a bronze medal to Arthur Guyon Moseley, of Buckingham Courthouse, Virginia, both of the Senior Class, and to Nellie Page, of Stewart's Ferry, Tennessee, of the Middle Class.

The following is a list of students entitled to "honorable mention":

SENIORS.

Sallie Baker Erwin	Florida.
Louise Gordon	Tennessee.
Louise Lindsley	Tennessee.
Alpha Pabst	Tennessee.
James Albert Noyes	Georgia.
Alexander Wallace Starke	Georgia.

MIDDLE CLASS.

Addie S. Kirby	Tennessee.
Mary Gibson	Tennessee.
Lizzie G. Goodrich	Tennessee.
Emma M. Moseley	Virginia.
Anna J. Muse	Georgia.
Clarence Crutcher	Tennessee.
Nathaniel C. T. Love	Tennessee.

JUNIORS.

Margaret A. Gollithan	Tennessee.
Nannie T. Harris	Tennessee.
Mary E. Holland	Tennessee.
Minnie V. L. Johnson	Tennessee.
Delia H. Joseph	Tennessee.
Dorcas Spidell	Tennessee.
Jennie Whitworth	Tennessee.
Charles F. Shine	Florida.

JAMES D. PORTER, Governor of Tennessee.
LEON TROUSDALE, State Sup. of Pub. Inst'n.
EBEN S. STEARNS, Chancellor University of Nashville.

CITY SCHOOLS TO BECOME MODEL SCHOOLS HEREAFTER.

At the close of the year an arrangement was entered into between the Board of Instruction for the city of Nashville and this College, whereby the city schools, and more particularly the Howard school, located in this vicinity, will be regarded as taking the place of a smaller and less representative MODEL SCHOOL. The plan has not yet been perfected in detail. An offer of a similar character was made by the City Superintendent of Edgefield, but our numbers and circumstances will not permit us to accept it at present. I look upon this measure as one of great importance, not only on account of the actual benefit to be derived by our students from the opportunity thus afforded to observe minutely a great system of graded schools in full operation, and to teach in them as substitutes, from time to time, but as showing the amicable relations subsisting between the parties.

VISIT OF THE GENERAL AGENT OF THE PEABODY EDUCATION FUND.

The most interesting event of the year was, perhaps, a visit from Rev. Dr. Sears, the General Agent of the Peabody Education Fund, who came as the guest of the University of Nashville, to attend its Commencement and deliver the Annual Address. The intimate, indeed vital, connection which this distinguished gentleman had with the establishment of the State Normal College, his deep interest, not merely in its general success, but also in its inner life, constantly manifested by his agency in securing from the Peabody Fund the money essential to its very being, made his visit to the College an occasion of peculiar interest to the officers and students. As the carriage containing this revered educator and philanthropist, the Hon. E. H. Ewing, President of the Trustees of the University of Nashville, and the President of the College, approached the main building, he was greeted by a welcome address by James A. Noyes, of Georgia, in behalf of the students, to which he briefly responded. He was then escorted between long files of students to the President's office, where several distinguished gentlemen were waiting to receive him. He was then taken to the Chapel, which had been tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers for the occasion, where another address was made by Mary Gibson, of Tennessee, and a handsome bouquet of flowers presented. The usual devotional exercises of the day followed, conducted by Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, after which the visiting gentlemen were taken to the class-rooms, witnessed the daily work of the College, and then returned to the Chapel, where, after the usual exercises in teaching, etc., by the students, an address was made by Hon. E. H. Ewing, and finally by Dr. Sears.

As such occasions may not be of frequent occurence, I have thought the present one of sufficient interest to take a place in the history of the College.

COMMENCEMENT.

The second annual commencement was held at Masonic Hall, on Wednesday evening, May 29, and was attended by a very large audience, composed of citizens and strangers. The graduates, the larger portion of the class, having concluded to remain at the College another year, consisted of Michael Lawrence Coen, Edgefield,

Tenn.; William John Goodrum, Fall Creek, Tenn.; Thomas Gorman, Donelson, Tenn.; Jacob McGavock Lindsley, Nashville, Tenn., on whom the degree of "Licentiate of Instruction" was duly conferred by the President. The same degree was also conferred as HONORARY by your Board upon Miss Julia A. Sears and Miss Emma M. Cutter, teachers in the College.

ADDRESS AND MEDALS.

The annual address was made by Rev. Dr. Sears, introduced by His Excellency Governor Porter, and was not only published with the proceedings in the daily papers, but has been, I learn, deemed by the Peabody Trustees of sufficient general interest and importance to be printed with their annual minutes.

The medals were also conferred by Dr. Sears, with an appropriate address.

It will thus be seen that the year has been one of great prosperity, in spite of the manifold obstacles too well-known to require particular notice here. All that is now wanting to develop the great capacity of the College for usefulness to our citizens, and to make it the honest pride of Tennessee, is a more intimate knowledge of its designs and its necessity to the efficiency of our Public Schools, and that the interest of the people, whose institution it is, more than any other claiming their notice, should testify their regard for it by aiding in its support.

TENNESSEE HAS THUS FAR MADE FOR IT NO APPROPRIATIONS.

During the already three years of its existence Tennessee, as is well-known, has contributed nothing whatever to aid in sustaining an agency on which so much of her future prosperity depends.

The venerable University of Nashville, proud of its history and long roll of eminent graduates, has come nobly forward, substituted for her literary department this Normal College, giving her the use of her buildings, grounds and funds, and free tuition to all. The Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund have done the rest. For the year already opened the Peabody Fund has appropriated $9,000 to support the College. The scholarships, which will be not far from 40 the coming year, will bring into the State not less than $8,000 more, all of which, and much more, will be expended in this

State. All parties interested in the College, in the Public Schools, and the progress and welfare of this community, would look with deep regret upon any course which might tend to diminish the interest of the parties now supporting it. But it is evident that the present state of things cannot continue always. The parties referred to contemplated, it is known, with confidence, that at an early day the State would manifest its appreciation of the work they were trying to do for her; that if it objected to direct taxation for this purpose, it would, at least by a small appropriation from the general school fund, equalize the privileges of the College to all parts of the State, either by mileage or scholarships similar to those created by the Peabody Education Fund for other States. It must be understood, however, that no measures of this kind will aid in the support of the College or help it to pay current expenses. On the contrary, the increase of numbers they would occasion would be likely to require greater outlays for its maintenance. But if they are doomed to continued disappointment, it is to be seriously feared that they will look with favor upon propositions which may be made to remove the College to some other State exhibiting greater interest in its welfare. For the honor of Tennessee may such a disaster be long averted.

Respectfully submitted,

EBEN S. STEARNS,

Chancellor of the University of Nashville,

and President of State Normal College.

NASHVILLE, September 2, 1878.

REPORT OF THE FISH COMMISSIONER

TO THE

FORTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

OF THE

STATE OF TENNESSEE,

To His Excellency, James D. Porter, Governor, &c.:

I respectfully submit the following as my report to you as Fish Commissioner of Tennessee. Having no appropriations and inefficient laws, I desire to call your attention to the conclusions I have formed upon the subject of fish and their culture in Tennessee, the adaptability of our streams and climate to their production, and the possibility of re-supplying our streams with their primitive abundance. I will say that the waters and climate of our State are as favorable to fish culture as any I know in the Union.

Our rivers, lakes and rivulets are generally clear, pure and sufficiently cool for the healthful and rapid rearing of the best varieties of game fish. They leap from the hills and mountains in beauty and gladness, and make their way through valleys and plains the most attrrctive and fertile in America, perpetually flowing and forming beautiful cascades and miniature Niagara's over the pretty white pebbles and declivities, giving attraction to all and an assurance of God's bountiful gift to man. I regret to say, the most of them have been despoiled of their finny treasures by the ruthless and unnecessary slaughter by lazy sportsmen and pot-hunters, who use the net, seine, gig, spike, gun, trap, grab-hooks, and every conceivable destructive means of killing.

This is not generally for prudent and exhiliarating sport—or for profit, but for an unreflecting propensity, which seems to be natural with those who engage in it, without reference to present uses or to future supply. In this way it has came that few of our streams, especially in Middle and West Tennessee, have sufficient in them either to supply our tables or to reward the exertions of the eager and industrious angler.

This is deeply to be regretted, for our people, young and old, are thus deprived of one of the purest, healthiest and most exhiliarating of all out-door recreations, and their tables of one of the choicest articles of human diet. In our cities large numbers of fish are imported, but it cannot be denied that these fish, generally, several days dead, are never so good as when entirely fresh, and are often positively unwholesome as food.

To remedy this condition of affairs two things are required: First, absolute protection from the wanton destruction of fish in the waters of Tennessee, and second, the restocking of our streams and lakes. Time, by slow process, would re-supply, in many years, the original stock of native fish, cxcept such varieties as have been wholly annihilated. But this cannot be assured while the destructive agencies which destroyed them are permitted to continue.

We want, in the first place, *a stringent law for the protection of fish in all the streams.* In the next place, we want a speedy restocking of the streams and lakes with live fish, no matter how small. Accidents to eggs, under natural conditions, retard more seriously than all else rapid production. A single spring rise will destroy millions of eggs. If the eggs are hatched and the living fish are turned loose, most of them will take care of themselves.

It is a curious fact that nature bestows upon fish a most wonderful fecundity. They will, according to kind, deliver to the waters from 25,000 to 100,000 eggs in a season. Evidently this is a provision of nature to keep up the supply against all natural destructive agencies.

The spawning fish is pursued by hosts of enemies in the water, which consume the eggs, besides the accidents of floods and other accidents, or more properly, adverse incidents to their fructifica-

tion and increase. From the causes referred to, it is estimated that not more than *one in one hundred* of the eggs produce an adult fish.

If we allow thoughtless people to increase this vast percentage against fructification and growth, it is not strange to find our streams fishless, the angler without reward, and our tables dependent on often impure importations.

The propagation of fish by artificial methods, as has been discovered and proven of late years, is so interesting and so simple and so cheap, that streams may be re-supplied with an appropriate species of fish with little trouble and cost.

The artificial taking of eggs and their fecundation is known to be as easy and sure as the planting a lettuce or a tobacco bed.

The States of Connecticut and New York took the lead in this business, and the United States, deeming the subject of sufficient importance, have appropriated money and established hatching-houses for the purpose of aiding the people in obtaining re-supplies of the lost, and introducing new varieties of those suited to the waters into the streams of the country. From this source the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers have been supplied with shad. Virginia and other States have adopted the same system, and are doing grand work for their destitute streams. These hatching-houses, it is carefully computed, procure from 95 to 98 per cent. of the living fish from the whole number of eggs obtained. You will see, therefore, when it is desirable to stoc streams that are deficient, the advantage of the artificial method is about 95 to 1 over the natural course of things. Even liberally deducting for the destruction of the small living fish, after they are turned loose to shift for themselves, in the rapidity of re-stocking streams and lakes, the ratio of the artificial method would be as from 50 to 75 over the natural. You can make the calculation as to the difference of time required by the two. I would, therefore, snggest the passage of a law securely protecting the fishes in all the waters of Tennessee. The appointment of a Fish Commission, of three persons, and the establishment of say three or more hatching-houses, for the artificial propagation of fish. The duties of the Commissioners should require them to see to the faithful execution of the protective laws, to distribute fish from the hatching-houses to the streams that are

deficient, and see that it is properly performed and applied. I feel assured that the cost would be almost infinitesimal compared with the immense benefit derived from it by the people of our State at large.

I could go at much greater length into detail, but I trust the full knowledge of the members of the General Assembly on the subject will suggest all that is proper to be done in the premises, and that will be done.

While these are my views, it may be that the time is inopportune for establishing hatching-houses and making appropriations for the purpose desired, yet I am convined that *stringent protective laws* should be enacted by the present General Assembly, and the law itself should provide the means for its rapid enforcement.

Any measure of this kind which may be presented would meet with the approbation of the general public, and should, in my opin- receive the unanimous vote of every member of our General Assembly. Unless something is done in this matter speedily, I feel satisfied that the food fishes in Tennessee streams will be wholly annihilated and our people will have to rely upon the dead fishes displayed on our market stalls, which may prove detrimental to health and deprive them of all the advantages of fresh fish taken from our own streams.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. F. AKERS, *Fish Commissioner.*

REPORT

OF THE

PARIS COMMISSIONER.

To His Excellency, James D. Porter, Governor of the State of Tennessee:

SIR—In consideration of the honor conferred upon me by your Excellency, through the appointment of myself as one of the Commissioners to the Universal Exposition, Paris, France, I deem it my duty in severing connection with the office, to make such report of my proceedings as may pertain to the interests of the State of Tennessee or its people, and therefore would respectfully submit the same, as follows:

Arriving in London, England, the latter part of April, I thought I could best make my stay fruitful to the State of Tennessee, by talking up its advantages to the sturdy English laborer, not forgetting the even more important capitalist. Essaying to converse with them at every favorable opportunity, I found myself *unable to speak the language.* I soon found out that the United States language was not the English lingua; and it was a long time before I discovered that I-O-Ben possessed the same meaning as High Holborn, and was a little in doubt as to whether the State of Tennessee held any inducements befitting so classic a pronunciation, yet came to the conclusion that it wouldn't make any difference at the bottom of an iron mine, and so persevered to become fluent in the mother tongue. The food being also different, probably helped me on. Soon I felt at home, and could talk in a way that would go far to puzzle any unsophistocated citizen of Tennessee—I proceeded finely, and was very kindly treated. The enterprising owners of that wonderful mineral center at South Pittsburg, Tenn., being English gentlemen, had kindly furnished me with a letter, which did much

toward paving the way, and I made many pleasant acquaintances. Their letter also showed what favorable progress they had been making, and furthermore, offered to the right kind of English laborer, not only a house to shelter him and family on arrival, but promised to give him, if he was saving, work sufficient to pay for the house. Few who had any desire or thought of moving to the New World could resist such favorable inducements, and but for the lack of money wherewith to transport themselves and families, many might have arrived ahead of me. As it now stands, many will no doubt forget my preaching, and never see the blue sky of America, while others will persevere—save—leave the land of fogs, and yet never reach the emigrants' paradise, (Tennessee) for many Western States have paid emigration agents abroad and at New York, whose business it is to "gobble" up the unwary emigrant, who having been well buttered by fish stories of the Great American Desert, will be swallowed up by the States where, having no wood or coal, people are obliged to burn their corn.

Many English capitalists having invested in Tennessee, it is but natural that their fellows should have a longing eye this way. At present, however, they "see through a glass darkly." They don't like the plan oft proposed of settling the State debt by a compromise of different per cents. on the dollar. Their *queer* old English notions are, that if a State borrows a dollar it ought to pay it back as would an honest man. When I spoke of its riches of mineral wealth, I didn't know which was *easiest*, a slap in the mouth or the answer, "If that be the case, then she must be *dishonest*." I must be frank, and confess that the "dollar for dollar, like an honest man," is my own doctrine *forever* and *always*, if it takes my finger-nails to meet the crisis. A mountain may fall on me, but if ye have but the faith—*and will work*—ye can say unto that mountain, "Be ye removed," etc., and any honest man—and if an honest *man*—so can that more powerful thing, a State, rise superior to all its burdens; yet I was over there as the State's representative, and necessarily must champion its colors. So I would answer, by way of defense: "She is bent with her burdens now, and can't raise her "paper—has passed through a severe crisis—means well—has the un-"developed resources hidden away in her bowels, as it were, and I "have no doubt that when she 'waxeth rich,' some future Legisla-"ture of sterling worth will say, 'Here, lets wipe this stain off

"our escutcheon! Gentlemen, present your bills—here's dollar for "dollar'—to all of which the capitalist makes answer: "Present "appearances cause me to doubt all such intentions, and even if so, "*other* men will hold the paper then, and present holders will be "no less the losers. No sir! I can't swallow that doctrine. If "the State of Tennessee is too poor to put its debt in satisfactory "shape, I don't want any of my money to go there. It sets a bad "example to individual debtors—shows a want of that high-toned "principle which inspires confidence, and I'm afraid you'll have "hard work to induce British capitalists who have watched it as I "have, to invest in Tennessee. I've no doubt but it's a good State "both for rich and poor—better just now for the latter—and I fear "that you will have none but *poor* emigrants unless the weather "changes. No one wants to crowd an honest debtor. Let them "get their paper in *proper* shape—put the interest at best they can "get—always meet it promptly, and people will soon forget the "*dark* financiering of the past, and ere many years new loans can "be made as low as the United States Government gets money now. "Why, sir, the State of ————, during the early days of the "war, borrowed heavily in London. Nothing was said about silver "or gold in repayment, and when the promises fell due, could have "been paid in depreciated currency. There was a fight in the "Legislature, but the majority carried the day for English gold. "The gist of it was, that when other States were paying six to ten "per cent., the State I mention could have borrowed a ship load at "four per cent." Suffice it to say I didn't urge any more capitalists. Either the food, or such talk, made me *very* sick, and thinking a change of *air* might do me good, I took cars and boat for Paris.

Looking at the Exposition buildings, I saw that they were about two months behind time. I then called on Commissioner Oakley, who resides at Paris, and whom, I believe, your Excellency had also commissioned, in conjunction with others, to represent the State of Tennessee. He informed me that the United States Commissioner had notified him of the inability of the French authorities to entertain the crowds of Commissioners that were coming from all parts of the Union—one State alone, I understood, was judged to have sent as many as one hundred and fifty. It was like after a great battle when there was roll-call in the Union army. Out

stepped one poor, wan-looking private, and to inspect him there came a regiment of Brigadier Generals. Mr. Oakley said that he would attend to any exhibit that might come for Tennessee—and thus, too, were vanquished all my dreams of dining *vis-a-vis* with his Highness, McMahon, of France. I had no more appetite for the garlics, onions and rancid oils of the French capital than for the arguments of the Englishmen. I concluded that I needed more exercise. So, donning the garb of a peasant—a "blue blouse"—carrying a rubber blanket, a hammock, a loaf of bread, just like ancient Ben Franklin, and a piece of cheese, I struck out for Versailles.

Arriving at this place after a walk of fifteen miles, through scenery that was charming as well as curious, I felt constrained to partake of a hearty meal. My appetite seemed returning, and after a view of the many attractions of this, the favorite residence of Louis XIV., I pushed eagerly on. My health came rapidly back and blisters filled my boots. The patrolling police of the country kept the roads free from tramps, and not even a respectable working man—no matter what his trade—is allowed to go *afoot* from one town to another without a description, permission and certificate signed by his Mayor, showing that he has money to pay his expenses, and if the *gens d'armes* catch one without the proper documents, the victim may expect a month's confinement. Wearing the garb of a workman, they not only took me for one, but having on my head a helmet-shaped hat of Japanese straw, then just appearing in Paris, it probably gave me a suspicious look, and I was subject to much severe scrutiny; but having with me an autographic letter from General Sherman, I got them to decipher the words "Hdqrs. United States Army," and at the close of the word "General," which is spelt the same in both languages, so that I not only worked my way through twelve hundred (1,200) miles of France without anything more than spicy adventures of an interesting nature, but nearly every night these *gens d'armes*, after putting me through the formula as I entered a town, would follow me to my inn, ask my pardon over a bottle of pure red wine—become very friendly—answer all my many questions—asking me equally as many about America, which I always gave them to understand was secondary only to the State of Tennessee. And in this State I think I made many converts toward the good cause of emigration.

Many had relatives or friends in the United States, and it would have been no hard job to have gathered up a ship-load in the fall after their crops had been harvested, provided transportation could have been made free. My audiences would all try on that hat of mine, and sometimes a sundry cat or dog of the numerous horde of domestic animals, would make these simple folk so happy, as they ended by placing the same on his furry sconce. And many a night have I been hatless for an hour or so while a *gen d'arme*, begging my permission, left us to visit his sweetheart covered with that chapeau of mine, and returning, would have half the younger portion of the village at his heels, all anxious to gaze in wonder upon the man who owned it. I may here explain that no circuses ever go their way, although many had heard of Barnum—and I can be traced through all my walk as *the man with the hat.* I have never seen such a good road. The best drive in Central Park does not compare with the clean, firm, smooth highway that scarcely ever deviated from a state of perfect repair for twelve hundred miles, and no doubt the same will apply to all the main roads of France. It was built right at the start, and therefore costs scarcely nothing to keep it in repair. Starting out once after a sixteen hours' hard rain—and it rained very often in France this season—I walked in the middle of the road, and at night I found that my rope-bottomed shoes had been saturated only to the depth of an eighth of an inch, so hard is the roadbed, so perfect the slope and so ample the drainage. My route, chosen at hazard, led me constantly through what seemed an endless garden, marred by never a fence, and only in the mountains of the Jura did I see a frame house. The poorest peasant has a house of stone or concrete—the latter prevailing, and proving equally as durable as stone—and with pains, making the handsomer building—roofs of trough-shaped and floors of flat tiles. Here I could see the recuperative power of the French nation, the economy and labor from whence sprung the milliards. At places I found that I could get food and lodging for six (6) dollars per month—food such as sustains the French laborer through fourteen hours daily work.

Why! I sat down by the roadside one day, and while I rested my weary bones, and cooled my hot feet in the ditch, carpeted as it was on both sides down to its very bottom with soft, close-shaven, lawn-like grass, through which flowed better water than the French gen-

erally get to drink—and I made a fair calculation. The result was that the *difference* between what it costs the French nation, of 40,000,000 people, and the same number of Americans, for food alone—not considering dress and other necessaries as well as luxuries, would—in less than a year and a half pay off our national debt. I thought New York and Pennsylvania well cultivated, but they now appear to me very shabby by contrast with the garden-spot of the world, La Belle, France. Neither in the British Isles nor on the Continent did I see cultivation that seemed so endless; people so much like the busy bee—and I was somewhat astonished to notice, so far as it came under my observation, the French to do more work than the German—but the Frenchman once transplanted to American soil, might not flourish like our stable Teuton—yet, wishing to see Tennessee blooming as the rose, and finding this a fruitful soil for emigration seeds, I planted all I could of them as I pushed on toward Spain.

I managed to get across the frontier, en route to Gibraltar, and then the *gens d'arme* of that country managed to get *me*. Your honorable Commissioner spent one night in a Spanish hen-house, and for nearly a fortnight thereafter was allowed to *sample* twice daily in the Carcel at San Sebastian, a diet of bread and beans at the Government's expense. At this point I ceased to solicit emigration. I probably ate too much, so they let me out, but it was like jumping from the frying-pan into the fire. I lacked a passport. To get either back or forward I must have one. To get one, I must be known *personally* to the proper authorities. The United States had no Consul there, and my letters to neighboring ports brought me no passport. I was reduced to twenty-three cents, and owed for a week's sustenance at a *posada*, when I bethought me of the formal document bearing the signature of your Excellency, and at the time lying in my trunk at Paris. I wrote for it, and by the same mail with it came a ten dollar greenback. I sold the latter, after great difficulty, for eight dollars in Spanish coin of the realm, and immediately pointed myself toward Madrid. When I was again and again asked for a passport, I handed them my commission, which, as they could not read English, they mistook for such. The big gold seal of the State of Tennessee flashed mightily beneath a glaring Spanish sun, dazzling the unsophistocated eyes of the police, who showed great awe for such formidable parchment, and asked

with great respect where this new world lay. They oft decided, in spite of my explanations, that as *I* looked so much like a Moor, Tennessee must be near Egypt. They, however, kindly warned me of the brigands who infest the passes through the Iberian Chain and Asturian Range of mountains, and who plundered and gutted a railway train just after I had passed about eight days among them. My old and dilapidated raiment was my protection; and I have to thank the Lord for nothing but kindness from them. I always took care to hide the gold seal of State and show nothing but coppers. Fearing these chaps, so like an American Indian, would not be appreciated in Tennessee, I took no measures to induce them to emigrate.

An arid desert—a treeless waste—a waterless plain, flanked by wonderful mountains of sublime grandeur and greyness, devoid of verdure—the inhabitants wild, wierd and hungry-looking—how they live I know not—is a brief picture of Spain from France to Madrid. Southward it is somewhat richer, yet when I look upon the cities I wonder from whence they derive nourishment.

Italy, apart from its historical landmarks, its works of art, its grapes and its olives, I found to consist principally of the Appenine mountains, marshes, malarial fevers and macaroni. The people are divided into the following classes: Lazzeroni, soldiers, priests, publicans and princes. One of the chief products outside of those before mentioned, are tunnels. From Turin to Spezzia, passing over 196 miles of road, we checked off 164 of them, many of them being nearly as long as Mount Cevis, and averaging at least three-fourth of a mile in length.

Passing more rapidly through the remaining States of Europe mostly by steam power—having walked in all over (2,300) twenty-three hundred miles—I draw this to a close with the remark that, being personally and pecuniarily interested in the welfare of the State of Tennessee, I lost no opportunity to advertise its claims, and if I had possessed plenty of the well written works of Colonel Killebrew, in the languages of the countries through which I passed—even in English—for the British Isles—I assert that good results would have followed the efforts of

Yours, with highest regard,

CHAS. H. GAUTHIER.

REPORT

OF

R. P. NEELY, RECEIVER,

OF THE

Miss. Cen. & Tenn. & Miss. Cen. R. R.

FROM

MARCH 1, 1876, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1877.

NASHVILLE, TENN.:
PRINTED AT "THE AMERICAN" BOOK AND JOB ROOMS, 48 CHURCH STREET.
1879.

REPORT

———o———

BOLIVAR, TENN., April 16, 1878.

COL. J. L. GAINES,
Comptroller of State,
Nashville, Tennessee.

DEAR SIR:—Herewith I beg to hand you my report as Receiver of the Mississippi Central and Tennessee and Mississippi Central Railroad.

My appointment as Receiver was dated February 27th, 1876, and on the 1st of March, 1876, I obtained possession of that part of the line situated within Tennessee, and proceeded to operate the same in connection with the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad Company, who retained possession of the balance of the line, extending from New Orleans to Cairo.

It was afterwards thought best for the interests of the State that I should operate the 117 miles lying within its boundry, as a separate road, so far as local business was concerned, and accordingly on the 1st of July, 1876, I appointed such officers and agents as I deemed necessary for this purpose, and assumed the direct management of the same in all its details.

On the 1st of January, 1877, I was appointed by the United States Courts, Receiver of that portion of the line from Canton, Miss., to the Tennessee State Line, and from the Kentucky Line to Cairo, Ills., and operated the same in connection with that portion in the State of Tennessee, as one continuous line.

The gross earnings within the State of Tennessee, from March 1st, 1876, to November 30th, 1877, were:

From Passengers		$172,594 74
" Freights		576,052 84
" Mails		28,920 97
" Express		18,538 36
" Privileges, Rents, and other sources		6,134 61
Total Earnings		$802,241 52

The Expenses for the same time were:

For Operating Expenses	$570,303 18	
" Extraordinary Expenses	66,663 85	
Making	$636,967 03	
To which add payments made to State of Tennessee, account Interest	110,000 00	
		$746,967 03
Leaving Net Earnings		$ 55,274 49
To which add fuel and supplies on hand November 30th, 1877		49,801 28
Net Earnings and Assets		$105,075 77

Against which the unpaid Liabilities were:

For Balance due on Pay Rolls to Employees	$ 32,409 35	
For Balance due on Supply Bills	34,887 59	
For Balance due on New Rails purchased and being delivered Nov. 30, '77	34,000 00	
		$101,296 94
Apparent Net Profit		$ 3,778 83

Which apparent net profit is more than counterbalanced by unadjusted claims for damages to stock, etc., in process of settlement, but which cannot be accurately determined, a fair estimate for which would be about $5,000.00.

The road from Canton to Cairo was sold by order of the United States Courts on the 23d of August, 1877, subject to the lein of the State of Tennessee, and on the 28th of November, 1877, the purchasers having liquidated its indebtedness to the State, the property was transferred to them, together with all assets in my hands, they assuming all my indebtedness as Receiver, which indebtedness, as ascertained and adjusted, they have been paying promptly.

The road, when I first took charge of it, was in a dilapidated condition, requiring a considerable outlay in order to meet the requirements of the traffic offering, and to render it safe for travel, as well as make it capable of earning the interest due to the State. From time to time, as the earnings justified, bridges and trestles have been renewed, new rails purchased and put down, and the road-bed permanently improved, so that it will now compare favorably with other first-class roads.

The accompanying statement, marked "A," shows the monthly earnings and expenditures, by reference to which you will find charged to extraordinary expenses the sum of $66,663.85, which includes the cost of new rails and fastenings, cross-ties, bridging lumber, etc. The statement also shows the several amounts paid to the State, aggregating the sum of $110,000.00.

When the condition of the property, and the complications surrounding it at the time the State first took possession, are considered, I trust that my reports will show that my constant aim to protect the State's interest, has been faithfully carried out.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

R. P. NEELY, *Receiver.*

There was a supply of fuel, etc., on hand March 1st, 1876, when I took possession as Receiver, estimated to be worth the sum of $24,000.00, which I seized and used without paying for, and the credit taken the foregoing account for fuel and supplies on hand Nov. 30th, 1877, amounting to $49,801.28, should be for the difference between the value of fuel, etc., I seized on March 1st, 1876, and what I had on hand November 30th, 1877, to-wit: the sum of $25,801.28.

R. P. NEELY, *Receiver.*

STATEMENT OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF THE MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL AND TENNESSEE AND MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD, DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF R. P. NEELY, RECEIVER, FROM MARCH 1, 1876, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1877.

Months.	Earnings.						Expenses.			
	Freights.	Passengers.	Mails.	Express.	Privileg's, etc.	Total Earnings.	Operating.	Extra'dny.	State of Tennessee Acc. Int'rst.	Total Expenses.
March, 1876	$ 21549 41	$ 7615 62	$ 1701 82	$ 1009 85	$ 85 97	$ 31962 67	$ 21401 60	.....	.....	$ 21401 60
April, "	18594 05	5501 06	1717 56	941 82	85 99	26840 48	24002 30	.....	.....	24002 30
May, "	18432 19	6693 81	1717 56	784 13	42 99	27670 68	25911 67	.....	$ 10000 00	35911 67
June, "	16603 68	8117 51	1717 56	784 13	42 99	27265 87	27996 03	.....	.....	27996 03
July, "	13173 62	7799 56	1338 90	784 13	42 99	23139 20	16783 03	.....	.....	16783 03
August, "	17932 56	7582 06	1338 90	784 13	42 99	27690 64	22205 14	.....	5000 00	27205 14
Sept., "	22836 25	7186 34	1338 90	784 13	42 99	32178 61	25378 46	.....	10000 00	35378 46
October, "	28220 95	9062 74	1469 32	784 13	42 99	39580 13	19316 83	.....	5000 00	24316 83
Nov., "	30940 57	7832 62	1469 32	784 13	42 99	41069 63	18966 35	$ 3002 11	5000 00	26968 46
Dec., "	38443 22	11220 64	1426 97	802 72	42 99	51936 54	24614 43	2755 87	25000 00	52370 30
Jan'y, 1877	46793 19	8001 25	1469 32	809 92	138 39	57212 07	28991 47	1290 73	20000 00	50282 20
Feb., "	33620 28	8049 87	1469 32	784 13	143 69	44067 29	28481 37	3917 68	20000 00	52399 05
March, "	29513 24	8328 35	1469 32	784 13	98 33	40193 37	33146 98	4552 91	.....	37699 89
April, "	20907 17	8053 57	1254 42	983 59	251 46	31450 21	25564 17	14928 76	10000 00	50492 93
May, "	22618 77	7597 93	1254 42	990 47	2051 70	34513 29	31110 72	25729 03	.....	56845 75
June, "	20683 10	8160 58	1254 42	990 47	355 05	31443 62	28762 16	4242 12	.....	28004 28
July, "	19684 08	9615 26	1254 42	990 47	375 16	31919 39	27164 72	2122 59	.....	29287 31
August, "	29837 29	8657 76	1254 42	990 47	462 17	41202 11	31449 52	1050 10	.....	32499 62
Sept., "	34519 00	8235 76	1254 42	990 47	571 01	45570 66	31692 54	1298 26	.....	32990 80
October, "	45282 45	9681 21	1254 42	990 47	589 73	57798 28	35911 69	.....	.....	35911 69
Nov., "	46877 77	9601 24	495 26	990 47	582 04	57546 78	46426 00	1773 69	.....	48199 69
Totals	$576052 84	$172594 74	$28920 97	$18538 36	$6134 61	$802241 52	$570308 18	$66663 85	$110000 00	$746967 03

MEMORANDA

Gross Earnings		$802,241 52
Expenses		746,967 03
Net Earnings		$ 55,274 49
Fuel and Supplies on hand November 30th, 1877		49,801 28
Net Earnings and Assets		$105,075 77
UNPAID LIABILITIES.		
Due on Pay Rolls	$ 32,409 35	
" Supply Bills	34,877 59	
" New Rails, not put in track or charged to Expenses	34,000 000	
	$101,296 94	
LIABILITIES NOT SHOWN ON BOOKS.		
Unadjusted Claims for damages to stock, etc., estimated at	$ 5,000 00	
Fuel, etc., on hand when road was seized, March 1st, 1876	24,000 00	
		$130,296 94
Balance due by Receiver		$ 25,221 17

REPORT OF JOS. B. HEISKELL.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Dec. 23d, 1878.

Hon. Jas. D. Porter, Governor of Tennessee:

DEAR SIR—Yours of —— received, asking a report of services to the State as counsel in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington. In reply I have the honor to report that I have argued for the State three cases, and docketed and dismissed one case.

The case of Keith vs. Clark, argued for the State, involved the liability of the State to take the new issue of the Bank of Tennessee for taxes. It was a suit brought under the Act of 1873; after tender of 'new issue' in payment of taxes, and refusal, and payment in cash; to recover the cash paid. The Circuit Court decided the case on the question of the liability of the State for the new issue, and passing over the question of the jurisdiction of the Court to entertain such a suit. In the Supreme Court the case was not argued, but it was proposed in that Court on behalf of the State to consent to a revisal, and send the case back for a new trial. The fact is, I was at the time opposed to bringing up a new case, while the case of Bloomstein *vs.* Sneed was pending, lest that case might be prejudiced. The case was pressed, however, and the Supreme Court of the State affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court, and the plaintiff took a writ of error to the Supreme Court at Washington. Here, the case of Bloomstein having been disposed of at the last term, the question of jurisdiction was made, but the Court had so committed themselves in the Bloomstein case upon the point, that they hardly

entertained the question. On the merits, a majority of the Court decided adversely to the defense of the State. The judgment of the Supreme Court of Tennessee was, therefore, reversed, and the cause is ordered to be sent back. It will be remanded to the next term at Jackson, where the State will have the option to ask the Court to rule upon the question of jurisdiction, or to send the case back to the Circuit Court of Madison County, where, upon a new trial, the question can be made. The Act of 1873 is so plain upon this question, and our Court has already expressed an opinion it so clear that I cannot doubt the result. The opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States also leaves open the defence that the "new issue" was in aid of the war.

The case of the Memphis and Charleston R. R. Co., et als., vs. Jas. L. Gaines, et als., was argued and decided in favor of the State. It involved three points. 1st. The M. and C. R. R. Co. claimed that in virtue of the exemption in its charter of its capital stock forever, that all its road-bed, rolling stock, &c., so far as they represented capital stock, were exempt, notwithstanding a clause exempting road-bed, rolling stock, &c., for twenty years, and "no longer." This claim was negatived. A contrary decision would have exempted a large portion of the property of every road in the State.

2nd. The M. and C. road claimed that the acceptance of the 11th Section of the Act of 1875, providing a commutation tax for railroads, the acceptance being perfected while the Company had a subsisting exemption, made a contract which the State could not by subsequent legislation impair. To sustain this claim would have given infinite embarrassment to the State in regard to the taxation of the railroads in the State. This claim was negatived by the decision.

3d. The Knoxville and Charleston R. R. Co. had by reference to the Nashville and Chattanooga R. R. charter been invested "for the purposes of making and using" its road, "with all the *rights, powers and privileges* conferred on said N. and C. R. R. Co. As the N. and C. road had an exemption from taxation for twenty years, it was insisted that this was included in the privileges conferred. This claim was negatived. There are several charters very like this in the State. There are many without the words "for the purposes

of making," &c. Though the Court decide the K. and C. R. R. case upon the special words, it is believed that the case will exert a very important influence on the cases where the grant is of rights and privileges without the qualifying words.

The third case argued is that of Pryor Coleman vs. The State, a murder case, involving the right of a Federal Judge to release a prisoner on trial in a State Court, because at the time he committed the offence he was a soldier in the army of the United States, although the act in question had no relation to his duty as soldier. This question has resulted in release of very aggravated offenders in so many instances, that I considered it of great consequence. The case, so far as is known, has not yet been determined.

The case of Tarter vs. The State, arson, from Knoxville, was docketed and dismissed. The only importance of this case consists in the fact that the defendant is in jail at Knoxville, at the cost of the State, and that under the order (which discharges the supersedeas) he can be sent to the penitentiary.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. HEISKELL.

MESSAGE

OF

GOV. ALBERT S. MARKS,

TO THE

FORTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF TENNESSEE,

Delivered January 17, 1879.

NASHVILLE, TENN.:
PRINTED AT "THE AMERICAN" BOOK AND JOB ROOMS, 48 CHURCH STREET.
1879.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The able and exhaustive communication of my immediate predecessor in office in a great measure relieves me in the performance of the duty imposed upon me by the Constitution.

The subject first in importance claiming your attention is that of the State debt.

It is obvious that it is impossible for the State to meet its ostensible obligations, and this inability has resulted in a total cessation of payment. Payment upon no part of the debt can be renewed until there shall have been an adjustment of it upon such basis as will bring the debt within the ability of the tax-payers to meet it. This subject is embarrassed by great difficulties, and until they are solved, the State must continue to suffer from discord at home and reproach abroad.

An impartial investigation of the financial history of the State will show that, when her government was in the hands of her people, in financial integrity and forecast, Tennessee was second to no State in the Federal Union; that all of her embarrassments have resulted from the late war, and the usurpation of her State government following the war; and that all imputations upon the honor of the State proceed from malice, interest or ignorance. That history will also testify that Tennessee never created a dollar of debt without, at the time of its creation, providing a safe and sufficient mode of payment, and that too without calling upon the tax-payers for the slightest contribution.

It has been asserted abroad by those whose purpose it is to injure and defame the State, that while she is enjoying the benefits of

the investments made with the proceeds of her bonds, she wilfully refuses to provide for her just obligations, and is, therefore, a wilful and dishonest delinquent. This assertion is not only without foundation in truth, but on the contrary the facts show that the only occasion for reproach to which the State is justly subject, is that at the proper time she failed to assert the rights of her tax-payers. As defamation can contribute nothing to the solution of the difficulties which embarrass this subject, but instead tends to aggravate them, it is to be regretted that it has been employed.

A thorough and exhaustive examination of all the facts connected with this subject, and a firm adherence to the principles of justice in its adjustment will solve it, permanently and satisfactorily. But if passion is to frighten judgment from its propriety; if justice is to be defeated by accident or occasion; if unjust advantages are not to be surrendered; if wrong is to be cured by time, then indeed the future is without promise.

The proper limits of this communication will not permit that extended analysis of this subject which its importance merits. The salient facts only will be presented as briefly as possible, with such recommendations as appear to be appropriate.

When the war of 1861 began, the debt for which the State was primarily liable consisted of the following elements:

First, for stock in turnpike companies in the sum of $1,227,556.-66. Nearly the whole of this debt bore interest at the rate of 5 per cent., and the remainder at 5¼ per cent. This investment was secured by a lien in favor of the State upon the roads and property of the several companies, and also upon the usufruct arising therefrom.

Second, for stock in certain railroad companies in the sum of $835,250.00. Nearly the whole of this debt bore interest at the rate of 5 per cent., and the remainder at 5¼ per cent. This investment was secured by a like lien.

Third, by six per cent. bonds loaned the Bank of Tennessee, in the sum of $1,000,000.00.

Fourth, by six per cent. bonds for the purchase of the Hermitage, in the sum of $48,000.00.

Fifth, by six per cent. bonds for the building of the State Capitol, in the sum of $658,000.00.

The whole amount of this debt, then, was $3,768,806.66. Its annual interest was $206,236.00. The revenue paid into the State treasury annually, arising from these investments exceeded the annual interest on the whole by about $200,000.00.

The debt for which the State was then secondarily liable was as follows:

First, by six per cent bonds loaned the Agricultural Bureau, for the sum of $30,000.00.

Second, by six per cent, bonds loaned turnpike and plank road companies, for the sum of $57,000.00.

Third, by six per cent. bonds loaned railroad companies, for the sum of $13,739,000.00,

After the 6th of May, 1861, there were issued to the Rome and Carthage Turnpike Company six per cent. bonds amounting to $8,000.00, and to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company six per cent. bonds amounting to $172,000,00. These bonds were repudiated in 1865, but still the Comptroller included them in the execution of the Funding Act of 1866, as a part of the public debt.

The Agricultural Bureau, a part of the plank road, and turnpike companies, and two of the railroad companies were then in default. The whole amount of the bonds was $1,335,000.00, bearing an interest of $80,100.00. Without estimating the measure of the default, and assuming that no part of the interest was paid by the principals in the debt, the whole interest for which the State then had to provide was $286,336.00; and after paying it all the State still received into the treasury, annually, over $100,000.00 from its investments in excess of the interest it had to pay to public creditors.

But in fact, all of this debt except $87,000.00 was the debt of the two delinquent railroad companies, and as other roads with equal debt and less business facilities continued to pay their interest, it is obvious the delinquency was but partial and temporary.

The debt recited comprehends the entire liability of the State existing at the time, both primary and secondary, except a contingent liability as endorser upon the bonds of certain railroad companies amounting to $2,207,000.00.

It appears, therefore, that when the war began, the public debt was not only no burden upon the tax-payers, but, on the contrary,

the investments made by the State contributed largely to alleviate the burden of taxation for the ordinary purposes of government.

The credit of the State had been so cautiously extended to the railroad companies that the possibility of loss was remote. The internal improvement act of 1851-2, with its subsequent amendments, not only provided abundant indemnity for the State, if faithfully adhered to, but it made the perpetration of fraud upon the State impossible. The cost of the railroads of the State was estimated to be from twenty-six to twenty-seven thousand dollars per mile. The law limited the amount for which the State could become surety for the company to about $11,000.00 per mile for all purposes, with a lien upon the whole property and its usufruct for its indemnity. Nor was aid in any case to be extended until the road was so far completed as to insure completion by the application of the amount guaranteed by the State, and to the end that the road, when completed, should be of such value as to afford unquestionable indemnity to the State and protection to the tax-payers, the sale of a bond under its par value was expressly prohibited, and the actual application of the whole proceeds of the bonds to the sole purpose prescribed by law was directly enjoined. By a positive provision of the law the power to issue bonds, with which the Governor was clothed, was made conditional, and those conditions were:

1st. That there was stock subscribed sufficient in amount and solvency to grade and bridge the whole road.

2nd. That a given number of miles were completed.

3d. That there was no other lien upon the road.

4th. That the bonds were to be exclusively applied to the purposes prescribed.

5th. That the bonds were not to be sold for less than their par value.

The law prescribed that all of these precedent conditions should be made to appear to the Governor by the affidavits of certain officers of the Company, by a resolution of the Board of Directors, and by the affidavits of an Engineer and a Commissioner, each appointed by the State. When all of these conditions were shown to exist in the mode prescribed by law, then, and not till then, did the Governor have power to issue the bonds. To protect the tax payers against

fraud and negligence, the original Act prescribed that its limitations and conditions should be notice to all.

The geographical position of Tennessee made her soil the theatre of active military operations from the beginning to the close of the war. The blight of war which fell upon Tennessee is without parallel in modern times. For years her Courts were closed; her laws abrogated; her people left without protection; the arts of peace abandoned; and her accumulated wealth, banking capital and currency annihilated—licensed murder, arson, robbery and pillage filled the land with terror, want and suffering. The general Government seized and appropriated to its use the crops and stock of the non-combatant citizens without compensation. It occupied and used all the property belonging to the State, and all upon which it had a lien for the security of public creditors. It made the State Capitol a military fortress. It converted the Asylum and University buildings into military hospitals and barracks, and wantonly destroying a part of them, it seriously damaged them all. It filled the Penitentiary with its prisoners. It destroyed the turnpike and plank roads in its military use. It stripped the branch railroads of their iron, and appropriated it to its own use. It operated the main lines of railroads from the beginning of 1862 to the close of 1865, and appropriated all of the profits. It took from the State the anking power which had been so profitable to it, and bestowed it upon its own bond-holder.

With a debt to provide for at the close of the war, and every source of revenue destroyed save that of a direct tax upon the impoverished citizens of the State, the situation was perplexing, but by no means desperate.

The annual interest for which the tax payer had to provide upon the State debt proper, for bonds loaned the Agricultural Bureau and turnpike and plank road companies was $211,456.00. The coin assets of the Bank of Tennessee converted into National bonds yielded an annual interest of $45,132.25, which reduced the amount to be raised by taxation to $166,324.75. In addition to this indebtedness the State had issued bonds to eight railroads, which ultimately proved insolvent, amounting to $4,428,000.00. All of these roads which had not been stripped of their iron, were worth the amount of the bonds issued them, as the iron was low when purchased, and had largely enhanced in price. If these roads had then

been sold, and the proceeds turned over to the holders of the bonds issued to them, with the claim on the Government for the iron appropriated, it is clear that these bonds could have been thus fully paid. But if it be assumed that the insolvent roads were worth no more than one-half the debt, the annual intertest for which the tax-payers would have been required to make provision, would not have exceeded $300,000.00, an amount which they could have met without serious difficulty.

All of the balance of the public debt, was the primary debt of solvent companies, then and now able to meet it.

But unfortunately, with the return of peace, the Government of Tennessee was not restored to the tax-payers. The first utterances of the Governor and Comptroller in 1865, exhibited clearly that the rights of the tax-payers and the obligations of the general Government were appreciated. In discussing the duty of the general Government to pay the interest which had accumulated during the war, upon the railroad bonds, the Governor said: "As the war is for the benefit of the whole nation, it is not believed that the general Government intends that Tennessee shall pay more than her just proportion of the war debt." The Comptroller, after reciting the fact that the general Government in 1862 took possession of and was still using the roads of the State, except the Louisville and Nashville road, said: "That the general Government will pay the State for the use of the roads a sum adequate to meet the interest on the bonds, we cannot doubt." The Governor recommended but two measures of relief. The first was to repudiate all bonds held by "Rebels," and the last to have the general Government to pay its debt to the State. The one was found impracticable, and the other was refused. The war interest was then funded. To demand it under the circumstances was cruel, and to concede it was a crime. There was a precedent directly in point. By the treaty which concluded the Revolutionary war, there was a stipulation that the debt due British subjects before the war from citizens of the United States should be deemed valid, and the Courts of the States should be open for their collection. All the States declined to allow interest. The British Minister called Mr. Jefferson's attention to it, and upon this point, among other things, he said: "And we may add, once for all, that there is no instrument or title to debt so formal and sacred as to give a right to interest on it under all possible cir-

cumstances. * * * If, then, there is no instrument or title of debt so formal and sacred as to give the right to interest under all possible circumstances, and if circumstances of exemption, stronger than in the present case, cannot possibly be found, then no instrument or title of debt, however formal or sacred, can give the right to interest under the circumstances of our case. * * General calamity, then prevented profit, and consequently stopped interest, which is in lieu of profit." It need not be affirmed that the "general calamity," then, is not comparable to the general calamity of Tennessee resulting from the late war.

The next fatal step was the issue of additional bonds to the insolvent roads. It was done under the pretence that it was necessary to enable those roads to meet the interest upon their ante-war bonds, and thus protect the tax-payer. All of these bonds were pretended to be issued under various amendments to the Act of 1851–2. The amount issued was $10,683,000.00. There were honest men in the Legislative bodies which authorized this fraud, but their efforts to protect the State were unavailing. But their manly protests exhibit the shameful methods employed in the perpetration of this vast fraud. The facts subsequently officially developed, in connection with the Journals of the two Houses, show that appropriations were refused unless the members were paid to make them. It appears that bonds were sold at a large discount to raise money to pay members to vote further appropriations. It appears that with the proceeds of bonds so sold, a minister of the Gospel was employed to manipulate members of the Legislature, and that when he reached the Capitol, a bill authorizing the issuance of bonds, had been rejected by a decided majority. In the morning he opened the proceedings with prayer; before night the vote was reconsidered, and the next day the bill passed with but two dissenting votes. This bill appropriated $3,000,000.00 to the insolvent roads.

It appears that relatives of high officials were paid money, the proceeds of bonds, to induce favorable action in the further issuance of bonds. It appears that bonds were sold at a large discount to pay interest in order to conceal delinquencies. That the proceeds were used to pay high salaries to railroad officials; to pay exorbitant lawyer's fees; to pay old debts, and in short, applied to an infinite variety of other unlawful purposes. It appears that the Governor, who was clothed with the power to decide when the law

was complied with, delegated his power to issue bonds, and that many of them were signed and issued by one of his subordinates in the City of New York. The prodigal waste of this vast sum can be appreciated, when it is stated that before the war the State had appropriated bonds to the insolvent roads of East Tennessee to the amount of $471,000.00. That after the war, for the alleged purpose of protecting the tax-payers from paying interest on the $471,000.00, there were issued to the insolvent roads of East Tennessee $4,817,000.00. That when they were sold they brought, in depreciated bonds, $768,000.00, worth not more than $350,000.00 in currency. The same disastrous policy was pursued in dealing with the delinquent roads of Middle and West Tennessee.

By an examination of the unanimous report of the Joint Judiciary Committee of both Houses of the Legislature of 1869-70, composed of some of the best lawyers in the State, in relation to the validity of the bonds issued to the Tennessee & Pacific road, it will be found that the principle is affirmed that unless the conditions and limitation fixed by law were complied with, in the mode prescribed, that the Governor had no power to issue bonds, and if issued without such compliance they are void. The same committee, in its report in relation to the Mineral Home road, declared the principle that if the law was fraudulently complied with, and the purchasers of the bonds purchased at less than the par value of the bond, he and purchasers from him were affected with notice, and the bond void. In his message of 1875, Governor Brown declared the principle, in discussing the liability of the State upon the endorsement on the bonds of the Memphis & Little Rock road, that if the purchaser paid full price, yet if the Governor who issued the bonds did not comply with the law, the bonds were void. Upon this point he said, "The execution of these mortgages and providing of a sinking fund, were conditions precedent to the right and power of the Governor to endorse said bonds, and the liability of the State did not attach in the absence of a compliance with such conditions."

Tested by these principles, but few, if any, of the post-war bonds were valid.

The holders of these bonds were aware that when the Government was restored to the people, and they had knowledge of all the

facts, and were left free to act, they would never recognize this debt. It was not supposed the debt would be repudiated, but it was believed the relative value of that part of the roads built by the ante-war bonds, and that built by the post-war bonds, would be ascertained, and the courts opened for the sale of the roads, and that so much of the proceeds as arose from the roads built by the post-war bonds would be paid on those bonds, and nothing more, and the remainder applied to the ante-war bonds.

When the election of 1869 demonstrated that the right to vote and to hold office was about to be restored to the whole people, the interest of the solvent Railroad Companies and the holders of the post-war bonds concurring, they made a joint effort to procure legislation allowing the solvent Railroad Companies to buy the post-war bonds and deliver them to the State, and for every bond delivered to have the tax-payers assume one of theirs.

At the beginning of the session of 1869–70 a bill was introduced upon this subject and passed the House. In the Senate there was an able and unanimous report rejecting the bill, and by a decided vote the Senate concurred in the report. Subsequently, by some means, the bill became a law. But the bill that was passed was not all that was desired. Although there had been no investigation, it was believed that the post-war bonds had been illegally issued and sold, and fraudulently used, and therefore the act restricted the right of exchange to bonds "legally issued."

The post-war bonds, by reason of their infirmities, were greatly depreciated, and although there were two grave questions in the way of the solvent railroad companies, yet the speculation was so tempting, they determined to take the chances. The first difficulty was that as the act restricted the right of exchange to bonds "legally issued," and as there had been no investigation or determination of that question, it was uncertain what bonds had been "legally issued." The other difficulty was that the holders of the bonds issued to the several solvent roads had a lien upon all the property and its usufruct of the respective roads for the payment of the bonds, and it was doubtful whether the State could defeat their lien by legislation. The first question the solvent railroad companies determined to decide for themselves; and they decided that all the bonds were "legally issued," and the report of the Comptroller shows they bought and paid in the most objectionable bonds first, as

they were the cheapest, and this was done in great part before an investigation was had.

This precipitate action upon the part of the solvent Railroad Companies seriously embarrassed the action of the Legislature, and that embarrassment was augmented by a threatened military government, which was then asked for by the members in the Lower House of Congress from Tennessee.

The question as to the lien of the bondholders is now pending in the courts.

In 1869 the just debt for which the taxpayers had to provide was comparatively small, while the debt of the solvent roads was large, but by manipulation the solvent Railroads undertook to transfer their debt to the tax-payers and relieve themselves.

Under duress from the threatened overthrow of the State Government by Federal interference, and believing they had the ability to provide for the payment of the entire debt, the tax-payers submitted to the grave wrongs which had been done them, rather than imperil their liberties, and subject themselves to unfriendly criticisms. But a debt difficult to bear in the beginning, and constantly augmenting by fraud and funding, while all values were rapidly depreciating, became at last too great for them to bear, and they went down in the hopeless effort.

At no time since the first funding act have the tax-payers been able to pay the interest upon the nominal public debt. An examination will disclose the fact that there was no legitimate payment of interest before 1870. The interest was paid by borrowing money, by appropriating the assets of the Bank of Tennessee, by selling bonds to raise money, and partly by taxation.

In 1873, when the payment of interest was resumed, it was estimated that the taxable property of the State would now be $700,000,000. In fact, it is but a little over $300,000,000. The bondholders appreciate the fact that the debt cannot be met, and long since a compromise would have been had, but for the fact that the holders of the bonds of the solvent Railroads regarded their bonds still a lien upon the roads, and until that question is settled adversely to them, they will never offer a compromise within the ability of the tax-payers.

The confusion of the just debt of the State with the questionable

and fraudulent debt, has resulted disastrously to her interest and reputation. There has never been a time when the State was not able and willing to pay the interest upon her just indebtedness, but by uniting all, payment has been made impossible.

The bonds which represent the several branches of our State debt, can at least be approximately distinguished, and if so, they ought to be distinguished, and permit each branch of the debt to stand upon its own merits, and be adjusted accordingly; and for this purpose an appropriate committee should investigate all the facts connected with the debt, and report thereon, in order that the justice of the case of the State may be exhibited, and intelligent action had. All efforts at an adjustment of the debt heretofore have failed, and that failure has resulted from the fact that the meritorious debt and the unjust debt have been equally recognized, and until a plan is adopted founded in justice to all, it is apparent no satisfactory result will be reached.

Uniform legislation by the General Government in favor of capital and against production, has not only depreciated values in the State, but has paralyzed more or less every industrial pursuit. Consequently, the subject of the State debt presents itself at a most inauspicious time for adjustment, yet it is obvious that some step should be taken to solve the difficulty and remove all just occasion for reproach.

An investigation will disclose that the public debt is divided into the following branches, stated in the order of their merit: First, the primary debt of the State, and distinguished as the State debt proper. This part of the debt embraces the bonds for the Capitol and Hermitage, the only property now owned by the State, as the result of its investments. Second, the bonds loaned the Agricultural Bureau. Third, the bonds loaned Turnpike and Plank Road Companies, before the war. All of this property has been sold and the proceeds turned over to the bondholders. Fourth, the bonds loaned to solvent Railroad Companies. These companies own their roads and take all the profits. Fifth, the post-war bonds. All of the property purchased with them has been sold and the proceeds paid the bondholders.

It appears, therefore, that all of the property purchased with the proceeds of this vast debt, except the Capitol and Hermitage, has gone into the hands of the Federal Government, the bondholders

and the Railroad Companies, while the State has nothing but the debt and the obloquy resulting from her inability to pay it. The amount realized from the public property in Tennessee by the Federal Government can only be approximately estimated. The net earnings of the Louisville and Nashville Road for the year ending in June, 1865, largely exceeded $2,000,000. For the same period, for some months after, and for nearly two years before, the General Government was operating all the other roads of the State, and took all the profits, besides removing public property amounting in value to nearly $2,000,000.

All of this property and its profits had been put in pledge by the State as the primary security for the payment of the bondholder, and at last whatever injury the bondholder has sustained, resulted from the injustice of the Federal Government in refusing to pay what was justly due for the property and profits pledged to the bondholder and appropriated by it.

The obvious equities as to the State debt proper, are: First, the funded war interest ought to be expunged and all other funded interest. Second, all payments upon the war interest ought to be credited upon the principal at their value at the time of payment. Third, where funded at a greater rate of interest than the contract origi-ally bore, the original rate ought to be restored. Fourth, where interest has been paid at a greater rate than the original contract, the excess ought to be credited upon the principal at its then value. Fifth, as the debt at the time of its creation was payable in gold or silver, and as by Federal legislation the State has been deprived of the opportunity to pay in the cheaper metal, the State ought to be allowed the difference between the market value of gold and silver.

So much of the State debt proper as is owned by the Federal Government ought to be entirely rejected, until it is willing to pay the State the money justly due her. The bonds loaned the Agricultural Bureau ought to be embraced in the settlement of the primary debt of the State. A settlement of this branch of the debt upon these principles of justice will be right and ought to command the approval of all.

The next branch of the public debt in order of merit is that of the ante-war bonds issued to insolvent railroads, turnpike and plank road companies. All the equities existing as to the State debt prop-

er obtain as to this, and in addition the whole loss of the iron appropriated by the Federal Government upon which these bondholders had a lien, ought not in justice to be thrown upon the State, but as a matter of right those bondholders ought to have an assignment to them by the State of the claim, if they have confidence in the ability and willingness of the General Government to pay a just debt.

As to that branch of the debt comprising the bonds issued to solvent railroad companies, it is not probable any adjustment of it can be made until the question of lien is settled. If the decision is in favor of the roads, the adjustment will be with the bondholders, and if in favor of the bondholders the adjustment will be with the companies.

As to that part of the debt embracing the post war bonds, no part of it should be settled now, or hereafter, only in so far as the bonds were issued, sold and used in conformity to law.

The State is able to provide for the first branch of the debt when adjusted, and it ought to be done now. It is probable an investigation will disclose the ability of the State to provide for the second branch, and if so, it ought to be done, but no more ought to be attempted than can certainly be accomplished. Prudent and cautious steps will lead to satisfactory results, but if more is attempted than can certainly be accomplished, the result will necessarily be disastrous.

If an adjustment is made the coupons ought not to be made receivable for taxes. The demand for this condition implies a want of confidence in the integrity of the State, and ought for that reason to be rejected. But as a matter of principle the State should never consent to put her sovereignty, which she holds in trust for the welfare of the whole people, in pledge for debt. Famine or pestilence may befall and cut off revenue, and then it will happen to us as it has elsewhere, where this demand was conceded: that the public schools will be closed, and the administration of the Government paralyzed in all of its functions, for the want of necessary means. If an adjustment is made, however, certain sources of revenue may be set apart for the payment of interest. If any part of the debt is adjusted, the bonds ought to be payable after five years, at the option of the Government, so as to give the opportunity to take up the bonds, or refund them at a lower rate of interest, if opportunity offers.

If any plan of adjustment is adopted, it ought to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection at the ballot-box, and if it is approved by the people at the polls, the Legislature will be convened, if necessary, for the purpose of enacting it into a law. That pledge has been made to the people, and it ought to be respected. If disregarded upon any ground, it will only afford occasion for distrust, and insure the ultimate defeat of any adjustment made. As the history of our State debt shows that in every contest with the bondholder and railroad companies on one side, and the tax-payers on the other, that the tax-payers have gone down, it is not remarkable that they demand the right to protect themselves.

The fact that a great variety of opinion exists as to this vexed question of the State debt, and that mutual concession alone can lead to a successful result, is appreciated and with an earnest desire that a satisfactory solution may be reached, these suggestions are submitted for your consideration.

ECONOMY.

The utmost economy compatible with the efficient administration of Government should at all times be practiced, and the present financial distress of the people of the State imposes an imperative duty upon you to retrench expenditures wherever it may be done without injury to the public interest. Whatever is done in this direction should follow careful investigation, in order that the State may suffer no detriment by hasty and imprudent action. I cannot with propriety recommend retrenchment without suggesting the abolition of the office of Private Secretary to the Governor. I am of the opinion that a Clerk at such salary as will command the services of a competent person should be allowed the Secretary of State, and that Clerk charged with the mere clerical duties of the two offices. I am of the opinion that the office of Superintendent of the Capitol ought to be abolished, and some cheaper mode adopted for the care of the Capitol and Capitol grounds. My information is too limited to authorize me to recommend the abolition of any other office, but, if after an investigation, it shall appear that other offices may be dispensed with, it is your duty to abolish them.

TORBET ISSUE.

The notes of the Bank of Tennessee, issued after the 6th day of May, 1861, were repudiated in 1865, and in consequence, fell to a

merely nominal value. With the hope that the tax payers would be required ultimately to take them up, nearly the whole of them were bought by speculators. The question of the liability of the State to receive them for taxes has been before the Supreme Court of the United States upon a collateral question, which question was settled adversely to the State, but the case upon its merits has never been before that Court. It is a duty the State owes its tax payers, to resist the reception of these notes for taxes in every legitimate mode. It is recommended that a proper committee employ a competent Attorney, at a fee fixed in advance, to develop the case for the State, and that the committee employ the Attorney and fix the fee so that both may be subject to your approval.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Concurring in the recommendation of my predecessor upon the condition of the dockets of the Supreme Court, I venture to supplement his recommendation with the suggestion that you raise a committee and direct it to confer with the Judges of the Supreme Court and elicit from them such suggestions as they may be willing to offer with reference to a reform in the practice of the Supreme Court, tending to lighten the labors of its Judges and expedite its buisness. Their suggestions cannot fail to be of great value, and I have no doubt but they will communicate them with pleasure. The vast cost and the great delay of the business upon the docket of that Court have been occasioned mainly in copying the entire record, and the evil ought to be remedied. The reformation of the practice of that Court, however, cannot for some time enable it to clear its docket, and if possible an intermediate court or courts should be established to dispose of the business now on the dockets. A final appeal to the Supreme Court cannot be defeated, but an intermediate court or courts can be established, and the cases now on the docket heard by it or them, and upon an appeal from an intermediate court, the appeal may be limited to questions of law. If there is no constitutional difficulty, this intermediate court or courts may be established without cost to the State by designating certain Chancellors and Circuit Judges to hold it or them, allowing an interchange when incompetent. If this plan meets with favor, temporary absence from their circuits and divisions of Judges assigned, may be supplied by a temporary division of their circuits and divisions

among the other Judges, and, if necessary, by a temporary reduction of the terms of the Circuit Court to two a year.

CRIMINAL COSTS.

The plan of requiring the counties to pay the costs of criminal prosecutions recommended to you by my predecessor, is worthy of trial. The opportunity which will be afforded the County Courts of the several counties to investigate each bill of costs will prove a salutary check upon the extravagance complained of, and as the officers of the Court will be answerable to their constituents for a faithful discharge of duty, it will result that the Courts will be conducted with the utmost expedition and economy. It will be proper perhaps, to require the State to pay the costs in all cases where the defendant by a final judgment is imprisoned in the Penitentiary.

But whether the recommendation of requiring the Counties to pay costs incurred in the prosecution of felonies is adopted or not, the separate items of cost ought to be regulated and embraced in a single act, and each clerk required to keep a printed copy posted in his office.

In all cases other than capital, the jury ought to be permitted to disperse unless for cause shown, the Court otherwise orders.

To prevent frivolous prosecutions, the fees of the Attorneys General, where there is a conviction or submission should be increased, and denied altogether where there is an acquittal or dismissal.

The former act declaring petit larcency a misdemeanor ought to be re-enacted.

All technical grounds for reversal ought to be removed where it may be done consistently with the Constitution, and the law should declare, that all presumptions shall be in favor of the regularity of the proceedings in the lower court, and no error to be considered, save those raised upon the trial; or which the record affirmatively discloses.

CARRYING PISTOLS.

Prosecutions for this offense are a fruitful source of cost to the counties. To prevent the evil, the punishment ought to be increased, and to prevent evasions of the law, the privilege of carrying a pistol while on a journey out of the county or State, should be granted by a license from the Clerk of the County Court of the residence of the party, upon an affidavit of the purpose to take

such journey, and no evidence should be received, upon the trial of the fact, that the accused was on a journey out of his county or State, in the absence of such license or proof of its loss.

MISDEMEANORS.

In so far as it may be done without violating the Constitution, the local courts of the several counties ought to be clothed with jurisdiction for the trial and punishment of misdemeanors.

RAILROADS.

It will be proper for inquiry to be made to ascertain whether our Railroad Companies discriminate against the citizens of the State in the shipment of their export products. If it shall appear that like products from other States are shipped through our State at less rates than are allowed our own citizens in the shipment of their products out of the State, when tendered by the car load, the evil should be remedied by declaring it a misdemeanor, and punishing it by such fine as will remedy the evil.

MECHANICS' LIEN.

The law should be so amended, that in all cases where the lien of the mechanic, or other person furnishing material is resisted and defeated upon the ground of a want of title, the mechanic or other person furnishing the material, to be permitted under proper restrictions to remove the material.

WAGES.

The law should be so amended as to place wages upon the same footing with fees and salaries, and exempt them from garnishment or attachment.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, permit me to express the confident hope that your deliberations will be characterized by harmony, wisdom and patriotism, and that the results of your labors will tend to promote the best interests of the State.

Respectfully,

ALBERT S. MARKS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Nashville, Tenn., January 17, 1879.

REPORT

OF

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE

THE

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU,

TO THE

FORTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

OF THE

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE:
PRINTED AT "THE AMERICAN" BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
1879.

REPORT.

Under a joint resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, to investigate the Bureau of Agriculture, Statistics and Mines, and accompanying this report we append a copy of a joint resolution above referred to. The undersigned were appointed to carry that resolution into effect, and after a most careful examination, lasting seven days, and the introduction of about thirty witnesses from various parts of the State, beg leave to offer the following report:

We find that the law creating the Department, provided that the accounts of the Commissioner are required to be submitted to the Governor for his inspection quarterly, and that these accounts must be approved before any additional amounts can be drawn from the Treasury, by the Commissioner; and the Governor is required to audit the accounts. In regard to the oath of office, though not required by law, the Commissioner has complied with the usage among public officers, by taking and filing his oath with the Secretary of State, for the faithful performance of his duties.

We find that during March and April 1875, no clerk was employed by the Commissioner, for the reason as stated by him, that there was no necessity at that time for one. We find further that during the months of May, June, July, Dan'l Lee was employed, at a salary of $66.66 per month, as shown by vouchers, the remainder of the clerk's salaries, as also shown by vouchers was paid to Dr. Jernigan of Mossy creek, Tennessee, for assistance in getting up and polishing specimens of marble, as well as for occassional assistance in the office, for all of which expenditures there are vouchers.

From September, 1875 up to the present time, a clerk has been kept employed. Every one of these persons, so employed testified before this committee, that they had received their salary of $100 per month regularly. Mr. H. M. Doak, Mr. Paul Jones, Mr. H. N. Caldwell and J. G. Cantrell, were employed successively in the office, and all testified to this point.

We find also, by an inspection of the books that the Commisioner has in every instance, discounted his own salary at the same rates, at which warrants were discounted. By reference to the deposition of Thomas S. Marr it will be seen that the rate of discount varied from 6 to 14 per cent until the spring of 1876. The testimony of Dr. Morrow to which we refer, will show that the Commissioner was paid in warrants by reason of the provisions of the Funding Bill, which required all revenue to be set apart to meet the interest on our public obligations.

We failed, after diligent and careful investigation of the books to find a single expenditure not authorized by law, and in every case a voucher showed for what such expenditure was made, and to whom paid.

As to traveling expenses, we find a full statement kept by the Commissioner, as also itemized accounts of the trips. We also had it in proof that, during the first two years he traveled from twenty to twenty-five days of every month, frequently with an assisstant, for the purpose, as directed by law, of collecting specimens and of surveying and mapping the mineral districts of the State. Yet the traveling expenses of these two years, amounted to only about $50 to $55 per month, which, by the testimony of competent witnesses is about one-half the usual expense for such traveling. The Commissioner explained this by saying he was furnished free passes by most of the railroads, a few however not granting such facilities, taking the 4 years during which period he has held the position of Commissioner, we find that although he could draw $800 per year, for traveling expenses, he, in fact, expended only a little over half that amount, or $462.89 per year, on an average, using the remainder on the legitimate work of the office. We find also he has made and published maps on the following Counties and sections, Little Sequatchie Coal Field; Marion County; Green County; Hickman County; Sherwood County; four maps on the Counties on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad; map on the Oil Region; map of Johnson

County; Carter County; three maps of the Ocoee and Hiwassee Mineral District; map of the Mineral District of the Knoxville and Ohio Railroad; map of the Copper Rigion; Diagrams of the principal Coal Mines; one large Mineral and Agricultural map of the whole State, of these maps two to four thousand copies were issued. Besides these there is a general large map of the state, prepared with great care, and after many surveys to determine county lines, and to fix localities.

The following publications have been issued from his office, Report on Little Sequatchie Coal Field; Report on Ocoee and Hiwassee Mineral District; Report on Agricultural and Mineral Wealth of Tennessee; Report on the Region of Country lying on the Cincinnati Southern and Knoxville and Ohio Railroads; Treatise on Tobacco; Report on the Oil Rigions of the State; Work on Wheat Culture; Work on Sheep Husbandry (advance sheets); Work on Grasses, Cereal and Forage Plants of Tennessee; New edition of Agricultural and Mineral Wealth of Tennessee. From two to four thousand copies each of these works have been issued, and distributed, and the works themselves will aggregate about two thousand pages. Besides these publications Crop Reports have been issued every month of the growing season in pamphlets varying from 16 to 32 pages, also about 20,000 circulars on every subject affecting the Agricultural or Manufacturing interest. These circulars have been carefully compiled, and comprise within them full statistics of shipments, use of fertilizers, accounts of insects injurious to vegitation, and all other matters required to be performed by law. Proof was made that the Commissioner received from 20 to 40 letter per day, and these did not include those received by the Assisstant Commissioner of immigration which were probably half as many more, in order to answer the vast bulk of correspondence additional help in the office became necessary, and the proof shows that the Commissioner paid for this additional help, out of his own salary, amounting to about $600.

By reference to the depositions herewith appended, it is seen that about 8,000 emigrants have been introduced into the State, and that $1,125,000 of British capital $7,500,000 of Northern capital have been added to the wealth of the State, add to this the value of all adult citizens, by political economists of $800 *per capita*, amounting

to $6,400,000, and we have the grand aggregate of the amount brought into the State of $15,025,000. To bring about this vast result there was expended in 1875 and 1876, 1877 and 1878, aggregating for the four years $29,186.22. During the first two years $2,813.78 were unexpended and covered back into the Treasury.

We find further as to the diligence with which the duties of the office have been discharged, that the proof shows the Commissioner has devoted his whole time, resting at no time when his action was required.

The publications of the Bureau have received the commendations of the Press, not only in this Country but in Europe.

Appended to this report will be found an exhausted statement made by Commissioner Killebrew, which may be read if desired.

First witness, Richard Anderson testified:

That he had been a traveling agent, and he could not travel for less than $3 per day or $100 per month.

Major Caldwell testified:

That he had acted as clerk of the Bureau for a portion of two years and was regularly paid $100 per month.

H. M. Doak testified:

That he was clerk for the Commissioner and was regularly paid $100 per month.

Dr. Morrow testified:

That in 1874–5, warrants were at a discount, and were worth 85 cents, and gradually got to par.

Thos. S. Marr, of Davidson county, testified:

That by reference to his books, Feb. 10, 1876, he bought of Col. Killebrew a State warrant for $1,500, for which he paid him $1,440; Dec. 8, 1875, he bought warrant for $500 at 93 cents on the dollar. State warrants were worth from July 14, 1875, to Sept. 15, 1875, from 86 cents to 88 cents on the dollar.

Dr. Safford, of the Vanderbilt University, testified:

That while acting as State Geologist, his traveling expenses were about $3 per day, without an assistant, but are heavier since the war.

Dr. Lupton testified:

That the benefits of the Bureau to the State, are incalculable.

Mr. Danley, Agent of G. P. & T. R. R., testified:

That there has been a great increase of travel, through emigrants, since the establishment of the Bureau. Sherwood colony and many

others, settled around Tullahoma, and at other points especially, around and in Franklin, Warren and White counties; and influenced to do so by Bureau reports.

Dr. W. M. Clark, of Williamson county, testified:

That several families from Indiana and Ohio, settled in our county. Know them intimately, and that they were induced to immigrate through Killebrew's reports. Some of them were families of means—are good citizens, and their property will aggregate some $83,000 and no dead-heads among them, and there has been great emulation among the farmers, by reason of Killebrew's reports.

Mr. J. Randolph, from Indiana, testified:

That he received some of Killebrew's reports, and thereby was induced to come to Tennessee. The reports created a furore in his neighborhood, and sixteen families removed to Tennessee, and all good citizens, and represented capital of some $30,000.

Mr. W. T. Garrett, a farmer, testified:

That some twenty-two families from the north, had settled in his district—many more have come into the county. About fifty-five families—in the 10th district, twenty families; in the 12th, twenty-two families; in the 7th, ten families; fifteen families in the 14th district; nine families in the 5th; besides these, many scattering ones, making about 150 families of emigrants to the county of Coffee, all excellent farmers, and induced to come through Killebrew's reports, worth about $150,000; beside one capitalist, lately, who, it is said, is worth $300,000. They bought mostly worthless land, as we thought, and I think they are of great value to our county. One man brought $9,000 worth of machinery from Ohio. The sales of lands in Warren and Coffee have made $1,000 bills more common than hundred dollar bills were before. I have been in correspondence with a large colony, and understand they are on the way here now. A company has bought 240,000 acres of land in Fentress county, and will soon be settled by a colony. A Dutch colony settled in Franklin county on worn-out land, and built mills, and worked it up so that it can't be recognized as the same land. About 450 acres of tobacco was planted in my county through the influence of the Bureau on tobacco.

Gen. Hickman, of Davidson county, Real Estate Agent, testified:

That he was fully satisfied that thousands of emigrants have been brought here by the influence of the Bureau, that would not have otherwise come. Have sold about $75,000 worth of property to them during the past two years. The Legislature could do nothing better for the State than by making liberal appropriations for the Bureau.

Col. Boyers, of Sumner county, testified:

That the emigration to this county is large, and men of capital, and came through the influence of the Bureau, worth, on average, about $2,000, making about $200,000, brought with the county. Sheep-husbandry has been greatly stimulated, especially in the sales of lands. $40,000 worth of spring lambs were sold at one depot. I think the Bureau is worth more than the Governor and Legislature put together, without any disrepect to either.

Col. Lowe, of Chattanooga, testified:

That the works of the Bureau have been largely distributed. The reading of Killebrew's report caused the South Pittsburg Company to locate in Tennessee. They have expended $800,000 and built two furnaces, turning out 100 tons of iron each, per day—will erect steel-works, car wheel-works and other works, sufficient to consume all the iron made by the furnaces. From personal knowledge, thinks there should be an appropriation of $50,000 annually, for the more complete working of the Bureau. As iron masters in Europe and America are on the lookout for localities in which to invest their capital, and withal think the value of the Bureau to the State incalculable.

J. D. Martin, of Sumner county, farmer, testified:

That he knows of more than 200 families that have settled in his county, and some of them say the Bureau induced them to come—$200,000 of capital brought into the county by them, and still they are coming more rapidly now than ever. Agricultural interests greatly enhanced by them, and estimates this Bureau as one of the most important features in the State.

Col. A. S. Colyar, of Davidson county, testifies:

That to lose the office would be a calamity; it has given many citizens to the State, and great wealth. Col. Killebrew is the only public officer who works day and night. People want to sell land, not to leave; but from contraction of currency to get money. I

think the money for the Bureau well spent, and has brought large amounts to our State.

John F. Anderson, a farmer of Franklin county, testifies:

Through the Bureau I was saved from the necessity of sacrificing my land. A colony bought my land, and bought the land of others. A Dutch colony bought worn-out land, worth from four to five dollars per acre, and it is worth now from $15 to $20 per acre. It would scarcely sprout peas, and now brings fifteen bushels of wheat to the acre. Several thousand acres have been bought east of me, and many thousand around South Pittsburgh. I paid Colonel Killebrew nothing for his trouble, nor did he ask anything for it.

Captain Thomas Gibson, of Maury county, testifies:

Mr. Ballafant did not canvass the Bureau in Maury; if he had all of us would have worked against him. A large majority of my neighbors are for the Bureau.

Colonel Dorsey B. Thomas, of Humphreys county, testified:

That many emigrants bought land there. We have a colony in this county from Dixon, and all are good citizens. It would be suicidal to abolish the Bureau. We should give the Bureau three or four times as much appropriation as it now has. I regard this as the shortest road to prosperity.

Colonel Winfrey, of Humphreys county, a farmer, testified:

Some emigrants in our county, all say they come through influence of Killebrew. They engage mainly in the culture of grapes. Good citizens, quiet and industrious. Believes the Bureau should be sustained.

Hon. A. G. Hawkins, of Carroll county, testified:

That the Bureau of Agriculture, Statistics and Mines is of incalculable value. The work on tobacco was splendid, that on wheat superior, and the work on grasses, my people could not get enough of them. It has induced many to engage in the business, and has done great good. Think it is worth the money appropriated, voted for it while in the Legislature, and would double the amount if he had a chance.

Mr. Hatch, Assistant to Killebrew, testified:

He had heard a good account of this country, but when I came, found the half had not been told. The immigration movement has become so great that railroad companies are perfecting plans by which they can give reduced rates. The families that have been induced

by the Bureau to come to our State are as follows: Bedford county 27, Benton 5, Bledsoe 3, Blount 9, Bradley 11, Campbell 6, Cannon 5, Carroll 7, Cheatham 4, Claiborne 3, Clay 8, Cocke 2, Coffee 31, Crockett 11, Cumberland 6, Davidson 63, Decatur 3, DeKalb 6, Dixon 63, Dyer 9, Fayette 27, Franklin 19, Gibson 14, Giles 16, Green 14, Granger 9, Hamilton 34, Hardeman 7, Monroe 9, Obion 10, Overton 4, Putnam 5, Rhea 3, Robertson 5, Rutherford 27, Shelby 18, Smith 7, Stewart 5, Sumner 25, Tipton 5, Warren 19, Washington 14, Wayne 7, Weakley 9, White 21, Williamson 33, Wilson 9, Hawkins 8, Haywood 3, Henry 9, Hickman 5, Humphreys 8, Jackson 7, Knox 11, Morgan 13, Lawrence 79, Lewis 9, Madison 11, Lincoln 11, McNairy 5, Maury 7. Total of families, 840. These are only those who came by my assistance, there being many others in single numbers as well as in colonies. In the two years I answered 7,973 letters. Not less than $5,700,000 cash has been brought here. A few days ago five or six families brought $75,000 with them, and they all said they came from reading the resources of Tennessee.

Gen. John T. Wilder, of Chattanooga, manufacturer, testified:

Have distributed over 2,000 of Killebrew's books in the United States and Europe. In 1873 took ten tons of ore to the World's Fair, at Vienna, where they attracted universal attention; took the largest lump of coal there ever exhibited, and got the premium for it; carried large numbers of "Tennessee's Resources," by Killebrew; visited 700 English iron masters in 1874, and exhibited the geological map of the Bureau. In that country they pay no attention to any but official documents. They had full information about Pennsylvania and Missouri, but barely knew of Tennessee. Colonel Whitwell, of South Pittsburgh, was attracted here by Killebrew's works, was in command of a brigade at Murfreesboro, and went to headquarters for orders, and while waiting, came into contact with one of Prof. Safford's Geological Maps, read it, and was perfectly astounded at the vast resources lying here idle. That map induced me to sell out at the North and come to Tennessee and erect my furnace at Rockwood, in Roane county. So much for the dissemination of public documents from this Bureau. Am now manufacturing iron cheaper than they can get the ore at Pittsburgh, Pa. The iron ore in East Tennessee runs from Cumberland Gap to Chattanooga, along the Walnut Ridge. The coal and limestone

lies in close proximity to the same, which enables Tennessee to make the cheapest iron in the world, and am willing that my taxes should be doubled rather than the Bureau should be discontinued, as I deem it of incalculable value, and I hope the Legislature will appropriate $25,000 to its support, rather than curtail it.

Colonel Thomas Crutchfield, of Chattanooga, a farmer, and others that were examined, all speak in the highest terms of the Bureau and Killebrew's management thereof, and know it to be of the greatest benefit to the farming interests, as well as of the mineral interests of Tennessee. It has helped to make our State what she is, and will continue to help her in her advancement, and hope that the present Legislature will not clog its wheels, but by liberal appropriation help Colonel Killebrew in the discharge of his duties.

With this report we beg to submit fifty-seven pages of testimony taken before the committee, as well as five pages of a statement made by Colonel Killebrew, both being too voluminous to embody in this report, but would recommend that they be printed, as we believe it would prove not only interesting, but of much value to the people of our State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. K. Byrd, Chairman.
C. N. Ordway,
Benj. Tyson,
Committee Agriculture Statistics and Mines.

March 1, 1879.

MINORITY REPORT.

We, the undersigned, submit the foregoing report as a correct statement of the proof before the committee; but, without any reflection upon the sincerity of the opinions of witnesses, think the advantages derived from the Agricultural Bureau are too highl y estimated, and the amount of $15,000,000 of wealth brought into the State is more imaginary than real. We think the amount of capital is five or six millions brought in by the Bureau.

V. F. Bibb,
H. B. Haynie.

THE

STATE DEBT.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE IT.

NASHVILLE, TENN.:
PRINTED AT "THE AMERICAN" STEAM BOOK AND JOB ROOMS.
1879.

MAJORITY REPORT.

MR SPEAKER:—The joint select committee appointed under Senate joint resolution No. 24, and House joint resolution No. 80, copies of which are hereto attached, met soon after its appointment, and organized by selecting S. F. Wilson as chairman and J. H. Smith as secretary. It was immediately seen by the committee from the scope of the resolution, that the work devolved upon it, if fully and intelligently performed, was simply immense, and with respect to some of its features, could not be done at all perfectly during the session.

Desirous, however, of investigating as much of the subject as possible, and of doing it as soon as possible, and knowing that most of the State bonds were issued in connection with the railroads of the State, the committee parcelled itself out into three sub-committees, to investigate the records and evidence on file with respect to the railroads into the three Grand Divisions of the State.

The committee have also assumed that it was legitimate to use as evidence all official reports, documents and testimony taken in all previous investigations, as well as any original evidence discovered by the committee.

And we desire it to be understood that this report is thus based.

It is proper to observe that it was deemed advisable, in order to get all the information possible, to take a number of depositions; and this was done, several being taken here, some in Memphis, some in Cleveland, and several in the city of Knoxville.

The depositions taken by the committee are herewith submitted, and it is believed that the General Assembly will find in them

"much indicative as well as illustrative" literature, bearing upon the subject of legislative methods and corruptions from which emerged the present burdens resting upon the Commonwealth of Tennessee and her people. The committee, with these preliminary explanations, desire to submit their report, conscious that, although not as full as desirable, they have labored earnestly to the end that the truth might be discovered and established, the wrongs of the people, if any had been done them, righted and their honesty vindicated. It will be seen that the Senate resolution calls for responses to four rather specific enquiries, and to one more general in its nature. And as the House resolution is general in its tenor, we will first report in order, to the four special points of inquiry of the Senate resolution, and then answer to the fifth demand of that resolution, and the general tenor of the House resolution.

And first, we are directed to investigate and report: 1. As to when and for what purpose were the bonds now outstanding against the State of Tennessee originally issued; what amount of said bonds, when issued, were a part of the State debt proper, and what amount were railroad bonds, as they were distinguished in all official reports, messages, etc., up to the late war, and what part are *post-bellum* bonds.

In answer, we beg leave to say: That there are outstanding bonds of the State, which have been presented, registered and renewed, to the number of 20,219, amounting to $20,221,300, and that there are outstanding bonds which have not been presented, registered or renewed, to the number of 789, amounting to $789,000.

These bonds were issued all along from January 1, 1833, to 1875 or 1876, under the act of 1832, act of 1836, act of 1835–6, act of 1838, act of January 30, 1850, act of 1851–2 and amendments, act of January, 1852, and March, 1854, and also under acts of 1848, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856, and 1860, act of 1866, 1867, 1868 and 1873.

The State debt proper, as known before the war, was composed of bonds issued for the stock of the State in turnpike companies, in railroads, in banks, for the construction of the Capitol, for the purchase of the Hermitage, and to the Agricultural Bureau.

Specially, there were issued to the Union Bank of Tennessee, for stock of the State therein, under the act of 1832, 5 per cent. bonds to the number of 500.

To the Bank of Tennessee, under act of 1838, 6 per cent. bonds to the number of 2,500.

To build the Capitol, under the acts of 1848, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856, and 1860, 6 per cent bonds to the number of 1,166.

To purchase the Hermitage, under the acts of 1851-2, bonds to the number of 48.

To Agricultural Bureau, under act of 1851-2, bonds to the number of 30.

For stock in various turnpike companies, under the acts of 1835-6, and 1838, 5, 5¼ and 6 per cent. bonds to the number of 1,386.

For stock in the Hiawassee Railroad Company, under act of 1838, 5 per cent. bonds to the number of 449.

To the East Tennessee & Georgia, 201.

For stock in Lagrange & Memphis Railroad Company, under act of 1835-6, 5¼ per cent. bonds to the number of 110, and under act of 1838, 90 5 per cent. bonds.

The above sums, aggregated, make 6,481 bonds, amounting to $6,485,716.

Quite a number of these bonds were taken up before the war, some have been taken in and canceled since, and some have been renewed under the funding acts of 1866 and 1873.

There are still outstanding, by virtue of renewals, funding, etc., of the bonds issued to the Union Bank, 125; of those issued to the Bank of Tennessee, 214; of those issued to build the Capital, 493; of those issued to purchase the Hermitage, 35; of those issued to Agricultural Bureau, 18; of those issued to the various turnpike companies, 728; of those issued for stock in Hiawassa Railroad, 280; of those issued for stock in the Lagrange & Memphis Railroad, 68; and of those for stock in the E. T. & G. R. R., 144.

Hence there are outstanding, of all the bonds ever issued, and constituting a debt proper against the State, in the sense of that term as used before the war, 2,105, amounting to $2,105,000.

The remainder of the 21,008 bonds outstanding, to-wit: 18,903, are bonds which were issued before and since the war in aid of railroads, under the act of January 30, 1850, and the act of 1851-2, known as the General Internal Improvement Law, and various subsequent amendments thereto, most of them enacted since the war, and bonds issued under the acts 1866, 1868 and 1873, to discharge or fund past due bonds and interest. In order, however, to answer

the last clause of the first point, or interrogatory of the Senate resolution, as to what part of the outstanding bonds are *post-bellum* bonds, it is necessary to give a short *resume* of the issuance of bonds to railroads, and the operation of the funding acts of 1866, 1868 and 1873, and of the acts of 1869 and 1870, allowing railroads to retire their indebtedness. There have been issued to railroads before and since the war, 29,234 bonds. Of this number, 851 were issued to the Hiawassee and the Lagrange & Memphis railroads for State stock therein. Thirty-two bonds were issued to the Louisville, Cincinnati & Charleston Railroad, but that enterprise did not get well into life, and these 32 bonds were never used and were returned for cancellation. Hence there were 28,251 bonds issued in the shape of loans to railroads. For the payment of the interest and principal of these bonds, the roads were primarily liable, and the State only secondarily so, if at all.

Of these 28,351 bonds, 14,308 were issued before the war under the Internal Improvement law of 1851-2, and its ante-war amendments, except 350, which were issued to the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company under the act of January 30, 1850, which is substantially similar to the act of 1851-2; and 13,943 were issued since the war under the act of 1851-2, and various acts passed by the Legislature since the war amendatory thereof.

There are outstanding of the 14,308 bonds issued before the war, as State aid, 8,583, and of those issued since, only 2,638. There were issued, under the act 1866, 4,941 bonds, to fund interest that accrued upon bonds during the war and up to the 1st of January, 1866, and the bonds that had matured, and of these bonds there are outstanding 2,246.

Under the act of 1868, 2,200 were issued and used by the Comptroller in raising money to pay interest and maturing bonds. This transaction amounted in substance to funding the interest and the matured bonds. Of this series there are outstanding 569.

Under the funding act of 1873, 6,641 bonds were issued to fund past due interest and matured bonds, and of these 6,641, there are outstanding 4,867. Hence, of the outstanding bonds, 10,320, that is, $10,320,000, are *post-bellum* bonds.

The second question to respond to in the Senate resolution is: 2. "What was the nature and extent of the obligation incurred by the State by issuing each class or series of bonds; whether the State

was directly liable for said bonds, or was only an endorser on a great part of the same, or loaned the same to certain railroads and other incorporated companies; and whether the conditions of the State's endorsement or loan of said bonds have been complied with?"

In reply, we beg to say "that of the 21,008 bonds outstanding, 18,903 are bonds issued to railroads; bonds issued under the funding act of 1866, bonds issued under the liquidating act of 1868, and bonds issued under the funding act of 1873; and of this 18,-903 bonds, 11,221 were issued to railroads under the Internal Improvement law of 1851-2, and amendments thereto, as before stated, and were a primary charge upon the roads, and if a charge at all against the State, *were* so only secondarily. It is to be observed that we are directing our answer to the second inquiry upon the assumption that it, as did the first, addresses itself to *outstanding* bonds.

The *laws* under which these 11,221 bonds were issued, required certain specific things to be done, and certain specified evidences to be filed *before* they were authorized to be issued; and certain conditions were attached to their disposal and application, and the method and source of their liquidation designated *after* their issuance. We are well within the limits of established facts in saying that, in nearly every instance, the conditions of the law, either precedent or subsequent, with respect to these bonds, were not observed.

We are directed in the third place, by the Senate resolution, to inquire *especially* if the great bulk of the present so-called debt of Tennessee was not thrown upon the State in violation of the contract creating, or purporting to create the debt, by the foreclosure of the mortgage given by railroad and other companies to secure the State against the payment of the bonds before the time specified in the contract for said foreclosure and sale of the property upon which the debt was based, and if it was not by this premature and forced sale, at a heavy sacrifice of the property bound for the debt, that the debt was thrown upon the people. We have given this inquiry the best thought and investigation that we could, and we are still somewhat at a loss how to give a specific answer. But regarding the inquiry as directed to the merits of the debt, and not to the technicalities of its creation, a direct and truthful response is easily

formulated. The greater part of the present debt is the result of a vicious policy and corrupt legislation, superinduced by the various corporate bodies interested in securing aid from the State.

The immediate law under which 4,867 of the outfunding bonds were issued, was the funding act of 1873; 2,246, under the funding act of 1866; 569, under liquidating act of 1868; 8,583, under the internal improvement acts of 1851–2, and its ante-war amendments; 2,638, under the act of 1851–2, and its ante and post-war amendments, and 2,105, State debt proper under the various acts heretofore cited as authorizing its original creation. But answering further and directly to what we presume was intended to be elicited under the third section of the Senate resolution, we say that eleven defaulting or delinquent "railroads were sold by the State under the act of 1872. There were realized from this sale $6,698,000, paid almost entirely in depreciated bonds and coupons. There had been issued to these eleven roads $14,648,000 in bonds. Hence there was a loss of $7,950,000 in connection with the State's issuance of bonds to these roads, independent of interest paid and interest funded. When we take into consideration the amount of private, county or municipal stock absorbed, or presumably absorbed in the construction, or in connection with these roads, in addition to the $14,648,000, advanced by the State, and also the positions occupied by and the combinations of some of their purchasers at the State's sale, it requires a great deal of disinterested confidence to believe that there was no mal-appropriation of the State's securities, or that there was no *interested influences* at work in shaping the laws and the conditions of a sale thereunder, which realized only $6,698,000 in greatly depreciated securities. As to the aspects of the question involving the act of 1869, and the act of 1870, and the acts of 1872, and their relations to the contract creating or purporting to create the debt, and also the legal relations of the "foreclosure of the mortgage given by railroads and other companies, to secure the State against the payment of the bonds" to the contract creating or purporting to create the debt, your committee deem it advisable to express no definite legal opinion; and for the reason that these matters are now the subject of litigation in the Federal courts, between certain of the bondholders on the one side and certain railroads on the other; and your committee, in its functions as a committee, desires, and presumes the General Assembly, in its

legislative capacity, desires to take no side in a judicial contest between contestants, who have heretofore, unitedly sought to fix their subject of contention as a direct and primary charge upon the people of Tennessee.

As to the last clause of the section inquiring "if it was not by this premature and forced sale at a heavy sacrifice of the property bound for the debt, that the debt was thrown upon the people," we beg leave to say that, in our opinion, based upon the evidence, and a correlation of all the legislation leading up to the forced sale, and the connection of its subject with other but similar interests, the conditions of the sale were secured, and the sale made a necessity in order that the property might be obtained at a "heavy sacrifice."

Fourth, we are directed to inquire and report what portion, if any, of the bonds of the State were issued and sold, or either, in violation of the law authorizing, or purporting to authorize, the issuance of the same.

To respond to this command, it is essential to refer to the act of February 11, 1852, entitled, "An act to establish a system of internal improvements in this State." For, under this act, and amendments thereto, of various kinds, all the bonds of the State, popularly known as loan bonds to railroads, aside from certain bridge aid, were without exception, so far as the committee have discovered, issued. The first, second and nineteenth sections of the act, prescribe when, and upon what conditions, bonds could, and should, under it, be issued to railway companies.

These sections expressly say that the Governor *shall not* issue bonds to any railroads except the following facts be made to appear, and the following evidence be filed:

That the company has procured *bona fide* subscriptions to its capital stock to an amount sufficient to grade, bridge and prepare for the iron rails the whole extent of the main trunk line proposed to be constructed by it; 2, that it be shown by the company to the Governor of the State that said subscriptions are good and solvent; 3, that the company has graded, bridged and has ready to put down the necessary timbers, for the reception of rails, and fully prepared a specified number of miles at either terminus, in a good and substantial manner, with good materials, for putting the iron rails and equipments; 4, that the specified number of miles thus prepared, and no part thereof, is subject to any lien whatever, except those

created in favor of the State; 5, that the Governor be notified of these facts by the written *affidavits* of the Chief Engineers and President of the company, together with the written affidavit of a competent engineer appointed by the Governor to examine the specified section; 6, an affidavit of the President of the company, and a resolution of a majority of its Board of Directors for the time being, that the bonds issued to it shall not be used for any other purpose than for procuring the iron rails, chairs, spikes and equipments, and for putting down the iron rails on the specified section for which they were issued; 7, that the President first deposit in the office of Secretary of State, a full, true and accurate list of all the stockholders, with the sums subscribed by each and every stockholder. These precedent conditions, with some few changes as to who were to make certain examinations and affidavits, co-exist with, and form a part of every subsequent act authorizing the issuance of bonds to railroads, except the "omnibus" railroad bill of 1867. The subsequent act of 1854, which was amendatory of the act of 1852, required imperatively that the bonds issued in the aid of internal improvements be sold at not less than par, and all the bonds issued by the State in aid of railroads, except $350,000 issued to the East Tennessee & Georgia road, under the act of January 30, 1850, were issued after the act of 1854.

Of these eight conditions upon which bonds were authorized to be issued, seven were, in the opinion of your committee, conditions precedent, and without a compliance with their requirements, shown to the Governor in the mode, and by the evidences specified in the statute, he *was vested with no power to issue bonds* to companies thereunder.

The act says, "before any bonds, under its provisions shall be issued to any agent of any railroad," and that when these things shall be made to appear to the Governor by the specified evidences, he shall issue a *specified number of bonds successively to each section* as the road may progress in its completion. It is to be observed further, that the act, section 15, expressly provides that the "*Act shall be deemed and taken to be a public act, as to all purposes of notice,* and *all* the bonds of the State issued in aid of railroads, under the act of 1852, and its amendments, so far as your committee have learned or discovered, *recite on their face* the *Act* under which they were issued. We are well sustained in the principle of the posi-

tion taken that the conditions above enumerated, at least seven of of them, were conditions precedent by previous unassailed and uncontroverted executive construction, and by previous unassailed, uncontroverted, and approved legislative action with respect to bonds issued under this act and its amendments. The principle is also well sustained by judicial authority.

The Governor of the State possesses, under the law, no general power to execute and issue bonds. His power to do so was conferred by statutes specific in their provisions, limiting and restricting him in its exercise. He was not empowered to act except upon a strict compliance with their terms and conditions. These statutes operated as notice of the extent and the limitation of his power. In consequence, the immediate purchasers, and all subsequent holders of the bonds, were bound to look to the action of the Governor, and ascertain whether the law had been so far followed by him as to justify the issuance of the bonds The party dealing with a public agent or officer, knowing that he acts only by virtue of a delegated power, must at his peril see that the paper on which he relies comes within the power under which the agent or officer acts, and this applies to any person who takes the paper afterwards; for the protection which commercial usage throws around negotiable paper cannot be used to establish the authority by which it was originally issued. Were the rule otherwise, it would be in the power of a dishonest agent or officer to bankrupt forever his principal, or the people whom he assumed to represent. The committee are of the opinion, in view of the foregoing position, which is well sustained by reason and authority, and in view of the fact that the first purchasers bought the bonds, and all subsequent purchasers knew that they were bought at less than par, and in violation of the law authorizing their sale; and as to the post war bonds issued prior to 1873, in view of the political surroundings and the disfranchisement of a majority of the people of the State at the time of their issuance, that the question of "innocent holders," in the legal sense of that phrase, cannot be seriously urged by any one at this day.

THE FUNDING ACT OF 1873.

Nor were the people concluded when, represented by a Legislative body of their own selection, the funding act of 1873 was passed. Their rights were reserved in authorizing the funding of matured

debt, by providing that all outstanding "*legally issued bonds*" might be funded, excluding by direct implication all other than the legally issued indebtedness. These words were not used idly or by accident. They are full of meaning, in the reservation they are evidently intended to accomplish, the protection of the rights of the State against so much of the outstanding debt as was not "legally issued." If this act has been misunderstood; if it has been misconstrued by ministerial or executive officers, this in no wise affects its meaning or its intent. Nor does it prevent the assumption and present exercise of the right it reserves. The committee are of the opinion that neither this nor any other act estops the assertion of the rights and equities of the people against any part of the debt. In response to the fourth command of the Senate resolution, we say that with scarcely a single exception, the 11,221 outstanding bonds amounting to $11,221,000, issued before and since the war, under the act of 1852 aforesaid, and its amendments, as aids thereunder to railroads, were issued or sold, or both, in violation of its conditions and restrictions. Hence their payment, settlement, or adjustment rests, or should do so, not upon the assumption of their legally authorized contract validity, nor upon any ethical sanction, but upon the determination and conclusion of a wise State policy. This, observing present relations and their antecedents and properly forecasting the future, will adopt with reference to them that which is most equitable and for the best public welfare. With respect to the 2,246 outstanding bonds of the series issued under the act of 1866 to fund interest accruing during the war, your committee have no hesitation in saying that they were authorized by an act passed when passion and demoralization were prevalent; when the voice and will of the people of the State were unheard and unheeded in her council halls; and that its enactment was the result either of a mistake of law, or criminal ignorance, or a still more criminal disregard of the rights and welfare of a prostrate and disfranchised people.

As to the 4,867 bonds outstanding of those issued under the funding act of 1873, quite the larger number of them embrace either directly or through the result of legislative transmutation or substitution the interest or the principal of the bonds hereinbefore specified, as having been issued to railroads under the act of 1852 and its amendments, and of those issued under the funding act of 1866,

and the liquidating act of 1868. It is impossible to identify the exact bond or bonds outstanding of those issued under the funding act of 1866, or the funding act of 1873, into which interest on railroad bonds accruing during the war, or since 1866, entered, from the fact that until the present Comptroller and Secretary of State came into office, no account showing it was kept. A reasonably accurate estimate of the amount of interest on the railroad bonds issued before the war, funded in 1866, and compounded in 1868, and re-compounded in 1873, could be made, but it would require a length of labor and time which were not at the command of your committee. The same is true concerning the interest on post-war railroad bonds, funded under the act of 1873. It would also be possible, by a more extended research and labor, to approximate the amount of the outstanding debt, principal and interest, which, as a present direct burden upon the State, is directly attributable, with respect to its immediate legal creation, to the act of 1866, the act of 1868, and the act of 1873.

The committee having answered as to the special questions of the Senate resolutions, as fully as they were able to do, in the time which it was deemed proper to devote to it, in view of the desire of the Assembly to have a report, will, under the general tenor of the two resolutions, call the attention of Representatives to certain matters worthy of their consideration.

The State, under the act of 1835–6, issued 110 bonds amounting to $116,250 for this amount of stock in the Lagrange & Memphis railroad. Afterwards, and under the act of 1838, ninety more bonds amounting to $91,250, were issued for State stock in said road. These two sums aggregated make $207,500 stock in it belonging to the State. What has become of this stock is not definitely known. The Memphis & Charleston railroad was incorporated by an act passed February 2, 1846, and, as your committee learn, this road absorbed the Lagrange & Memphis. The 41st section of the act incorporating the Memphis & Charleston road in its provisions, refers to the transfer of the State stock in the Lagrange & Memphis to the Memphis & Charleston. It is claimed that the Memphis & Charleston has accounted and settled for this stock. But your committee have been able to find no record evidence in the archives of the State as to when, how and upon what basis it did so. And we would suggest that the proper State officer be directed to institute

search for this interest, and if found unaccounted for, make it realize for the State all that properly and legally belongs to it.

The State also, under the act of 1838, took $651,000 stock in the Hiawasse railroad and issued its bonds therefor. The East Tennessee & Georgia road was chartered and the Hiawasse road after receiving 449 stock bonds from the State, became the property or was converted into the East Tennessee & Georgia, the latter road receiving the 202 remaining stock bonds authorized to be issued to the Hiawasse, and agreeing for the State to have $651,000 in it instead of the Hiawasse.

Four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of the principal of this stock of the State has been disposed of, as will be hereafter detailed. Whether the remaining $226,000 has been legally accounted for is not known to your committee. In this connection your committee would call attention to the following foot note to page 18 of Comptroller Blackburn's report for 1869. Referring to the East Tennessee Georgia road, he says:

"The stock owned by the State in this railroad is reduced from $650,000 to $225,000 as above by the act of May 24, 1866, appropriating $425,000 of said stock for the benefit of certain turnpike companies, retaining a lien on same. The names of these turnpike companies, with the amount loaned each, will be found under the head of 'Bonds loaned turnpike companies.' The East Tennessee & Georgia road asserts that the original stock in said road was scaled down so that the State interest was reduced down from $650,000 to $425,900, but the State having issued her bonds, for $650,000 and no portion of them having been returned or cancelled, the above charge is made to balance the bond account, *although the claim may be worthless.*"

Your committee have been able to find but one obscure act, that of Feb. 4, 1848, sections 5 and 6, authorizing the "scaling" of the stock in the East Tennessee & Georgia road. But what action was taken thereunder, by whom, when, who represented the State, and what method or basis of action was adopted, we have been unable to find out. While all the stock of the State in this road may have been fully accounted for, still, in view of all the facts, we suggest that the proper State officer be directed to look into the matter, and, if the State's rights have not been fully, fairly and honestly respected, assert them.

Your committee cannot close this report without calling attention to the startling results of the State's connection with internal improvements and corporation. The facts of the situation in this case, independent of the testimony, show all along the line, a disposition on the part of many corporations to evade the strict provisions of the law designed to protect the State, and to get as much as possible from her with as little outlay as possible on the part of the companies.

In fact the Internal Improvement laws of the State, enacted before the war, evince in their terms and guards, that evasions and frauds had been practice, that they were still apprehended, and that it was necessary to use exceeding great precaution in the use of terms to prevent them. Still despite all the hedges of the laws, they opened a field for the action of the too prevalent notion that it is right, or excusable to swindle the State, and it was exercised.

Take, for instance, turnpike companies. Stock was taken in them before the war, under laws, the conditions and restrictions of which, if rigidly and faithfully fulfilled, would have protected the State from all loss. The State issued bonds to them to the amount of $1,386,000. The conditions and restrictions of the law were not faithfully observed. The burden of the bonds, and the interest thereon since 1861, have been upon the people, and the State has received, since the war, $106,000 in depreciated bonds and coupons. The facts with reference to the investments in banks are known. They resulted in heavy losses to the people.

We come now to the legislation and action of many corporations since the war and prior to the adoption of the present Constitution. It presents a carnival of revelry and corruption.

Previous investigations have discovered much corruption; the laws themselves evidence much. This committee have discovered some not known before to its members, and still the field is unexhausted.

In 1866, a majority of the people were allowed no voice in the government of the State. The act of that year was passed; $4,941,000 were unjustly and illegally added to the debt. 1867 came. The larger portion of the people were still debarred the exercise of political rights. Many corporate presidents, agents and representatives came to Nashville to attend the sitting of the Legislature. All known influences were used upon the supposed representatives of

the people. From the pulpit to the bagnio recruits were gathered for the assault on the Treasury of the State. Fine brandy by the barrel was on hand to fire thirst and muddle the brain, and first-class suits of clothing, to capture the vanity or avarice of the gay or needy. Money, the proceeds of bonds issued by the State for specific purpose to these men, was here in abundance, and it was used. The "omnibus railroad bill" of that year was passed, and nearly $5,000,000 more were corruptly and wickedly added to the burdens of the people. Take one example: A man came to the State. He was appointed Receiver of two short insolvent railroads, the Winchester & Alabama, and the Manchester & McMinnville, at a salary of $5,000. He was also appointed Commissioner of Registration for Franklin county. He sent his Superintendent to the Legislature of 1867 as a member. That member, in conjunction with a certain Senator, was active in procuring "State aid." The Commissioner and Receiver let out contracts on his road, and was a silent partner in them. The proof shows that this Receiver, member and Senator, formed a conspiracy to defraud the State. About a million dollars of bonds issued under the act of 1867 went into the hands of the Receiver. He came to the State to plunder and enrich himself. He did so and left. Take another: A president of a railroad would sell bonds and apply a portion of the proceeds in corrupt efforts to get more bonds. They got bonds for roads that had never been surveyed and located. One railroad President says that he had great influence with a certain Governor; that another railroad President wanted bonds and desired his services with said Governor to get them; that, in addition to pay directly for his services and influence with the Governor, he was to have control of a portion of the bonds obtained, to use as margins in stock speculations in the city of New York. They got 885 bonds without warrant or sanction of law. This man of influence with the Governor *did have and use* a large number of the 885 bonds in New York. This man of "influence with the Governor" further says that he and the other President were partners in stock speculations in New York, and used the bonds obtained from the State in these speculations. He refused to answer various other questions put to him by the committee, on the ground that he was not compelled to criminate himself or expose others by abusing private confidence. It seem, however, further, from his testimony, that he, and certain other gentle-

men mentioned by him, had sold Tennessee bonds "short," and desired to depress them; that some of them consulted the "realms of spirits," with the assistance of a "female spiritualistic medium," to get information not accessible through terrestrial senses, and as to how to manage in order "to stand well before the court at home." They got the information desired and followed it scrupulously, thereby making themselves some poorer and enriching a high State official some thousands. Another witness before the committee, distinguished in his antecedents and connections, refused to answer pertinent questions propounded by the committee, on the ground that he knew of no law, "statute or organic," compelling a man to criminate himself, or to divulge information and facts received as an attorney, or to abuse private confidence.

A number of the same manipulators were on hand during the fall session of 1868. They wanted "State aid." Another omnibus bill was started on its passage, and passed one branch of the Legislature. The fellows that wanted "State aid" seemed to get furious over opposition. They wanted to buy men, like mules. Some members, and a vigilant and faithful Comptroller, almost at the peril of his life, defeated the shameless job. The foregoing is not even a brief summary of half the evidence. It will all bear reading.

But leave out the testimony of witnesses. Appeal to the official records made by corporations themselves. They will demonstrate, beyond cavil, gross violations on the part of many of the laws, authorizing the issuance of bonds to them. We offer herewith, as a part of this report, marked Exhibit A, a tabular statement showing the length of each road in the State, the number of bonds received by each, both in road and bridge aid, and the amount of bonds each was entitled to receive. It also shows the amount of capital stock subscribed. We call special attention to this tabular statement. The great disproportion between the number received by many, and the number they were entitled to, as well as the small amount of private stock subscribed and paid in amounts to an official demonstration on their part of a fraudulent disregard of the law. But it is said that the act of 1869, and of 1870, under which the railroads were allowed to retire their ineebtedness to the State, have operated to cure, or to estop inquiry, into all these matters. This committee has before said, and now repeats, that no opinion is intended to be expressed as to the validity of the payments made by solvent or

other roads under these acts. Nor is it their desire or intention to make war upon any corporations. But they intend the truth to be known as far as they are able to discover it, and to announce it. Admitting fully the legality of the payments made by the roads under the latter act, for the purposes of discharging the statutory lien of the State, we deny that this act or the act of 1869 operates as an estoppel against the people as to the outstanding debt.

As matter of fact, all the railroads except the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company (which paid its indebtedness to the State in 1865), so far as known to your committee, were in favor of the act of 1870.

The act of 1869 restricted payment to bonds of the same series as those issued to the road or roads paying. This being inconvenient the railroads required the further act of 1870.

The Legislature of 1869–70, early in its session, instituted an investigation into the frauds connected with the issuance of the bonds to railroads. That investigation disclosed gross frauds in the reception, use and disposal of bonds by a number of railroad companies. The committee that conducted the investigation, it seems, had determined to submit a separate bill as to each road that had fraudulently obtained bonds, declaring the bonds illegal and void.

At or about this time a movement looking to the reconstruction of the State became very active, and it was urged in favor of the movement that the Legislature then in session intended to repudiate the State's obligations and bonds incurred and issued under Gov. Brownlow's administration and Gov. Senter's. The danger of reconstruction became so alarming that Dorsey B. Thomas, the Speaker of the Senate, and W. O'N. Perkins, Speaker of the House, in their official characters, and at the request of a large number of people and Representatives, in connection with others, went to Washington City to prevent the threatened overthrow of the existing State Government. It is also intimated, if not proven, in the testimony, that a number of the holders of Tennessee bonds were then in favor of reconstruction, giving as a reason that with the State under the military control of the United States it would be forced to levy a sufficient tax to meet the interest due them, and to provide for the payment of the principal of their bonds. The Speaker of the State Senate, while at Washington, made it prominent in his argument against reconstruction that the State intended

nothing wrong, and that there was an honest determination to restore the credit of the State; and as a fact, he did this to rebut or neutralize the strength the movement seemed to derive from the fear of the repudiation of these fraudulent bonds.

It is further in proof that in view of this threatened reconstruction and the existence of the act of 1870, and the construction put upon it by the railroads and the officers of the State, further legislative action, then, towards repudiating or rejecting fraudulent bonds was paralyzed. It is further proven that the act of 1870, was either drawn in New York, or by a railroad attorney. It is further proved that the act of 1869–70, chap. 47, sec. 1, as first introduced, did not have the words "legally issued" before the word "bonds," and that the words "legally issued" were inserted by the Judiciary Committee to which the bill was referred, and that these words were designedly inserted for the purpose of protecting the State from receiving or becoming responsible for the fraudulent bonds outstanding. That committee, or a portion of it, thought that with these words inserted the act would afford a better protection to the State against fraudulent bonds than the act of 1868–9, chap. 38, sec. 1, for the latter act allowed the railroads to pay their debt to the State "in the bonds of the State." The proof is further that these words "legally issued" were inserted not only to protect the State from receiving fraudulent bonds, but also to enable the State, if she desired, after all dangers of reconstruction had passed, to take such other and affirmative stepts to get clear of fraudulent bonds as she deemed expedient. In view of these facts and in view of the argument hereinbefore advanced as to the funding act of 1873, we are of the opinion that this act of 1869–70 presents no estoppel.

It is claimed, however, that the ante and post-war bonds were sold and purchased without distinction. Your committee cannot concur in this assertion. A plain fact refute it. Of the fourteen and odd thousand ante-war railroad bonds, nearly 9,000 are still out. Of the thirteen and odd thousand post-war railroad bonds, only a little over 2,000 are out. In addition, it is in proof that one newspaper was paid a large sum of money by a railroad president for its vigorous service in depreciating the post-war bonds, and at least one other leading paper in the State was approached to be engaged in the same work. The value of this service to the railroad consisted in this, that if the post-war bonds were depressed, they could

thereby be bought for less, and that with them the debts of the roads could be paid off at less cost.

The committee will call the attention of the General Assembly to one other matter and close this report. Under the act of May 24, 1866, incorporating the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad Company, a number of turnpike companies in East Tennessee were chartered. Several sections of the act assigned the stock of the State, in the East Tennessee & Georgia Railroad, amounting to $425,000, as recited in the act, to these turnpike companies, giving to each a specified amount. In addition, over a hundred bonds of the State had been issued since the war to turnpikes in that section of the State. Yet with all this aid, supplemented by private subscriptions, only about 20 miles of inferior constructed turnpikes can be heard of in that part of the State. Some of the pikes are a mile or more long. Some less, and as your committee learned, a great deal that was done on them was done by parties paying their private subscriptions in work.

Your committee tried to trace this railroad stock to its present ownership. We had before us the Secretary and Treasurer, or the book-keeper of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia road. He promptly furnished us a statement showing when and in what amounts to each, etc., stock had been assigned to the turnpike companies. But when the committee propounded the question to know who owned the stock *now*, he excused himself from answering until the authorities of the road could be consulted.

The chairman of the committee, before leaving Knoxville, addressed him a note, asking a response to the question, but he, in a note, declined to do so, stating that he was acting under advice of the company's attorney. Your committee is at a loss to conceive what good reason can exist for this refusal. The letter of said Secretary and Treasurer is filed with the evidence.

Your committee are of the opinion that this turnpike absorption of the State's stock should be looked to by the proper officer of the State, and, if the State's interest has not been entirely lost, recover what he can. The committee desire, in concluding their report, to tender their thanks to the Comptroller and the Secretary of State for the uniform courtesies and for valuable assistance rendered.

The truth that is known indicates the integrity of the people, and when all the truth is discovered and made known, no one will assail their honor and good faith.

S. F. WILSON,
R. H. SMITH,
JOHN M. DRIVER,
D. L. SNODGRASS,
THOMAS E. HAYNES,
N. GREGG.
} COMMITTEE.

MINORITY REPORT.

MR. SPEAKER:—It is a matter of unfeigned regret with me that upon a subject of such profound and, I may say, painful, concern to the public, both within and outside of our State, the joint committee appointed by the two Houses of the General Assembly to investigate the alleged indebtedness of the State could not be unanimous in their report, and I had hoped that I might be able to give at least a qualified assent to the conclusions reached by the majority of the committee. Upon examination, however, of the report, I find our views so divergent upon material points that, at the risk of incurring the imputation of egotism or factiousness, I feel constrained to submit a minority report, and it is due alike to the majority of the committee and to myself that upon so grave a question the grounds of my dissent should be fully and fairly stated. An objection to the report that lies at the threshold is as to the vague and indefinite manner in which the committee undertake to classify and characterize the different items of our indebtedness. "The State debt proper," as it is termed, consisted, as the report says, of bonds issued for the stock of the State in turnpike companies, in railroads and banks, for the construction of the Capitol, for the purchase of the Hermitage and to the Agricultural Bureau. These bonds were issued under different acts, ranging in point of time from 1832 to 1860, and constituted an aggregate of 6,481, amounting to $6,481,000, and of these there are now outstanding 2,105 bonds, amounting to $2,105,000, as stated by the committee. Deducting this from the total outstanding bonds amounting to $21,010,300, it leaves 18,903 bonds amounting to $18,903,000, which were issued before and since the war, in aid of railroads under various acts ranging

from Jan. 30, 1850, to 1873. The report further states that of what are called railroad bonds there are now outstanding $8,633,000 issued before the war, $2,638,000 since, and that the item of $18,953,000 is made up as follows:

Total,	$21,010,300
Ante-war railroad bonds,	8,633,000
Post-war railroad bonds,	2,638,000
Funded under act 1866,	2,246,000
Funded under act 1868,	569,000
Funded under act 1873,	4,867,000
	$18,953,000

Leaving balance 2,057,300, and of the above items the first two, amounting to $11,271,000, are railroad bonds issued under the internal improvement act of Feb. 11, 1852, and its amendments, which, as the committee say: "If a charge at all against the State are so secondarily;"

The committee then assume that the bonds issued subsequent to the war under the act of 1866 were illegally issued under a mistake of law or criminal ignorance, and that the bonds issued under the acts of 1868 and 1873, so far as they represent bonds not legally issued, interest compounded or interest on past due bonds and coupons, were also illegally issued and constituted no obligation upon the State. The committee admit that it is impossible to identify the exact bond or bonds outstanding of those issued under the funding act of 1866 or 1873, into which interest on railroad bonds accruing during the war or since 1866 entered, from the fact that until the present Comptroller came into office no accounts showing it was kept. From this sifting of the report of the committee the inference seems to be that after deducting the $11,271,000, outstanding railroad bonds and the bonds issued under the funding act of 1866, 1868 and 1873, there remain but $2,051,000 of the total outstanding liabilities of $21,010,300, that are not disputed; that for $11,271,000 the State is only secondarily liable if liable at all, and for the remaining $7,688,300 no liability whatever is admitted. As all of these bonds are upon their face the most solemn evidences of debt, being sealed negotiable instruments, they must be regarded as constituting a *prima facie* liability on the part of the State, and throw the burden upon her to invalidate the bonds or make some other legal defense that will exempt her. The question of indebt-

edness is one of law and fact, to be judicially determined, and the well recognized doctrine is that the same rules of evidence and principles of law are applicable to a State as a party as in a contract between individuals, and whilst a citation of legal authority is not usual, perhaps, in a committee report, the nature of the matter under consideration and its importance is such as to render it proper that I shall refer to the authorities sustaining the position I assume and quote the language when necessary, as this is not a professional paper intended for courts or lawyers, but for the public.

On the point now referred to, Vattel, a well known writer on the law of nations, says, (pages 225 and 226)' "A sovereign State is subject to the same rules as private individuals in matters of contract." So also the Supreme Court of the United State lays down the rule. When the United States by their authorized officers, becomes a party to negotiate paper, they have all the rights and incur the responsibility of individuals who are parties to such instruments. (United States vs. Bank of Metropolis, 15 Peters, 377).

In the case of the State of Mississippi vs. Johnson, (25 Mississippi Rep., 764), where the validity of bonds issued by the State of Mississippi was the question before the court, Chief Justice Smith says in delivering the unanimous opinion of the court: "The same principles which govern in matters of contract between private individuals apply to all contracts to which a State has become a party. This rule is founded upon the presumption that sovereign States, who are supposed to be always ready to perform their undertakings and to discharge their just obligations, could desire no better rules by which to ascertain their own obligations and rights than those according to which they dispense justice to their citizens." Assuming, then, that the liability of the State upon the bonds issued in her name is a question that rests upon the law and the facts of the case, as in a controversy between private persons, I proceed to examine the grounds upon which the committee exonerates her. No question is made as to the power of the Legislature to order the issuance of bonds in the name of the State. To deny this power is to deny the ability of the State to contract at all, since she can only contract through the legislative department of the government, and to deny the power of making contracts to withhold from her the means of self-preservation. Further, if the Legislature has not an inherent power of making contracts it cannot communicate such

power to the corporations, private and public, that it creates. The defenses, then, as I understand the report of the committee, may be stated as follows:

1. That as to the $11,271,000 of railroad bonds, as they are called, the State, if liable at all, is only secondarily liable.

2. That the bonds issued in funding interest on the bonds of the State accruing during the war, and past due interest coupons, are void.

3. That the acts of the Legislature authorizing the issuance of war bonds are void, as having been procured by fraudulent or other corrupt means, or as having been enacted when the mass of the people were denied their political rights and could have no voice in the legislation of the State.

4. That the provisions of the various laws under which the bonds were issued, and which were conditions precedent to their issuance, were not complied with, and they were, therefore, improperly and illegally issued.

5. That as the bonds referred upon their face to the several acts under which they were respectively issued, these recitals make it the duty of every purchaser to see that the requirements had been complied with, and excludes the plea of "innocent holder."

6. That the Legislature, in 1869–70, instituted inquiries into the circumstances under which the bonds, and especially those in aid of railroads, were issued, with a view to declare them illegal and void, and were deterred from so doing by apprehension of reconstruction and menace on the part of the Federal Government amounting to duress.

7. That the State is not estopped by any recognition or ratification of these bonds by the Legislature, or by any officers or agents of the State, from now denying the validity of the bonds, especially as to those that were referred to in the several funding and other acts, as "not legally issued."

8. Another ground assumed by the committee is not presented so much as a legal question affecting the validity of the bonds, as a loose equity on behalf of the State resulting from a sacrifice of her interests by a forced sale of the defaulting railroads, which sale it is intimated, if not charged, was brought about for fraudulent and speculative purposes.

Referring to these various positions assumed by the committee in the order in which they are stated, I remark:

1. All the bonds issued, I believe, without exception, are the bonds of the State. The State is in legal contemplation, so far as the bonds indicate, the primary and *only* partly liable. As to the several railroads, in aid of which the bonds were issued, the State no doubt occupies the position only of surety or guarantor, and took occasion in every instance to protect herself against ultimate liability by a stringent statutory mortgage under which the road, with all its fixtures and appurtenances, was liable to be sold. Whether the holders of the bonds can avail themselves of the benefit of this mortgage and enforce the lien acquired by the State, is a question now in process of judicial investigation, and I forbear to express any opinion on the subject, but I cannot, as a legal proposition, understand upon what ground the State expects to escape liability as the maker of a negotiable instrument.

2. As to the invalidity of bonds issued for funding interest accruing during the war, and interest coupons, I can only say that I know of no principle of international law that suspends interest on an interest-bearing debt due by one of the belligerents to the other, or by a belligerent to any third person. Public policy requires that during the war the citizens or subjects of one belligerent shall not contract with, or pay money to, a citizen or subject of the other belligerent, but this is a duty that each belligerent enjoins upon its own citizens or subjects for its own protection, and as it thus becomes unlawful to pay interest, it is regarded as suspended during the war. But this rule certainly has no application to the payment of interest by the belligerent itself. As to interest coupons, it is a question now too well settled to admit of argument that they draw interest after maturity the same as any other debt.

3. The third ground of defense is that the acts of the Legislature immediately succeeding the war authorizing the issuance of bonds, are void for fraud practiced in their passage, and because the mass of the citizens then had no voice in the government or political affairs of the State.

To this it may be replied, first, that, supposing the frauds to be clearly established, upon what principle of law or equity can this affect the right of an innocent third party? Conceding that the Legislature is the legal representative of the State in matters of legislation, the

rule applicable to its acts is well stated by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the United States vs. Arrondo, 6 Peters, 691. The language of the court is: "It is a universal principle that when power or jurisdiction is delegated to any public officer or tribunal over a subject matter, and its exercise is confided to his or their discretion, the acts so done are binding and valid as to the subject matter, and individuals will not be disturbed collaterally for anything done in the exercise of that discretion within the power and authority conferred. The only question which can arise between individuals claiming a right under the acts done, and the public or any other person denying their validity are *power in the officer and fraud in the party.* All other questions are settled by the decision made or the acts done by the tribunal or officer, judicial, legislative, executive or special, unless an appeal is provided for."

But, again, supposing the fraud to be proved, how and by what tribunal is the question to be settled? The Legislature can *repeal* any act of a preceding Legislature, when vested rights are not involved; but to declare an act of the Legislature void is an exercise of judicial power pertaining alone to the courts, and one that they have been slow to call into requisition, when the validity of a statute is attacked upon the ground of fraud or other improper conduct on the part of the Legislature, by which the act was adopted.

In the case of Fletcher vs. Peck, reported in 6 Cranch's U. S. Rep. 87, the Legislature of Gecrgia had declared void an act of the preceding Legislature making a grant of land to one James Greenleaf, upon the alleged ground of fraud on the part of Greenleaf in obtaining the grant, the land having in the meantime passed into the hands of Peck, an innocent purchaser. Chief Justice Marshall, in deciding the case and declaring void the act of the Legislature vacating the grant, says as to the plea of fraud practiced by Greenleaf:

"That corruption should find it way into the government of our, infant, republics and contaminate the very source of legislation, or that impure motives should contribute to the passage of a law or the formation of a legislative contract, are circumstances deeply to be deplored. How far a court of justice would in any case be competent on proceedings instituted by the State itself to vacate a contract thus formed, and to annul rights acquired under that contract by

third persons having no notice of the improper means by which it was obtained, is a question that the court would approach with much circumspection. It may well be doubted how far the validity of a law depends upon the motives of its framers, and how far the particular inducements operating on members of the Supreme sovereign power of a State to the formation of a contract by that power are examinable in a court of justice."

The court then inquires as to what extent these corrupt means must be applied to justify the court in declaring the act void. The language is, "Must it be direct corruption, or would interest or undue influence of any kind be sufficient? Must the vitiating cause operate on a majority or on what number of the members? The Legislature of Georgia was a party to this transaction, and for a party to pronounce its own deed invalid, whatever cause may be assigned for its validity, must be considered as a mere act of power, which must find its vindication in a train of reasoning not often heard in courts of justice. But the real party, it is said, are the people; and when their agents are unfaithful, the acts of those agents cease to be obligatory. It is, however, to be recollected that the people can act only by these agents, and that while within the powers conferred upon them, their acts must be considered as the acts of the people. If the agents be corrupt, others may be chosen, and if their contracts be examinable the common sentiment as well as common usage of mankind point out a mode by which this examination may be made." The language of this great judge is so applicable and so instructive that I make no apology for quoting it at such length.

I have endeavored to show that even if fraud and corruption were proved on the part of the members of the Legislature, it would not invalidate an act passed by such a Legislature, under which an innocent party had acquired vested rights. But what, in point of fact, is the proof upon this question? Upward of forty witnesses were examined by the committee upon this and other points, and if they did not tell all they knew, it was not because the questions were not leading enough to bring it out, and whilst very importunate lobbying, with the usual accompaniments of wining and dining, were freely resorted to by interested parties, and especially by those acting in the interest of railroads for the purpose of promoting the passage of certain acts intended for their benefit, and whilst there is

strong presumptive evidence of bribery and corruption, yet taken in the aggregate, we may charitably conclude that the Legislatures that assembled during the "carnival of revelry and corruption," referred to in the report of the committee, were no more than the eighteen upon whom the tower in Siloam fell, "sinners above all all other men."

There is indeed no proof, as all will concede who read the testimony, that would be sufficient, in a court of justice, to warrant the conviction of a single member of the Legislature. Three witnesses —Joseph A. Cooper, V. F. Gossett and B. F. Doreghty—testify, one of them, as to having been present in a room in Nashville during the session of the Legislature of 1869-70, when W. H. Shepherd, a representative from Hawkins county, handed M. D. Bearden a five hundred dollar bill, which, from Mr. Shepherd's language, it appeared he had paid at the instance of Bearden to a member of the Legislature in consideration of his voting for a certain railroad bill, but the member had, on the final passage of the bill, voted against it, and Shepherd compelled him to refund the money. The other two members relate what Bearden told them as to the transaction, but none of them disclose the name of the member to whom the five hundred dollars had been paid.

An attempt is made to prove that two other members of the same Legislature were bribed—A. S. Tate, of Grainger county, and J. M. Clemenson, a Senator from the Seventh Senatorial district. But one witness was examined in each case, and the proof fails to show anything criminal on the part of the accused.

An effort is also made to show bribery on the part of James A. Mabry, President of the Knoxville & Kentucky Railroad, by furnishing the members of the Legislature with clothing from the establishment of H. A. Huntington, in Nashville, but whilst there is no reasonable doubt that a large amount of clothing was furnished by Huntington at Mabry's expense, there is no member of the Legislature upon whom the guilt is fastened.

These, I believe, are the only cases in which specific acts of bribery are attempted to be proved; but neither in these nor any other case is it shown by direct and positive testimony that money or other valuable thing was offered and received to influence the vote of a member of the Legislature or procure the passage of an act.

The five thousand dollars, stated by Mabry to have been given by him and others to Gov. Brownlow, or to his wife, would not be alluded to by me if it had not been referred to in the report of the committee; for, however reprehensible the transaction was, it had nothing to do with the passage of any law or the issuance of any bond, and, is not, therefore, relevant to the matter being considered; and the same may be said of the transaction where a prominent newspaper was employed and paid by a railroad official to depress the State bonds in order that the railroads might buy them at a low figure, and use them at par in paying the indebtedness of the roads to the State.

As to the plea of exoneration made by the committee on behalf of the State from liability on bonds issued under the Brownlow administration it may be remarked that, however proscriptive and oppressive that administration may have been, and however repugnant to the wishes of the disfranchised people of our State, we must remember that government is perpetual whilst those who administer it may be changing hourly. Through all the sad viscisitudes of the war the State of Tennessee did not lose its political identity. And the Brownlow *regime* was at the time, and has been since recognized as a valid and legally constituted State government by both the Federal and State authorities, and by all the departments of our State government since the people were restored to their rights and a new State Constitution was adopted. Many of the acts of legislation adopted during that and the succeeding administration related to matters affecting the property and other interests of our citizens and to treat such legislation as invalid and nugatory would be pregnant with infinite mischief and confusion.

I proceed now to the next ground upon which the report of the committee rests the defense of the State, and as they are of a cognate character I may consider the next two headings together, viz.:

4. That the provisions of the various laws under which the bonds were issued and which were conditions precedent to their issuance, were not complied with, and

5. That as the bonds upon their face referred to the acts under which they were respectively issued, the purchaser was bound to ascertain, at his peril, whether these provisions had been complied with and cannot protect himself by the plea of innocent holder.

This sweeping plea in avoidance extends from 1832 to 1876, inclusive, and applies to the administrations of fourteen different Governors, amongst whom are some of the best and purest men of whom the annals of Tennessee can boast, and whose honor and fame are cherished as a priceless legacy by the people of the State.

This "roll of honor" includes Wm. Carroll, N. Cannon, Aaron V. Brown, Neill S. Brown, Wm. Trousdale, Wm. B. Campbell, Andrew Johnson, Isham G. Harris, John C. Brown and James D. Porter.

Under each one of these, as well as under the Brownlow and Senter administrations, bonds of the State were issued, amounting in the aggregate, as shown by official records, to $49,412,716, out of which arose the present entire indebtedness of the State.

Now, returning to the point under discussion, I remark that all the conditions prescribed by the act of Feb. 11, 1852, and amendments, as to the issuance of bonds to railroads that were to be performed after the bonds were issued by the Governor, such as selling the bonds at their par values, etc., were clearly conditions subsequent and could not affect the validity of the bonds after delivery; and as to conditions precedent, I concede that public agents have not the same power in all respects to bind the government that private agents have in regard to their principles, and by no one, perhaps, has this principle been more clearly and strongly stated than by that eminent jurist, Judge Story, not only in his elementary work on agency, but especially in his reported decision in 5 Mason's Report, 44.

The authorities, however, heretofore cited by me, show that, in matters of contract on the part of a State, as it can only contract through its agents, it is bound by the same rules that are applicable to private persons in similar cases, and the question before us now is who, under the provisions of the act of Feb. 11, 1852, was to determine whether the conditions required to authorize the issuance of the bonds had been complied with. Evidently the Governor, and I presume it has been so understood and acted upon, under similar circumstances, from the foundation of the State government, and, if so, how does the matter stand in the light of legal authority, and, especially, of the principles recognized and applied by the Supreme Court of the United States? Judge Dillon gives the following summary of the decisions of that court: "The purchaser is bound

to see that there exists legislative authority, not in conflict with the State Constitution, for the issue of the bonds or commercial securities of the municipal, public or *quasi* corporation, and is bound to notice the contents and recitals contained in the instruments; but if such bonds are duly executed by the proper officers, and these officers are invested by the true construction of the legislative enactment in that regard, with the power to decide whether conditions precedent have been performed and the bonds contain a recital that such conditions have been complied with, or a recital which implies such a compliance, whether the preliminary conditions consist of facts *in pais* or facts of record, the issue of the bonds under such circumstances, with such a recital, is conclusive against the municipality as to the fact or facts recited, and estops in action by an innocent holder for value before due, to show the contrary. In all the cases in the Supreme Court of the United States that tribunal has held that the municipal or local officers were constituted the judges to decide whether antecedent or preliminary steps or conditions had been complied with, and that their decision stated, or implied in the recital, was conclusive against the corporate maker when the bonds have found their way into the hands of innocent holders."

But it is the requirement of justice, as well as a rule of law, that when a debtor is sought to be charged upon sundry written evidences of debt all bearing his signature, and valid upon their face, but some of which, he alleges he never executed, he must designate the precise instrument or paper, the validity of which he disputes, and make his defense under oath.

The committee not only fails to point out any specific bonds as to which the conditions of the law providing for their issuance were neglected or violated, but makes the statement broadcast, that as to the bonds issued in aid of railroads "in nearly every instance the conditions of the law, either precedent or subsequent, were not observed."

Now, I find from official sources that under the act of Feb. 11, 1852, and amendments, 13,682 bonds amounting to $13,682,000, were issued by Govs. Campbell, Johnson and Harris, and 15,201, amounting to $15,201,000, were issued by Govs. Brownlow and Senter. Of the latter amount designated by the committee as post-war bonds, it is admitted that only 2,638 are outstanding, amount-

ing to $2,638,000, and whatever may be said as to irregularities or frauds under the last two administrations, it will scarcely be asserted by any one who knew the strict business habits and unquestionable integrity of Campbell, Johnson and Harris, that they would permit the State to be defrauded, or allow it to be charged by the issuance of a bond, without seeing and knowing that all the requisites of the law had been complied with, and so far as the post war bonds are concerned, I believe that all the railroad officials to whom the bonds were delivered, who were examined by the committee, swear that all necessary affidavits and other vouchers were filed before they received the bonds, and this testimony, whatever opinion may be entertained about it, must be accepted as true until shown to be false.

But when we consider the object and purpose for which these bonds were issued, is it probable that the Legislature intended that *bona fide* purchasers should be required to ascertain, before they advanced their money upon them, whether the *eight* conditions, referred to by the committee, had been complied with?

The bonds were intended as a means of raising money for immediate use; they were made payable to bearer; in order to protect the credit of the State they were required, by the act of 1854, to be sold at par; they were expected to be sold in a distant market, as there was not home capital to invest in them.

Now, can it be possible that under these circumstances the Legislature intended to fetter them with restrictions and conditions that would necessarily have entirely destroyed their market value?

Could it be supposed that a purchaser in New York or London would have negotiated at par, or upon any terms, for paper encumbered with eight conditions, the performance of which was essential to its validity and the literal fulfillment of which he was bound "at his peril," as the committee report, to inquire into it a distance of thousands of miles, and in the then imperfect and dilatory means of acquiring such information?

To suppose that the Legislature passing the act of Feb. 11, 1852, meant this is to stultify that body, or that it was laying a trap for the unwary purchasers of the bonds.

These conditions in reference to the issuance of the bonds were evidently intended as a security to the State against the railroads and not to affect third persons, who might become holders of the bonds, and in proof of this, section 13 of the act of Feb. 11, 1852,

provides that if the Governor ascertained "that any railroad company shall have fraudulently obtained the issuance of the bonds of the State, or shall have obtained any of said bonds contrary to the provisions of the act, he shall notify the Attorney General of this State, whose duty it shall be forthwith to institute, in the name of the State, a suit in the Circuit or Chancery Court of the county of the place of business of the company, setting forth the facts," and if the fraud is established, the act goes on further to provide, *not that the bonds shall be adjudged void* by the court, but that the road, with all the assets and property of the company, shall be sold and the proceeds paid into the treasury, and the stockholders of the company are made individually liable for the payment of the bonds so obtained.

6. The sixth ground of defense urged by the committee against the validity of the bonds is that the Legislature in 1869–70 instituted inquiries into the circumstances under which the bonds of the State were issued with a view to eliminating and declaring invalid those that were tainted with fraud and were deterred from doing so by apprehensions of reconstruction and menaces on the part of the Federal Government amounting to duress.

The proof on this point shows that during the session, 1869–70, several investigating committees were appointed to examine and report upon various alleged frauds, and among others was a joint committee for investigating railroads, consisting of J. M. Clementson, P. P. C. Nelson, John L. Hart, W. H. Hall, H. Townsend, Atha Thomas, John M. Fleming, James L. Rosson and A. L. Spears.

The report of this committee with the accompanying testimony fills a space of some 1,000 pages in the appendix to the Senate journal of that session, and the House appendix, and show that they investigated some twelve or more railroads, and examined over 100 witnesses, and yet I believe I speak by the record when I say that in regard to two only of them was any suggestion made as to the invalidity of the State bonds issued to them, viz: The Mineral Home, as to which judicial proceedings were instituted and the bonds recovered or provided for, and the Tennessee & Pacific, as to which similar proceedings would have been instituted, as stated in the deposition of Atha Thomas, a member of the committee, but before a bill could be gotten through the Legislature to direct such

proceedings to be had, the bonds held by the company were paid into the State Treasury by another company to which they had been turned over for that purpose.

As to the alleged fact that this committee was deterred from adopting any proceedings looking to the repudiation or invalidating of the bonds by fear of reconstruction, it may be remarked that quite a number of witnesses were interrogated on this point, and, with all respect to the committee, very leading questions propounded, as will be seen by reference to the testimony. The only witnesses whose depositions are of any particular significance are Dorsey B. Thomas, Clay Roberts, Atha Thomas, M. D. Bearden and John T. Baber. The last three speak only of rumors and fears. Atha Thomas also speaks only of rumors, and says, answer 13, that the action agreed upon by the railroad investigating committee, of which, as stated, he was a member, was to direct the proper officers of the State not to recognize the bonds improperly issued to the roads above mentioned in any transactions of the State, and allow the roads by a proper action in the courts by suit against the State to establish their validity, if they could, and that this policy was abandoned for two reasons, the most prominent one being a fear of reconstruction, and the other that if a bill was introduced in regard to the bonds illegally issued to any road, the bonds would be paid to the State and the attempt to impeach their validity thwarted.

The Legislature had, it appears, taken a recess from the 7th of March to the 3d of May, to enable the investigating committee to discharge the duties assigned them, and during this interval, Mr. Clay Roberts, first, and then Mr. Dorsey B. Thomas, then Speaker of the Senate, and W. O'N. Perkins, then Speaker of the House, went to Washington to use their efforts to prevent reconstruction by the Congress then in session. They accomplished the object of their mission, it would seem, and returned early in March. The investigating committee seems in the meantime, to have been very industriously employed, and made that voluminous report to the Legislature, it appears, about the 24th of May.

That there was a general and well-grounded fear of reconstruction about the time referred to does not admit of doubt; but the attempt made in the evidence taken to connect the holders of the State bonds with the movement wholly fails. It is more than

probable that the rumors that the Legislature would, upon party or political grounds, attempt to repudiate the acts of the Brownlow administration, and, especially, the bonds issued by that administration was the moving cause of the threatened reconstruction, and was represented as evidence of what was known as "disloyalty" by those that then had control of the Federal Government.

But the proof taken by the committee shows nothing amounting to any direct menace on the part of the Federal authorities, or that would stand the test of a plea of *duress*, and, more than that, some nine years have since elapsed, during which time there have been three different Governors and three successive sessions of the Legislature, exclusive of the present, all representing the now dominant party of the State, and yet no effort to test the validity of the bonds such as suggested by Mr. Atha Thomas, or any other kind has been made.

But in the seventh place it is urged by the committee that the State is not estopped by any recognition or ratification of these bonds on the part of the Legislature, or any officers or agents of the State, from now disputing their validity, and that special precautions to keep the door open in this respect were adopted by using the phraseology "legally issued" in the acts referring to the payment of the bonds.

Whether the doctrine of "estoppel" in its technical sense applies to a sovereign State, is a question as to which the authorities differ.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina is very emphatic in the opinion that it does not, and for the strongest case that I have met with on that side of the question, I refer to 4th Hawk's, Rep., 132.

But the question, so far as we are concerned, has, I think, been settled the other way by the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and to the decisions of that tribunal we must yield our assent. In the case of the State vs. Jefferson Turnpike Company, reported in 3d Humphreys, 304, which was a suit instituted by the State under the act of 1839-40 against the Jefferson Turnpike Company, charging that the subscription of the State for one-half the stock of the road and the State bonds to the amount of $9,000 had been fraudulently obtained, and praying for a cancellation of the stock subscription and the refunding of the amount of the bonds, the court says: "The question first to be considered is whether the subscription for stock on the part of the State and the subsequent issuance of the bonds

were procured by misrepresentation on the part of the private stockholders and a mistake on the part of the Governor, and we have no doubt they were. These being the facts, there would be no doubt that the contract should be rescinded, unless subsequent transactions have affected the rights of the parties. But the parties have gone on with this work from July, 1838, until the bill was filed in May, 1841, a period of nearly three years, and very large expenditures have been made. * * * Besides, the State was represented in the Board of Directors (of the turnpike company) * * * and these facts were within their knowledge and took place with their concurrence and sanction. * * * The question is, *whether the State is not bound by its agents as a natural person acting* through agents is bound? The truth is, a government can only act through agents, and all its officers—executive, legislative, judicial and ministerial—are mere agents. To assume, therefore, that it is not bound by the acts of its agents is to deny its capability to create an obligation. But this will be contended by no one. The transactions in reference to the payment of this money and the notification of the fact to the Governor, were the very things for which they were appointed, and which devolved upon them as a duty." The ratification of the contract and the certificates in relation to the stock paid in, were acts clearly in the scope of their agency. This case is referred to and its authority recognized in subsequent decisions of the Supreme Court.

The question is not as to the power of the Governor to make bonds in the name of the State, but as to his authority to deliver them. His act in delivering them before the requisitions of the statute were complied with, if such were the fact, were, no doubt, voidable, but whether this rendered the bonds themselves void in the hands of innocent holders is a very different question, and I have shown how this question was understood by the Legislature by the provisions of the 13th section of the act of February 11, 1852.

It is a well settled principle that a void act cannot be made valid by subsequent ratifications, but a voidable one may, and any mere irregularities in the execution of a power may be waived. These bonds, as has been shown, were issued through a period of forty-four years. Many consecutive sessions of the Legislature and fourteen different Governors have, in the meantime, been charged with the protection of the interests of the State; the bonds have been passing from hand

to hand, some of them constituting the investment made by guardians and others acting in a fiduciary character; some of them constituting the endowment fund of our own literary and charitable institutions, and yet, through all that long period, no voice of warning has been heard from those clothed with authority as the recognized and sworn representatives of the interests of the State, except the investigations of 1869-70 above referred to; but, on the contrary, act after act of the Legislature has been passed recognizing, directly and indirectly, the validity of the bonds, by funding and receiving them in payment of dues to the State, by appointing directors on behalf of the State in the railroad companies to which these bonds were issued, as was the case in the Jefferson turnpike, above cited, and in every other mode in which the State has acted in reference to them.

The clause to which so much importance is attached by the committee in the insertion of the words "legally issued" into several of the acts since February 11, 1852, can have but little legal significance, since no one was designated whose duty it was to determine this question, and no step taken by the State to have it ascertained in the only legitimate mode, that is by the decision of an impartial judicial tribunal.

The State cannot set up the plea of ignorance, for the protracted and exhaustive investigations of 1869-70, elucidated all the material facts bearing on the question; and though the present investigating committee have, speaking not as to myself, manifested marked diligence and zeal in the performance of their duties, an analysis of the proof they have taken will show that the testimony is almost entirely a repetition of that taken in 1869-70, many of the same witnesses being re-examined, or is at the most cumulative, no newly discovered evidence of any special significance having been brought to light.

I come now to the last point made by the committee on behalf of the State, and this is urged, not as affecting the validity of the bonds, for it is not pertinent to that issue but, as illustrative of the injury suffered by the State in consequence of her connection with the internal improvement enterprises of the State and especially in

the forced sale of the railroads under a foreclosure of the statutory mortgage of the State.

As I understand the history of this transaction, viewed in the light thrown upon it by the legislation bearing upon the subject and the official records of the State, the sale of the defaulting railroads was clearly an unavoidable necessity. Receivers had been appointed by State authority and placed in charge of these roads, and under their management, as stated in the official report of Comptroller Pennebaker for 1873, the State by attempting to run the roads sustained a loss averaging $2,500 per day. As to the agents appointed on behalf of the State to conduct the foreclosure of the mortgage and superintend the sales, I presume it will be conceded by every citizen of the State that three men more competent and of more irreproachable integrity of character could not be found in the State, or outside of it, than Robert J. McKinney, Francis B. Fogg and Archibald Wright, and to these were added the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller.

To these defaulting railroads the State had made an advance in her bonds, amounting to $14,628,000, and upon the foreclosure of the mortgage the gross proceeds of sale amounted to only $6,698,000 in the bonds of the State, showing a loss of $7,930,000. But does this heavy loss necessarily imply fraud or mismanagement on the part of those representing the State? These roads had not only shared in a general depreciation of property values throughout the State and country, but were in a comparatively dismantled and dilapidated condition, requiring large disbursements for repairs; and if it be alleged that the State should have bid them in at the sale and thus avoided a sacrifice, the answer is that she had already tried the experiment of running railroads and with what success has been shown, and as to one of the roads that was actually bid in by the State at the sale, to break up a combination, it proved a burden on her hands that she was soon anxious to be relieved of.

But if it be supposed that $6,698,000 was a wholly inadequate price for the roads, it may be well to bear in mind that the present assessed value of these same roads, with all the improvements and repairs since, made by sworn commissioners on behalf of the State, and amongst whom are two members of this body, the honorable

Senators from Obion and Giles, is, as shown by the Comptroller's books, $2,499,772.

In closing my remarks on this topic, one signficant query may be made: If the bonds of the State which these statutory mortgages were intended to secure were illegally issued, or were for any other reason void and not obligatory on the State, upon what principle of law or equity could she undertake to foreclose the mortgage? The debt is the principal or substance, the mortgage the incident or shadow, and it is a solecism that the commonest understanding can appreciate, to talk of selling the property covered by a mortgage to pay a void debt; and in this very act of taking possession of the roads, putting them in charge of the officers of the State and finally selling them under the mortgage, has not the State committed herself to a direct and unavoidable recognition of the validity of her bonds?

And now, having reviewed in detail the prominent grounds of defense made by the committee on behalf of the State, I submit that they are not such defenses as the people of Tennessee will be satisfied with, and yet they have a right to conclude from the ability of the committee and the industry they have displayed, those at least making the majority report, that all has been said that can be said on that side of the question, and what is the result? Not that the State has been wronged and defrauded by her creditors as the holders of her bonds, but by the incompetence and fraud the treachery and corruption of her own sworn official representatives, running back through a long series of years, and exhibiting a degree of imbecility and depravity that is a stigma upon our civilization and a reproach to republican institutions.

The report of the committee further shows the fact that the defenses suggested in behalf of the State are almost wholly of a technical character, such as no one disputing a debt would voluntarily or, as a matter of choice, avail himself of: and that, to say the most for them, they are of doubtful efficacy or validity; that whilst the State has, it may be, been the victim of fraud and mismanagement in her affairs, her outstanding obligations are not entirely without consideration as the magnificent structure in whose halls we are now assembled, the Hermitage, where sleeps the treasured dust

of Jackson, and as some of our literary and charitable institutions bear witness; and that even as to the railroads, whose delinquencies are alleged to be many and grievous, if they were, to-day, blotted suddenly out of existence, it would be the infliction upon our citizens of a calamity that would overtop, so far as our social enjoyments and industrial interests and the development and progress of our State are concerned, all the accumulated losses and disasters of the war.

In closing this minority report, I trust I may be allowed to say that whilst I concede to each and every other member of the committee pure and patriotic motives in the course they have pursued and the opinions they have expressed in their report, I feel that I may rightfully claim no less for myself. I have endeavored to look at the questions from the standpoint of a judge acting under the binding obligations of an oath, and whilst my opinions may be dissented from and my positions deemed untenable, they have at least been frankly and plainly expressed, and I know that I have no possible motive for attempting to burden the people of Tennessee with an illegal and unjust debt. I am myself a sharer of their burdens, and as a property holder have felt and now feel the grievous pressure of taxation, and, as stated upon a former occasion, I have no interest, direct or indirect, prompting me to support the cause of the creditors or bondholders of the State, not being their counsel or attorney, and never having at any time been the owner of a bond, Federal, State or municipal.

My recommendation, then, regarding the question of the State's indebtedness in all of its aspects, is that the State, if she means to contest the validity of her bonds shall at once make provisions for having this issue tried and determined by disinterested or by one of her own judicial tribunals, whose judgment shall be final, and if in our favor will acquit us at the bar of public opinion throughout the world; or that the State shall, without delay, make arrangements with the creditors for a settlement upon such terms as we may propose without dishonor, and, as the condition and present pecuniary resources of the people of Tennessee will enable them to comply with.

Settlement or *suit* is, it seems to me, the only alternative, and, of these, I prefer the former, and am prepared, if it shall be deemed

proper, to accompany this minority report with a basis of settlement, which, under the pledges given by most of the members of the Legislature, would, in common with any other proposition touching the matter, have to be submitted to the people for their acceptance or rejection, and I would at the same time, if I could do so with propriety, submit a proposition so to amend our constitution and laws as to interpose an effectual safe-guard in the future against the exercise of *the debt-creating* power, the abuse of which has been, and is, the giant curse alike of nations, States and municipalities.

Respectfully submitted, J. W. CLAPP.

I concur in the above report. J. H. SMITH.

TESTIMONY.

HOUK.

The deposition of Judge L. C. Houk, taken before the Committee at Nashville, Feb. 11, 1879. Said witness being sworn deposed as follows:

Question.—The depositions of Wm. Rule and S. J. Martin have heretofore been taken by the Committee, which depositions refer to you as a member of the Legislature and your relation to the Funding Act, and said depositions having been read by you as to these points, the Committee will be pleased to have you make any statement in regard thereto that you deem proper?

Answer.—I have hurriedly examined the depositions of Wm. Rule and S. J. Martin, and in answer to your question make the following statement:

And in order to systematize what I have to say, I will state first, that I was elected to the 38th General Assembly as a Republican, committed to the policy of sustaining and maintaining the credit of the State. I was elected on the same issues upon which Mr. Freeman was the Republican candidate for Governor. To the best of my recollection I did not know, and cannot now call to mind, any one of my Republican constituents who did not, before the meeting of that Legislature, favor the policy of funding the State debt, as proposen by both Freeman, the Republican, and Brown, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

I came to that Legislature intending and expecting to vote for

and use my influence to secure the passage of such a Funding Act.

But, some time after reaching here—Nashville—and Governor Brown's message came into the Legislature, and certain other things happened, which I will recite in a moment, I did take position against the then pending and proposed policy of funding.

As I remember—and I speak from memory—the Governor in his message recommended the funding of "all the legal liabilities of the State," or language to that effect. As I remember, and I think I am substantially right, there was one or more bills introduced in the Senate to fund the "legal liabilities of the State, and such other liabilities as the Court should decree against the State." I do not pretend to quote literally, but to convey the substance.

And soon after or about this time Chancellor Fleming decided here at Nashville, or was reported to have so decided, that the "Torbett Issue" of the Bank of Tennessee was a liability against the State.

Under these circumstances I did oppose what I had concluded was the purpose of Brown and his friends as a funding policy. And in order to make my opposition as effective as possible, I did make up a brief, or partial brief, against this funding policy. I never completed this brief, however, for the reasons I will state. As stated, I was not opposed to a proper funding scheme, and before I had finished my brief, the matter was adjusted by the friends of State credit, and those who had favored funding in the Senate agreeing to amend the Senate, or one of the Senate bills, by engrafting upon it certain provisions which I had demanded, and containing which I had introduced a Funding Bill in the House of Representatives. By reference to the records it will be seen that I not only did not oppose the House funding bills prohibiting the funding of the Torbett issue, but if there were more than one I introduced that one that was most specific on this subject, as already shown. The conditions that I always required were the sections of the Funding Act excluding the Torbett issue, and war bonds from being funded, and recognizing and setting apart a permanent school fund. And a section or provision which I considered recognized and validated, the so-called Brownlow debt, about which there had been some dispute, and which as a Republican I desired to have recognized.

I refer to the 6th, 11th and 12th sections of the Funding Act of

1873. These sections were in substance, if not literally, taken from my bill which I had previously introduced in the House of Representatives.

Mr. McConnell, of the Senate, by an understanding with me, was to have these provisions engrafted on one of the Senate bills, which I think the Journals will show—I mean the Journals will show that he moved them in the Senate. And I agreed to and did support the bill thus amended.

In the course of the discussion and negotiating in regard to this measure, I corresponded and advised with, and was largely influenced by the advice of those whom I regarded as the leaders of my party. On this point I will submit the following telegraphic correspondence, which will explain itself:

"NASHVILLE, Feb. 19, 1873.

To W. G. Brownlow and H. Maynard, Washington, D. C.:

I fear Brown will make funding a party measure and fund everything. Would you vote for a compromise bill, funding the past due debt?

L. C. HOUK."

I received this answer:

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1873.

To Leonidas C. Houk:

Made a party measure, nothing remains possible. If compromised, secure best attainable terms. Will write.

W. G. BROWNLOW,
H. MAYNARD."

I did receive a letter signed, I think, by Mr. Maynard alone, in which he advised against funding the 8 per cent. war bonds, and as I understood it favored the proposed compromise. I have hunted for the letter several times but failed to find it. Under these circumstances I heartily supported the bill that passed into the Funding Act. And I will add, that in the discussion and negotiations in regard to this bill I used a good deal of diplomacy, by trying to make it aid in the passage of a good school law, in this way. There were certain State credit men who were not very friendly to the school law, or would use language to the effect that the State should be just before it was generous. To these I would argue that if they would aid me in passing a good school law, I would aid them in

passing what I considered an honest funding bill. So I did support the Funding Act of 1873, by speech and vote. I made a speech for it, a printed copy of which I furnish the Committee.

Now, in regard to the depositions of Messrs. Rule and Martin. I will begin by saying Mr. Rule was a friend of funding. He was often at my room, which I believe was freely visited by East Tennesseeans during the session. He advised me to vote for the bill. He published editorials commendatory of my funding bill, and of my course on the measure, some of which will be found quoted in a speech I delivered at Knoxville on the 22nd of September, 1874, a copy of which is also furnished the Committee. There were other commendatory editorials in his paper, and I had no intimation of even a suspicion on his part towards me in regard to the matter of funding until after I became a candidate for Congress against Hon. J. M. Thornburg, in 1874, when in a discussion between us at Maryville, I think in August of that year, Thornburg read Rule's letter referred to in his testimony. After this a bitter controversy grew up between Rule, representing a certain element in the Republican party, and myself, claiming to represent another element in the same party. This controversy became very personal, as a sample of which I will furnish the Committee certain publications.

In so far as Mr. Rule's deposition is concerned, I wish to say that I have no doubt that I said to him or in his presence that there was a strong "lobby" here in Nashville, in the interest of funding, for such I understood to be the fact, though I had no *actual* knowledge of the fact. I am certain that in the same connection I said to him, what I doubtless said to others, that there was a strong "lobby" here in the interest of certain railroads, and against funding, for I understood such to be the fact, though I had no *actual* knowledge of the fact.

In this connection I wish to say, that I have no doubt but that I said to Mr. Rule, or in his presence, that by identifying myself either with the "Funding Ring" or the "Railroad Anti-Funding Ring," I could make money, or a large sum of money, for I then understood, as I have already stated, that there was a "lobby" on both sides, and I always regarded myself of sufficient importance as to be worth something considerable, if I were mean enough to sell out, or espouse a cause for money. I may have, and doubtless did, make similar statements to Martin, and many others.

I had many talks, debates and controversies, in one shape or another, about funding. I may have talked to many bondholders on the subject, but if I did it was unknown to me at the time; except that I understood Messrs. Ferguson and Washington, members of the Finance Committee, of which I was chairman, each owned bonds, though I don't remember to have asked either on the subject, and I had no *actual* knowledge of the fact.

As to telling Martin "that one of the bondholders had already offered to sell me a sufficient amount of bonds to make twenty thousand dollars profit by the rise on the bonds as anticipated on the passage of this bill, and that I had insulted the man that offered it, and that the bondholder turned away from me, swearing they (the bondholders) would pass it if it cost a million of dollars"—I now state that my recollection is, and I am confident on this point, that I told Martin no such thing; and my confidence is made strong because I can recall no such offer from any one whomsoever, and because I believe if I had told Martin any such fact, or made any such specific statement, he would have exposed it at the time, as he became very bitter against the Funding Bill before it passed. It certainly would have been his duty to have exposed it, and called on me for the name, if he now tells the truth about it.

The only short words I remember to have had with any friend of the funding measure, was with either, I think, Mr. Ferguson or Mr. Washington, in a meeting of the Finance Committee on one occasion, when we were conjointly arguing the "high credit" and "school" questions. I thought there was a momentary spell of hot blood on that occasion. I remember that I used language something like this: "I have heard of funding! funding! fund! until I am sick of it! I want to hear more about 'schools!' 'schools!' 'schools!' before I do, say or hear anything more about funding!"

I repeated this little incident afterwards, and may have done so to Mr. Martin.

And now I will add in this connection that in 1874 Mr. Martin gave Colonel J. M. Thornburgh a letter to use against me in the canvass for Congress, containing the substance of his present testimony. Something less than one year ago, I met Mr. Martin, through the interposition of Chancellor W. B. Staley, for the pur-

pose of allaying the bad blood between us, and had a friendly conversation with him, in which he expressed his regret at having signed the paper against me, and said that he did not want to do it, but that he was forced, or urged, or persuaded into it, or words to that effect, by certain parties, naming a gentleman with whom I previously engaged in a bitter controversy as a lawyer. I had previously assaulted him for what I charged before a jury to be false swearing. That same gentleman has since told me that he and others had to execute an indemnifying bond, in a large sum, to Martin, in order to induce him to sign the letter against me in regard to my alleged change on the Funding Bill.

Mr. Rule stated to me last Sunday, that he had heard of such a bond being given to Mr. Martin, though he said he had no actual knowledge of it.

In conclusion I wish to say, that I never engaged in any speculation in bonds; I never owned a bond in my life, nor had an interest in one, or the promise of such an interest. I never received, agreed to receive, nor promised, nor in any way given to understand, or influenced, by anything, that I would, should or could be rewarded for anything I did or was to do as a legislator.

I never received one cent, or any other sum, under any pretense, guise, form, shape or fashion, for any act of mine as a legislator. I never received any fee, gift, gratuity or reward, for anything I did as a legislator.

Ques.—Did you know or hear in 1873, of an arrangement or agreement between any of the members of the Legislature or between them and other parties, by which said members were "to pool" their *per diem* or pool it with a fund for the purchase of State bonds, with the expectation that said bonds would go up in price after the passage of the Funding Act, and thus enable them to sell out or unload at a profit, or of any agreement of a like nature?

Ans.—I don't call to mind anything that I heard at the time about members pooling their *per diem*. I do not know anything of my own knowledge, but I think I heard it talked, and perhaps charged that the Bond Ring, or Funding Ring, as the phrase went, would offer to sell bonds to, or buy bonds and hold them for, members, so that they could make by the rise in the price of bonds, if they would vote for and pass the Funding Act.

But, of this I had no personal or actual knowledge, and have none now, and if I ever could have mentioned names, I fail to call any to mind at present.

Ques.—Did not a movement looking to the reconstruction of the State by Congress, assume a very active form in the latter part of 1869 or in the first half of the year 1870?

Ans.—My recollection is that it did—that there was much talk of a second reconstruction after the incoming of the Senter Administration.

Ques.—Was it not urged as justifying reconstruction, in addition to specific political reasons, that the Legislature under that administration intended, or was laying the grounds to ignore and reject all the bonds and liabilities issued and contracted by Brownlow's Administration?

Ans.—I have no distinct recollection as to whether the question of the Brownlow bonds, or bonds constructed under Brownlow's Administration, was urged as a reason for a second reconstruction. But I have an impression that some such arguments entered into the reasoning of those who desired the new reconstruction of the State, though the principal reasons assigned were political as I remember.

L. C. Houk.

And now comes L. C. Houk, and under the oath heretofore taken by him before the joint committee of the Legislature of Tennessee appointed to investigate the validity of the State debt, makes the following supplemental statement to his former deposition. That is to say:

"In further answer to the first general question asked when examined before the committee, and to cover a matter touched on in the testimony, I wish to say, that I owned all the real estate that I now own, and a very valuable farm in Anderson county besides, before I was elected to the Legislature of 1873. It was all or about all, paid for before that time. As I now remember, I had contracted for the erection of two small houses before going to the

Legislature, and I think they were commenced while I was there, or possibly soon after my return home. They cost me $400 each, making in all $800. Just what particular money I applied to the payment of this liability, I can't now say, but certainly not a cent improperly obtained.

I remember that after I went to Nashville to the meeting of the Legislature, I was paid between four and five hundred dollars, by draft or check on the United States for services rendered the Southern Claims Commission. I had been in the employ of the Government for about one year, or perhaps a year and a half, and this was a last and final payment, as I had to resign in order to take my seat. My compensation was six dollars a day and all expenses, the last six months I served under the Claims Commission. The first six months, or before the last six months, I was compensated by fees, and made more. In addition to this source of income, I had a respectable law practice, and derived considerable money from that source also.

And although I had these resources, and had saved something from my *per diem* and mileage, still to meet my obligations, I found that on coming home from the Legislature I had to borrow $500 from the Commercial Bank. In order to pay this three months afterwards, I had to borrow about half of it from Colonel J. C. Childs, and afterwards, in order to pay him or some other liability or debt, I had to go into bank again, and it carried a $200 note for me for several months.

The $500 note was made, I think, about March 31st, 1873, and paid about June 2d, 1873. The $200 note was made June 21st, 1873, and renewed along three or four times, until I could get up the money with which to pay it. This, I think was a sixty-days note. And while ordinarily I would not feel called upon to open up my private affairs, yet in this case I will state further, that within six or eight months, and perhaps sooner after my return from the Legislature, I sold my Anderson county farm for about five thousand dollars, some of which I received in "ready money." I have not had time to examine papers and records more than to run over the books of the Commercial Bank, and therefore cannot speak definitely as to dates in all cases.

L. C. Houk.

CLAY ROBERTS.

The deposition of Clay Roberts, taken in the Senate chamber, Nashville, Feb. 4, 1879, before S. F. Wilson, Chairman, J. M. Driver and R. H. Smith, of the committee appointed under House Joint Resolution No. 80.

The said witness, being sworn, deposed as follows:

Question.—Were you connected in any way with the State government of Tennessee during the session of the Legislature of 1869-70?

Answer.—I was Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Ques.—During the term of that Legislature, was any committee raised in either branch of it to investigate the issuance of bonds and their legality?

Ques.—There was, but I don't remember in which House the resolution raising the committee originated.

Ques.—After this committee was raised and the nature and scope of its work was developed, did you visit Washington City? If so, at whose instance, and what was the cause of your visit?

Ans.—I did visit Washington, at the request of Dorsey B. Thomas, Speaker of the Senate, Mr. Perkins, Speaker of the House and Gov. Senter. At that time there was a good deal of talk in the press and in other circles about a bill having been prepared by the Reconstruction Committee to be introduced and passed to reconstruct the State and put it under military rule, and at the request of the gentlemen named, I went to act or use what influence I could to prevent reconstruction. When I arrived at Washington I found the two main arguments used as a ground for reconstruction were, first, that we had a lot of Ku Klux and were oppressing the negroes, and, second, that we had started an investigation with a view to repudiate the bonds issued by Brownlow. Finding this condition of things, I immediately telegraphed to Thomas and Perkins to come on to Washington. They arrived there one evening as I left next morning.

Ques.—Who, besides the politicians, if any one, did you learn were favoring reconstruction, and on what grounds?

Ans.—My understanding was that all the creditors of the State were, with a view of putting the collection of their debts under military rule.

Ques.—Please state, as a matter of fact, if the movement for reconstruction did not assume more active and more formidable proportions after the nature and scope of the investigation into facts connected with the issuance of bonds became known?

Ans.—I hardly ever heard it mentioned until after that. We felt no apprehension until after that committee had commenced its work.

Ques.—Then we understand you to say that the action of the Legislature in that regard was used to base a threat of reconstruction on?

Ans.—I think so, by all means.

Ques.—Please state, as a matter of fact, if the Legislature, in view of this threatened reconstruction, did not deem it prudent to stop its work with the simple collection of the facts to be found in the report of the committee?

Ans.—It did, and it was so stated openly at the time.

Ques.—You were sent to Washington in an official semi-official capacity, to represent the people of the State in preventing this threatened reconstruction of the State, and Thomas and Perkins went also in their official capacity?

Ans.—I did and they did. I carried letters from Gov. Senter to Grant and Sherman.

Ques.—Please state if you, when you arrived at Washington and were in the midst of the influences operating, did not regard "reconstruction" as imminent?

Ans.—I did, and regarded it as almost certain if we went any further in the investigation of these bonds or took any step to "repudiate them," I was informed by Mr. Isaac Hawkins, a member of Congress from West Tennessee, that B. F. Butler had told him that he would introduce the bill to reconstruct us in a day or two, and I requested him to see Butler and get him to hold the matter up until I could get Thomas and Perkins there, which he agreed to do.

Ques.—Did you see any parties from Tennessee there who were favoring reconstruction, and did you receive any information from them? If so, state it.

Ans.—I saw William Spence and he, as I thought favored it. He told me that Gen. Maney, favored it also. I saw Maney here after I returned here, and he denied favoring it.

Spence had been in the Brownlow Legislature, and was either then or afterwards U. S. Marshall for Middle District of Tennessee.

Ques.—Please state if the Legislature of 1869-70, after the investigation into the bonds was originated, and the nature and scope of its work had become known, did not labor, to use a phrase, under the political consciousness that its actions were watched with an eager eye to find some pretext to reconstruct the State?

Ans.—It did, and was all the time trying to guard against every thing that would give any pretext.

Ques.—Was it not understood and felt in the body that action ignoring or rejecting the Brownlow bonds, would be siezed upon as a ground to reconstruct?

Ans.—It was.

Ques.—Did you ever hear any one say anything about the last batch of bonds issued to the Tennessee & Pacific R. R?

Ans.—Just a few nights before the meeting of the Legislature I was present in the room of the Superintendent of the Capitol, and Gov. Senter was signing these bonds. Said he was anxious to issue them, because he was afraid the Legislature, when it met, would pass a resolution forbidding their issuance. His brother, Wm. Senter was Superintendent, and I was then rooming with him.

CLAY ROBERTS.

HUNTINGTON.

Deposition of H. A. Huntington, taken before the investigating committee at Nashville, Feb. 8th, 1879. Said witness being duly sworn deposed, as follows:

Question.—Where do you live? What is your avocation, and how long have you been engaged in said business?

Answer.—I live in Nashville. I have been in business here for 10 or 12 years. I am engaged in the clothing business.

Ques.—Were you engaged in Nashville in 1868–9–70, in the business of furnishing gentlemen's clothing?

Ans.—Yes sir.

Ques.—Did you not furnish, in one of the years last mentioned during a session of the Legislature, a large lot of clothing to a number of its members?

Ans.—We furnished clothing, but I do not remember that we did particularly to members.

Ques.—Did you not furnish clothing to members and others that was paid for by Gen. Mabry and some other men, not the men who got the goods?

Ans.—I don't know that we did. We sold goods to Mabry, but I do not know who got the goods.

Ques.—What amount of goods did Mabry get, or did he pay for in 1867, in 1868, in 1869 and in 1870?

Ans.—That I cannot answer.

Ques.—Did not a number of gentlemen have their measures taken, and a suit or suits of clothes made, which were paid for by Mabry and other gentlemen in Nashville, interested in railroads at your establishment?

Ans.—I remember of making a suit for Gov. Senter, but I think he paid for it himself.

Ques.—Did not your house, during one session of the Legislature, furnish about $2,800 worth of goods, on the order, or which were paid for by Mabry?

Ans.—That I could not state.

Ques.—Did not Mr. Mabry frequently bring gentlemen to your house, who were strangers to you, and tell you to let them have what clothing they wanted?

Ans.—I know instances of that kind. He would come in with gentlemen and they would get clothing, but whether he or they were to pay I cannot state; sometimes they would pay and sometimes he would do so, but I do not know that they were members.

Ques.—Did you not understand, during one term of the Legislature, that your house was furnishing clothing, which was paid for by Mabry, or by him and other lobbyists, and have you not so stated to several gentlemen in Nashville?

Ans.—I have no recollection of anything of that kind.

Ques.—Have you your mercantile books, for the years 1868–9?

Ans.—I don't know that we have. I don't that they are in existence.

Ques.—If you have them, will they show, what and to whom, suits of clothes were sold and who paid for them?

Ans.—No sir, they would not show anything of the kind, the transactions being cash—most of our business at that time being a cash business.

Ques.—Will your books show who ordered suits and for whom?

Ans.—No sir.

Ques.—If in existence, what will they show?

Ans.—They would show the amount of cash sales. They would not show any itemised accounts with any one. I remember that we sometimes had accounts against Mabry and Mr. Cate—I refer to Mr. Cate, of East Tennessee. I dont't think his account had anything to do with Mabry's.

Ques.—Will you please search for your books of 1868-9 and if to be found, will you submit them to the committee for inspection?

Ans.—Yes sir, I will, if I can find them. Our house burnt out several years ago, after the period you mention, and quite a number of our books were, by water, etc., ruined, and were cast aside.

Ques.—Do you remember the Legislature of 1873, and the passing of the funding act?

Ans.—I dont't remember any thing particularly about it. I remember that the act was passed, but do not by what Legislature. I do not pay much attention to public legislative matters.

Ques.—Do you remember of any gentleman making a present of a suit or suits of clothes, to any member or members of the Legislature, during or about that session, which suit or suits were furnished by your establishment?

Ans.—No sir, I have no knowledge of any thing of that kind.

Ques.—Do you not know, as a matter of fact, that Mabry bought or got goods at your establishment for other gentlemen, besides himself?

Ans.—I know that Mabry got goods sometimes for other people.

Ques.—Can you tell us how much for other people?

Ans.—I have no idea in the world.

Ques.—Will you please examine, and furnish the committee a statement, showing the amount of goods got by Mabry in 1867 8 -9, and, as far as possible, for whom they were got, or who received them?

Ans.—I will ascertain, as far as possible, if I can find books, and will, as soon as possible, furnish the committee as full a statement as I can.

Ques.—Did any other person during 1867-8-9, or 1873, furnish goods from your establishment, to members or to strangers to you?

Ans.—Not to my knowledge.

H. A. HUNTINGTON.

LOWE.

Deposition of P. W. Lowe, before a sub-committee of the 41st General Assembly of Tennessee, composed of Senator Smith and Representative John M. Driver, taken at Cleveland, Tenn., Feb. 10th, 1879:

Ques.—Please state if you have any knowledge, directly or indirectly, of any improper means used to influence legislation in 1873, if so detail the information?

Ans.—I have no direct personal information. Previous to the session of the Legislature of 1873, A. S. Tate, a member of that Legislature from Grainger county, was indebted to me on account. During the session I wrote to him asking for a settlement. After the close of the session Tate returned home and said to me, by way of explaining why he had not paid me, that pending the passage of the funding bill, Maj. O'Conner called upon him and told him to use his influence to pass the bill and pay over to him (O'Conner) what money he had, and after the bill was passed, he (O'Conner) would buy bonds and they would divide the profits, and that he (Tate) done so and lost his money.

Ques.—Do you know how much work was done on the turnpike road, leading from Ooltewah to Kincannan's ferry, and what amount of money was expended therefor?

Ans.—Near one mile only is graded and graveled—don't know how much money has been expended.

Ques.—Please state any other statement Tate made with reference to this purchase of bonds?

Ans.—That as soon as the bill passed O'Conner was to telegraph to New York and purchase the bonds before a rise in such stocks or bonds.

Ques.—Do you know of the sale at less than par, of any bonds of the State to railroads or turnpike companies?

Ans.—Not of my personal knowledge. A common rumor prevailed in the county that the certificates of stock, granted as aid to turnpike companies, leading out from New Market, were being sold at about thirty cents.

P. W. LOWE.

BURNS.

The deposition of M. Burns, taken before the committee at Nashville, Feb. 10th, 1879. Said witness being sworn, deposed as follows:

Question.—Were you President of the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad from 1861 to 1868?

Answer.—I was, as I remember now.

Ques.—Did you give your deposition before an investigating committee of the Legislature, in 1870, and is the same published in full in Senate Appendix, of 1870–71?

Ans.—I did and it is published, as indicated in the question.

Ques.—Do you now adopt said deposition as being true, in all matters to which it relates, or about which it especially speaks?

Ans.—Yes sir, what I said therein is true, to the best of my belief.

Ques.—I see from the report made by said committee, that there was received by said road before you became its President, $1,455,000 in bonds of the State; and that only twenty-eight or thirty miles of the road had been completed. What was done with said bonds?

Ans.—I don't know, I did not receive them. I think, however, that there was more of the road ironed than twenty-eight or thirty miles. There was twenty-eight or twenty-nine miles from here finished.

Ques.—Were you a stockholder or director in the road before you were made President of it?

Ans.—Yes sir—both.

Ques.—How many bonds did you receive from the State?

Ans.—The testimony of 1870–71, will tell—as I remember. There was received by me and the Secretary, at various times, $1,[illegible]00.

Ques.—What evidence did you file with the Governor or other State officers, upon which said bonds were issued to you?

Ans.—I don't remember now. I presume I gave my receipts for the same or that the Secretary did.

Ques.—Did you file no papers, except your receipts?

Ans.—I don't think I did—I can't remember that far back.

Ques.—You received the bonds under the internal improvement law of 1852, and amendments thereto—did you not?

Ans.—I think I received some of these bonds under the old law, but I cannot state positively now—I refer to my former testimony.

Ques.—You knew the provisions of the internal improvement law, and their conditions in regard to bonds issued under them?

Ans.—I presume so.

Qnes.—Were all bonds received by you disposed of at par?

Ans—I refer to my testimony before given.

Ques.—I see you state in said deposition, that $432,500 were received under the internal improvement law of 1852, and $784,500 under various acts since—what evidences or papers, besides your receipts, did you file, before receiving the $432,500, and what before receiving the $784,500?

Ans.—I filed every one, and gave every paper required by the Secretary of State.

Ques.—You state that these bonds were mainly used in building the road from Johnsonville, on the Tennessee river, to Hickman, on the Mississippi—a distance of ninety-two miles—and in the purchase of railroad iron, spikes, chairs, etc.,—how much of the $432,500 was used in *building the road?*

Ans.—I refer you to my testimony and that of the Secretary, Mr. Claiborne.

Ques.—The $432,500 was used in grading and preparing the road for the iron equipments?

Ans.—I presume so—it was all used, and more too, in building the road.

Ques.—You state that $350,000 was paid to contractors, and over $300,000 paid for iron, at par—was your contracts with the contractors to pay them in bonds, and to pay for the iron in bonds?

Ans.—Yes sir, I think so.

Ques.—Could you not have made the same contracts, with said

contractor, at a less sum, to be paid in cash or money—could you not have got the iron at a less price in cash?

Ans.—If I could I don't know it—I made the best contracts I could.

Ques.—Were not Tennessee bonds then below par in the money market?

Ans.—I think they were—it was the general impression that they would go up to par again.

Ques.—Do you not state in said deposition, that you would not have paid so much in cash?

Ans.—I don't remember.

Ques.—If you did so state then, was such the fact?

Ans.—I doubt very much, whether I could have done any better with the cash.

Ques.—These contracts were made to be paid in bonds at their par value because the law required the bonds to be sold at par?

Ans.—I refer to my testimony, and say now what I said then.

Ques.—You were a large stockholder in said road, before the war?

Ans.—Not a large one—I had a $1,000, or more.

Ques.—Who applied to the Legislature for the additional aid after the war?

Ans.—Well, I presume I did.

Ques.—Did you not pay for the rolling stocks and materials got from the United States after the war?

Ans.—The company gave their notes for them—and if they are paid for, I do not know it.

Ques.—I see you state that $350,000, in bonds, were paid to contractors, and something over $300,000, were paid for iron at par; I also see that locomotives, box-cars, flats, iron-rails, road materials—amounting to $447,928.32—was bought from the United States, was not paid for in bonds or in their proceeds—what became of the bonds left after paying the $350,000 to contractors, and something over $300,000 paid for iron?

Ans.—I refer you to the Secretary and Treasurer's report for full information.

Ques.—Col. Burns do you know of any member of the Legislature being paid money or other things of value, for his vote or influence in securing aid to this or other roads in the State, or any

one being paid money or other things of value for his influence before the Legislature?

Ans.—I do not.

Ques.—Did you ever hear any one say that any particular member or particular person, had been paid for his vote or influence?

Ans.—No sir—I kept as far as possible, from knowing that.

Ques.—What is the length of the N. & Northwestern Road in Tennessee?

Ans.—About 160 miles.

Ques.—Had the road been completed when you were deposed from the Presidency, and a receiver appointed—if not, what was to do?

Ans.—Nothing was to do—trains were running over it.

Ques.—Did Innes receive any bonds from the State or any from you, when he took the road from you?

Ans.—I think he got some from the State—he got none from me. As to bonds, that Innes claimed, I had a suit in the Federal Court about them; and I refer to that record for all facts connected with the matter.

Ques.—Did your company or Board of Directors, ever pay out any money or anything of value for the purpose of influencing legislation, or securing the passage of the funding bill?

Ans.—Nothing at all that I ever knew anything about, and I had no connection with the road at the time the funding bill was passed.

Ques.—The railroads were very solicitous to secure the passage of the acts of 1869-70, allowing them to retire their bond indebtedness to the State, were they not?

Ans.—I retired from the roads in 1868, and I know nothing about it, except, like every other citizen here, I heard the rumors.

M. BURNS.

TATE.

The deposition of A. S. Tate, taken at Knoxville, Feb. 18th, 1879. Said witness being sworn, deposed as follows:

Question.—Were you at any time a member of the Legislature of Tennessee? If so, when, and what county or counties did you represent?

Answer.—I was a member of the Legislature of 1873—I represented Grainger and Hamblin counties.

Q.—You remember the Funding Act, passed by the Legislature?

A.—I do.

Q.—Do you know or have you heard, or been reliably informed, that any member or members pooled their *per diem*, in connection with other funds or otherwise as a margin, upon which to buy Tennessee bonds, expecting to realize a profit upon the bonds, consequent upon a rise upon the passage of said act—state all and fully that you may know, or may have heard definitely, in this regard, as in regard to anything of a like nature?

A.—I know nothing in that regard, and never heard anything of the kind, and have no information that leads me to believe that such a thing was done.

Q.—Was there or not a strong lobby in Nashville urging the passage of said act?

A.—Well sir, I don't know hardly what to say in answer. There were several persons there who, I understood, to be in favor of it, but I don't know that there was a strong lobby there urging its passage—nobody ever urged me to vote for it except publicly in public discussions—I was, before my election, in favor of funding the debt, and so declared myself, as did my competitor, and voted for the act.

Q.—Do you know or have you been informed definitely, that any one, a member of any Legislature, had been paid any money or other thing of value, to vote or use his influence in the passage of said act, or the passage of any act before then, making appropriations to railroads?

A.—No sir, I know nothing of that kind. I have heard it said that some of the bonds issued to railroads, were corruptly secured, but I know or have heard nothing, except what has been publicly charged—and I know that only from what I have seen from the papers.

Q.—Did anyone make any proposition to you to go in with him or with him and others—use your *per diem as a margin*, to buy bonds; or any proposition of like character or form, or did anyone tell you that such a proposition had been made to him?

A.—No sir, no one ever made such a proposition to me, and no one ever told me that such a proposition had been made to him.

Q.—Did you never tell anyone that such a proposition or a proposition, in its nature and substance, like the above, had been made to you?

A.—No sir, if I ever did, I have no recollection of it—I know I never made such a statement.

A. S. TATE.

LIPSCOMB.

The deposition of Rev. David Lipscomb, taken before the committee at Nashville, Feb. 8th, 1879. Said witness being sworn, deposed as follows:

Question.—Did you at any time, have any business or other connections with any railroad or railroads of the State? If so, please state when, and with what road or roads?

Answer.—In reply, I will state this: In 1852 or 1853. I think, I was a contractor on the Winchester & Alabama as it was called then, the road leading from Decherd to Fayetteville. Work was suspended on it about midsummer in 1853, and the road and its franchises, were under mortgage, to secure contractors and other creditors—some years or so thereafter, an effort was originated to resustitate the enterprise. I think this was in 1856 or 1857. The city of Nashville had stock in the road and sent out a committee to look after its interest and examine the road, and I was deputed by some of the creditors, I being one of the largest creditors out there to act or confer with the committee from Nashville. I also spent some time in connection with Col. Bilbo, from Nashville, in getting up subscriptions of stock. In connection with the movement, the idea of getting additional State aid was suggested. To get this aid it was necessary to remove our mortgage lien on it, and I came to Nashville in connection with this. We creditors desired to get as much as possible of the sums due us and still allow the enterprise to go on. Col. V. K. Stevenson, when I came to Nashville, had charge of the road and had undertaken to put it through. We arranged our debts through Stevenson and released our mortgages. They agreed to pay us one-third of our debts in money and we agreed to take two-thirds in stock in the road. After this release, they obtained additional State aid.

Ques.—What aid was obtained, and for what?

Ans.—I am not sure as to the amount, but I think $25,000 was obtained to build a bridge across the boiling fork of Elk river, near Winchester, and a larger amount, some $50,000, I think, to build a bridge across Elk river at Fayetteville.

Ques.—As a matter of fact, was this sum appropriated to build the bridge near Winchester, or had said bridge been built some year or more?

Ans.—The bridge near Winchester, had been built two or three years previous to this time.

Ques.—What was the cost of building such a bridge as the one near Winchester, and what could a good bridge across Elk river, at Fayetteville, be built for?

Ans.—The one at Winchester could have been built for four or five thousand dollars, for six thousand at the outside. I am not familiar enough with the river at Fayetteville and its approaches, where the bridge crosses it, to estimate the cost of the bridge.

Ques.—Had this road received State aid before the suspension of work, at the time you mention above?

Ans.—I don't think any had been received up to that time, as it had not been completed far enough to be entitled to receive aid under the general improvement laws.

Ques.—Did you have conversations with the officers of the road and with your representatives in the Legislature, in regard to this bridge aid, and did they say it had been received?

Ans.—Yes sir, with the officers and with one member of the Legislature. The conversation with the member was before the aid was received.

Ques.—Please state if you expressed any doubt about this bridge aid to said officers, or to said member, and if so, state what was said?

Ans.—I did to the member. This was while I was in Nashville and while the Legislature was in session. This member and I were talking about the provisions of the bill, and I said I did not see how aid could be received to build a bridge already built. He replied he did not have to do the swearing, and that I was too particular and had better go home.

Ques.—What Legislature was that, and who was the member?

Ans.—I don't remember the year. The member was Joseph W.

Carter. He was Senator, I think that year, from Franklin and Lincoln counties.

Ques.—Was said Carter interested, as a stock-holder, creditor or otherwise, in said road?

Ans.—I do not think he was, and I judge so from the fact that he was a man of no capital, except his ability.

Ques.—Did you see V. K. Stevenson or any other of the officers of said road, in Nashville, during that session of the Legislature?

Ans.—I saw Mr. Stevenson here.

Ques.—Did not said Stevenson and Carter, know that the bridge near Winchester had been built, when the appropriation to build it was obtained?

Ans.—Well, I presume they did. I know that Carter did, for we talked about it. I never talked with Stevenson, but I am sure he had been over the road.

Ques.—Do you know to what purposes, and how the bonds obtained from the State, were appropriated?

Ans.—I do not, of my personal knowledge, know. We creditors got our money shortly after the bonds were received, and it was the general understanding at the time, among the friends of the road, that the money was obtained from a sale or hypothecation of the State bonds, but I know nothing positively as to this. These matters occurred some twenty odd years ago, and of course I cannot pretend to accuracy as to details, but I know the impressions then received first opened my eyes as to legislative methods and corporations, and those impressions have clung to me till this day.

DAVID LIPSCOMB.

DOREGHTY.

The deposition of B. F. Doreghty taken at Knoxville, February 14, 1879. Said witness being sworn, deposed as follows:

Question.—Are you acquainted with one M. D. Bearden, who is at present a member of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee?

Answer.—Yes, sir; I have known him every since he was a small boy.

Q.—Did you ever hear him say anything about paying any money or other thing of value to any member of the Legislature for his

vote or influence on any measure of legislation? If so, please state all you may have heard him say.

A.—Yes, sir; I have heard him say that while he was President of the Knoxville and Charleston railroad, he paid a $500 coupon bill to a member from West Tennessee for his influence for a measure appropriating aid to his road. He furthermore stated that on the calling of the ayes and noes on the final passage of the bill, the fellow went back on him, and that he sent a messenger to him to tell him if he didn't return that $500 coupon bill before sundown, there would be a burial in Nashville next day. He said just before the sun went down, his messenger returned and brought the identical bill he had given the fellow. I asked him how he could afford to pay such prices, and he said he was authorized by the stockholders, and directors, to use such means as were necessary to secure the appropriation.

Q.—Did you ever stay all night with Captain Bearden, when he talked to you and said he intended to give so much to Deily—meaning his wife? State all he said on this occasion, and all that was said by you.

A.—I did. He lighted me up to the room assigned me to occupy. He set it on the lid until after midnight. He said there was $2,000 down stairs that he had given to his wife, Deily, that he would show to me in the morning; that he had received it for his support of some chartered corporation, I think, in Memphis or West Tennessee. He said he stated to them when they offered him $2,000 to support the measure, and he got into their plans—that this was a school legislature, and if they would submit to pay 2½ per cent. on their net earnings, to go to the school fund, he could, with that as a lien, effect its passage; that they agreed to it, and he secured its passage in about an hour, and this was how he had made the money so easy and quick. I think he said he was authorized to use $10,000 in getting aid from the State for the Knoxville and Charleston, and if he could get a certain amount of aid he would get a $1,000 increase in his salary. I think I also heard him say that General Mabry had ordered about thirty barrels, or a very large quantity of brandy to Nashville to secure the passage of certain legislation desired by him, Mabry.

Q.—Did you ever hear him, Bearden, or any one else say anything about money or other thing of value, being used to influence legis-

lators? If so, please give the committee the benefit of all you may have heard.

A.—No. I can only answer this—that I have never heard him say more than I have above detailed, nor any one else say anything specific. I have heard rumors as we all have.

B. F. DOREGHTY.

Mileage 24, 1 day.

CAMPBELL.

The deposition of R. H. Campbell, taken at Knoxville, February 17, 1879. Said witness being sworn, deposed as follows:

Question.—You were connected with the Knoxville and Charleston and the Knoxville and Kentucky railroads, and gave your deposition before an investigating committee in 1870? Do you now adopt all that you said in said deposition as true?

Answer.—Yes, sir; I was connected with said roads; I gave my deposition in the spring of 1870, and now adopt what I therein said as true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Q.—Please state if the Directors of the Knoxville and Charleston railroad did not allow or direct one C. W. Jones or one M. D. Bearden to proceed to Nashville to secure additional aid from the State, and were not they or one of them allowed a credit of $7,000 or $10,000, or some such amount for expenses in that business?

A.—I can say this: that M. D. Bearden, I think, by resolution of the Board of Directors, was directed to go to Nashville to procure State aid, and that there was a credit allowed him, but I don't remember whether it was allowed him upon the order of the Board, or was simply directed by Bearden himself, to be entered upon the books, nor do I now remember the amount allowed him.

Q.—Did he ever present an itemized statement of his expenses at Nashville.

A.—Well, I can only answer that, by saying that I never saw an itemized statement of them.

Q.—How many miles of said road were graded and ready for the iron equipment, when the first bonds were issued to it?

A.—My impression is, though I cannot speak with any certainty, that some ten or twelve miles were graded.

Q.—How many miles were graded by April 29, 1867?

A.—Well, I don't know, sir.

Q.—You stated in your deposition referred to and adopted, that you were connected with the Knoxville and Kentucky road from about the 1st of March, 1867, for one year under C. M. McGhee, as President. Did Mr. McGhee get any bonds from the State during that time for that road? If so, how many, and when?

A.—Well, I don't remember now. I have an impression that he got some bonds, but the number I can't remember.

Q.—Did not the Directors and Stockholders, or the Directors of that resolution, by resolution or otherwise, direct Mr. McGhee to go to Nashville for the purpose of securing aid to the road?

A.—Well, I do not know whether they did or not, I was simply book-keeper, and don't know how that was.

Q.—Was he not allowed a credit for his expenses on that business?

A.—Well, I can't remember that.

Q.—Did you ever hear any Director or Stockholder say that he had been sent on that business, and that he had been allowed a credit?

A.—I don't think I ever did.

Q.—How much of that road was graded when you were first employed under McGhee?

A.—It was under contract for the grading, and there was about ten miles ready for the tract.

Q.—How many miles were graded during that year?

A.—My impression is that it was completed ten miles further that year, but I don't know certainly.

Q.—Did you never hear of the meeting of the Board of Directors, in which a credit of $10,000, or some such credit was claimed for McGhee, for expenses at Nashville, and that, upon some objection being made, a Director remarked, that it ought to be allowed, that he had got more for $10,000 than some other man had got for $30,000, or words to this effect?

A.—No, sir; I never heard anything of that.

Q.—What did the bonds sell for that McGhee got?

A.—Well, I can't say accurately, but speaking from my recollection, I think they sold for about the same that the Knoxville and Charleston bonds were sold for, some few of them, if I remember right, sold for a little more.

R. H. CAMPBELL.

M'GHEE.

Deposition of C. M. McGhee, before the Committee of Investigation, taken in the Senate Chamber at Nashville, Feb. 5th, 1879, in the presence of S. F. Wilson, Chairman, Representatives Haynes, Driver, and Senator Smith.

The said witness being sworn, deposed as follows:

Question.—Please state what connection you have with the railroads, or any railroad in the State?

Answer.—I am Vice President of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia and Memphis & Charleston Railroads, and President of the Knoxville & Ohio Railroad.

Ques.—How long have you been connected officially or otherwise with these roads, or any of them?

Ans.—I have been President of the Knoxville & Ohio road since 1871, and I think, Vice President of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia about the same length of time, and Vice President of the Memphis & Charleston for about four years. I do not say these dates are accurate, and if it becomes necessary to have these dates with exact accuracy, I will telegraph and furnish them accurately to the Committee.

Ques.—Under whose general management are these roads operated?

Ans.—Under my general management.

Ques.—Who is the President of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia and the Memphis & Charleston roads?

Ans.—Mr. R. T. Wilson.

Ques.—Who is he? where does he live? what is his business, if any, aside from his vocation as President of said roads?

Ans.—He lives in the city of New York, and is a Banker and Commission Merchant.

Ques.—How long has he been President or connected officially with these roads?

Ans.—He was elected President, I think, in the summer of 1872, of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia road, and in 1874 of the Memphis & Charleston. I make these statements from recollection. He was elected a Director of the East Tennessee & Georgia in 1868, and had been a stockholder for a number of years. I don't know

whether he was a stockholder or had any connection officially with the Memphis & Charleston before his election to the Presidency of the road.

Ques.—When was the East Tennessee & Virginia and East Tennessee & Georgia roads consolidated?

Ans.—In 1869—in the summer or fall of that year.

Ques.—What is the length separately and jointly of these roads in the State?

Ans.—The East Tennessee & Virginia 130 miles, the East Tennessee & Georgia about the same length in the State—making the joint length in the State about 260 miles.

Ques.—How many bonds of the State have these roads separately and jointly received since the war.

Ans.—The East Tennessee & Georgia 250, and the East Tennessee & Virginia 600, as I remember, of $1,000 each.

Ques.—Give us the dates of their reception from the State?

Ans.—I cannot do it with any accuracy, from memory, but the Comptroller's books will show, I suppose.

Ques.—How many bonds did these roads receive before the war?

Ans.—I do not recollect; the Comptroller's books will show.

Ques.—What is the length of the Knoxville & Ohio road?

Ans.—It is 38 miles, all in the State.

Ques.—What amount of bonds did or has it received?

Ans.—I do not recollect; the Comptroller's books, I presume, will show.

Ques.—When was this road chartered? and when completed, if completed?

Ans.—I do not recollect when it was chartered; it is not completed yet.

Ques.—Do you remember when the Legislature of 1869–70 assembled?

Ans.—I do not.

Ques.—Please state if a Committee was not raised by that Legislature to investigate the issuance and validity of bonds issued from the close of the war up to that time?

Ans.—There was.

Ques.—Please state if about the time this Committee was raised, and soon after it began its work, a movement looking to the recon-

struction of the State did not assume formidable and threatening proportions?

Ans.—There was a movement in that direction, but just at what time in the year I do not now recollect, sufficiently formidable to give us all great uneasiness.

Ques.—Were you not at Washington when Thomas, Speaker of the Senate, and Perkins, Speaker of the House of that General Assembly, were there to prevent, if possible, reconstruction? and did you not use your influence to prevent it?

Ans.—I remember seeing Mr. Thomas there; I was there, not supposing I had any influence, but was interested as a citizen of the State, and I did not want the State put under military government.

Ques.—Just previous to meeting or seeing Thomas in Washington, had you not visited New York and conferred with a number, or several holders of our State bonds, and endeavored to persuade them to exert their influence to prevent the reconstruction of the State?

Ans.—I don't recollect.

Ques.—Did not the said bondholders you conferred with, if you conferred with any, signify that they favored reconstruction?

Ans.—I do not recollect about this, for I do not recollect of having conferred with any bondholders on the subject.

Ques.—Did they not intimate that they favored reconstruction, because then taxes would be levied and collected by military power, if necessary, to pay their interest and debts?

Ans.—I do not recollect of having any conference at all with the bondholders on the subject, although I may have done so.

Ques.—As a matter of fact, were not the holders of our bonds, issued subsequent to the war, then in favor of reconstruction? Give us your opinion as to this.

Ans.—I really cannot tell from any recollection I have upon the subject.

Ques.—Was not the impression pretty generally prevalent at that time in view of the investigations that were then being made by the Legislature that the State would reject all or a great part of the bonds issued by Brownlow?

Ans.—I do not recollect that such was the general impression.

Ques.—Was it not urged by politicians and others as one of the

grounds justifying reconstruction that the State otherwise would repudiate the liabilities incurred by Brownlow's administration.

Ans.—I do not recollect with any degree of distinctness all the phases that political discussions of that day assumed. The political records and the public discussions of that period would give you much better evidence than my recollection of events that transpired so long ago.

Ques.—You remember the Act of 1869–70, under which a large number of roads discharged, or attempted to discharge, the liens of the State upon them?

Ans.—Yes, sir.

Ques.—Were the railroads interested or desirous of having that or a similar Act passed.

Ans.—Yes, sir. They desired it passed.

Ques.—Please state, as a matter of fact, if previous to the passage of this Act, 1869-70, the bonds of the State known as the post-war or Brownlow bonds, were not selling at a lower rate than the other bonds of the State?

Ans.—There was a slight difference, but so far as I know or recollect there was no great discrepancy.

Ques.—I see from the Comptroller's reports that the East Tennesse, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, Aug. 1st, 1870, turned over 3,834 bonds to the State; is this correct?

Ans.—I presume it is.

Ques.—I see or learn that of this number 743 were bonds originally issued to the Tennessee & Pacific road; is this correct?

Ans.—I have understood that of the number turned over there was a uumber of Tennessee & Pacific bonds, but have no information except that derived from the statements of others.

Ques.—Who made this payment of bonds to the State?

Ans.—R. T. Wilson & Co.; that is, they delivered the bonds, I think, although Capt. Jaques, who was in control of the roads at the time, may have gone on to attend to this business, but I have no distinct recollection on this point.

Ques.—From whom were these 743 bonds obtained?

Ans.—Bonds in New York are bought and sold on the Stock Exchange, through brokers, and I have no knowledge of the broker who as the agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road bought these bonds, nor of the broker from or through whom he

bought them, nor do I know that it is possible to obtain this information, as there is nothing on the bond to indicate to whom it was issued; and until 1875, when Col. Burch, Comptroller, issued a report showing the numbers issued to particular roads, no such information was accessible to the public. When bonds are bought in New York one day, they are delivered the next, and the party buying cannot tell what numbers of bonds he will receive, whether those issued to turnpikes, railroads or what else.

Ques.—If these bonds had been or were then hypothecated in New York by the Tennessee & Pacific, as collateral to secure the payment of a debt or debts, would not your purchasing agent or broker know from whom they were got?

Ans.—I don't know that he could, for the reason that buying a large lot of bonds, he would not likely take an account of the numbers delivered by each broker, and otherwise he could not tell. If, however, the broker selling the Tennessee & Pacific bonds can be ascertained, he can show to what broker he sold them, and that broker can tell for whom he bought them. In this way the information can be probably got at, the dates of sales enabling them to determine as to the identity of the bonds.

Ques.—Were all the bonds issued to the East Tennessee & Virginia and the East Tennessee & Georgia roads since the war sold or exchanged at their par value?

Ans.—I do not know, as I was not connected with either of the roads at the time they were disposed of.

Ques.—Can this information be obtained by reference to the books of the companies?

Ans.—Well, I suppose so.

Ques.—Who has charge of these books?

Ans.—They are in Knoxville, and I can have the statements sent you if you desire.

Ques.—Were the bonds issued to the Knoxville & Ohio road sold or exchanged at par?

Ans.—The report made to the Committee of 1869–70 indicates that a portion of them were, and a portion were not. In some instances, and as far as practicable, *contracts were made for work payable in bonds, at par.* In other instances, money was borrowed on the bonds, and owing to the inability of the company to meet the loans, the bonds were sold by brokers loaning the money.

Ques.—When contracts were made payable in bonds, in the estimated prices therefor, was not allowance made for discount on bonds?

Ans.—We advertised for contracts for work payable in bonds; and work payable in bonds cost more than if paid for in cash.

Ques.—This, then, in substance, amounted to selling or disposing of the bonds at less than their par value?

Ans.—I presume the contractor made allowance for discount on bonds in his estimates for the work.

Ques.—Were contracts thus made in order to comply with the letter of the law authorizing the issuance of the bonds to the road?

Ans.—Yes, sir.

Ques.—How many miles of said road had been graded, trestled and ready for the iron superstructure when the first installment of bonds was issued to it?

Ans.—The report of the Chief Engineer made to the Senate investigating Committee of 1869–70 will show the condition of the road at the time I took charge of it and at the time I retired from it better than I can do from my memory.

Ques.—What disposition did you make of the bonds drawn by you since the war for said Knoxville & Ohio road?

Ans.—The facts are all shown in the report referred to made by the Senate Committee above referred to of 1869–70.

Ques.—Were not you and the other officials of the East Tennessee & Virginia and the East Tennessee & Georgia, consolidated, aware of the fact, in August, 1870, and for a month or more before that, that the Joint Judiciary Committees of the two Houses of the Assembly of 1869-70 had publicly reported that the last installment of 800 and some odd bonds issued to the Tennessee & Pacific road were illegal and void, and that a bill was then pending to prohibit the Comptroller or Treasurer or any State officer from receiving them, or any part thereof, in payment of any claim or charge due the State?

Ans.—I do not recollect the time that such information came to my knowledge, but I do know that I became aware of the fact, whether before or after these roads had completed their purchase of bonds with which to pay their debt to the State, or whether after they had made their payment to the State, I cannot say. I was not an official, but was a stockholder and Director at that time.

Ques.—Where are Capt. Jaques and R. T. Wilson, at this time?

Ans.—Capt. Jaques is, I suppose, at Knoxville, and Wilson in New York.

Ques.—Is the Knoxville & Ohio and the Knoxville & Kentucky the same road?

Ans.—It is.

Ques.—Do you know of any combination between any two or more roads to effect legislation favorable to the issuance of State aid to them and other roads?

Ans.—Nothing but what I have heard from the general public talk, so far as I can call to mind, in addition to what has been published.

Ques.—When did you retire from the Presidency of the Knoxville & Kentucky road?

Ans.—In December, 1867.

Ques.—Did this road and the Knoxville & Charleston road receive large State aid after you retired from the Presidency of the former?

Ans.—Yes, sir; I know the Knoxville & Kentucky did, and I think the Knoxville & Charleston did also.

Ques.—After your retiring from the Presidency of the road, as above stated, did you have any interest in the same or official connection with it?

Ans.—I was a stockholder, but had no official connection with it after I retired from the Presidency of it for a number of years, when I was elected a Director, after that elected President again—this last in 1871.

Ques.—As a matter of fact, did not these two roads pay a number of gentlemen to come to Nashville to lobby through the Legislature of 1867-8 measures granting them State aid? and do not the books of one or both show the expenditures of money for this purpose?

Ans.—I have seen publication to that effect, but have no personal knowledge in regard to it, that I can now call to mind.

Ques.—Did any of the officials of said roads, at any time, ever inform you, or give you to understand, or lead you to believe, that moneys had been used to secure such legislation?

Ans.—I have no recollection of ever hearing or receiving from said officials any information of the kind called for in the question.

Ques.—Have you any knowledge or information as to money or undue lobbying influences being used to secure the passage of the Act of 1869–70, under which the roads, or some of them, retired their indebtedness to the State?

Ans.—I have no information of improper influences.

Ques.—Please state, as a matter of fact, if the original draft of the said Act of 1869–70 was not prepared in New York, or if you were not informed that it was, at or about this time?

Ans.—I don't know that I ever saw the original draft of the said Act. The first I remember of it was a conference or conversation between Mr. Calloway and Mr. Branner, who were Presidents of the companies, and perhaps others. I think R. T. Wilson was also present. Whether this conference occurred in New York or Knoxville, I cannot now remember, but my impression is that it occurred in Knoxville. I know that Mr. Branner and Mr. Calloway especially were anxious to pay this debt to the State, in view of the the large exactions as payment on the Sinking Fund which the State was then demanding.

Ques.—This conference or conversation was before the introduction and passage of the Act?

Ans.—Yes, sir; it was before the introduction or passage of the Act. The subject of the payment of the debts to the State was discussed by Mr. Branner and Calloway repeatedly. The L. & N. road had paid her debt to the State in bonds, under the internal improvement laws, and these Presidents of the two roads were anxious to liquidate their debts, but it was necessary to get authority to issue bonds, by the sale of which to raise the money to pay for the State bonds. As to just when these conversations were had, I cannot with any distinctness recollect.

Ques.—Please state, as a matter of fact, if after the investigation had been originated by the Legislature of 1869-70 the movement for reconstruction did not assume a more active and formidable shape and aspect?

Ans.—I cannot recollect.

Ques.—Did not said Legislature cease or fail to take definite action on its investigations, in view of the then threatened reconstruction?

Ans.—I cannot tell what influenced the Legislature; I have heard frequently since that it did.

Ques.—Under said Act the roads were allowed to pay their debts to the State in any bonds "legally issued;" were not the roads aware that these words "legally issued" were purposely inserted in the Act by amendment to protect the State from having a large number of the Brownlow bonds thrown upon her for payment? and was not this feature or phase in the Act a subject of discussion in railroad circles?

Ans.—I was not aware that it was put in as an amendment, nor am I aware that it or its legal bearings as to the roads was made a subject of discussion in railroad circles, but cannot undertake to say that I recollect all that I may have heard railroad official say on the subject.

Ques.—Did not the railroads, knowing the existence of these words in the Act, resolve to determine the question for themselves as to the legality of bonds bought by them for the purpose of paying their debts to the State?

Ans.—I presume they expected the question of validity to be determined by the Comptroller.

Ques.—Did you know or hear anything of an exchange of bonds being made between the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad and the Tennessee & Pacific road or their agents or representatives in July or August, 1870, or at any other time, by which the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia road obtained possession of a large number of the State bonds issued to and at the time held by the Tennessee & Pacific road, and which were subsequently paid over to the State by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia road in the liquidation of its debt?

Ans.—I never did, and I feel satisfied, upon general principles, that no such thing occurred.

C. M. McGhee.

BARRY.

The deposition of Judge Thos. Barry, taken before the committee at Nashville, Feb. 7th, 1879. The said witness being sworn, deposed as follows:

Question. Were you a member of the Legislature of 1869-70?

Answer. I was Floater from Summer, Smith and Macon counties.

Q. Did not said Legislature, soon after it assembled, raise a committee to investigate into the questions of bonds issued to railroads and for other purposes?

A. My recollection is that the Legislature had before it a large amount of legislation affecting railroads and bonds, and I suppose it had the committee mentioned in the question. I have examined the Senate appendix, of 1870-71, and see that such a committee was raised.

Q. Please state if said Legislature did not take a recess soon, or some short time, after the appointment of said committee and allow it to continue its investigations during the recess?

A. I recollect that we took a long recess, and from an examination of the journals, I have no doubt the committee was allowed to carry on its investigations during said recess.

Q. Please state, if during said recess, a movement, looking to the reconstruction of the State, did not assume very formidable proportions, so much so, that it was thought advisable for Thomas, Speaker of the Senate, and Perkins, Speaker of the House, to proceed to Washington, as the representatives, in part, of the State and her people, to use their influence against it?

A. Yes sir, that was so. There was great apprehension of reconstruction, and they were sent on. I know that when the Constitutional Convention, which was then in session, passed or expressed its sense that suffrage should be universal. I introduced a resolution endorsing it, because I thought it would tend to prevent or check reconstruction.

Q. Did said Legislature pass an act allowing railroads to pay their debts to the State in State bonds?

A. Yes sir, it did; an act allowing them to pay their debts in bonds of any series, and I opposed it both in the committee and in the House.

Q. Please state if the railroads did not have here then a strong lobby, favoring and urging the passage of such an act?

A. I can say this, that the railroads were pretty well represented in Nashville then, but whether they favored the act, I cannot say, for no one then ever approached me on the subject.

Q. Was it not the prevalent opinion of that Legislature that a large number of bonds had been issued to railroads, illegally, and that they had been disposed of in contravention of the laws authorizing their issuance?

A. Yes sir, there was no doubt in the world of that, and the Legislature desired to adopt some plan to ferret out the fraudulent bonds and reject them; they had great desire to do that. They thought the corporations had so outraged the State, that the State ought to sever herself from them forever. This feeling prevailed in the Legislature as well as in the convention.

Q. Was it not understood, and urged by parties favoring reconstruction, that that Legislature intended to undo all the legislation of the Brownlow administration, and protect the State and her people, as far as possible, from all fraudulent acts thereunder?

A. Yes sir.

T. BARRY.

RULE.

The deposition of Capt. Wm. Rule, taken before the Joint Commitee, in the Senate Chamber, Nashville, February 5, 1879.

The said witness being sworn by the Chairman, deposed as follows :

Question. Were the statements made in a letter published by you, in a Knoxville paper, in regard to Mr. Houk and certain actions of his, true to the best of your knowledge and belief and recollection ?

Answer. Yes, sir; they were.

Q. Will you furnish this committee a copy of said letter. I mean the letter published in the Knoxville *Chronicle*—to accompany this deposition as an exhibit?

A. Yes, sir; I will send you a copy of it.

Q. What was the position of said Houk on the funding question before the meeting of the Legislature of 1873, as indicated by his speeches public and private?

A. I don't know that that question was discussed by him in his canvass.

Q. What was his position on the question, when the Legislature first assembled, and it became known that the funding measure would be presented?

A. He was opposed to the measure as first presented.

Q. Was his opposition open and pronounced?

A. Yes, sir—as I understood—I heard him so express himself.

Q. He was then a leading, if not the leading member of the Republican party in the Legislature, and had a State reputation?

A. He was a leading member and suppose had a State reputation. He was Chairman of the Finance Committee of the House of that Legislature.

Q. Did said Houk eventually support the funding bill, and if so, when did his opposition to it cease and his support thereof begin ?

A. He did eventually support the bill, but at what time his opposition ceased and his support began, I cannot state.

Q. Did you ever hear Houk express or give his reasons for the change of his position on the question?

A. I have heard Judge Houk say that he changed his position

because the objectionable features of the bill had been expunged.

Q. Did he state or point out, what he termed "objectionable features?"

A. He held, that under the bill as originally presented, there was nothing to prevent the funding of the rebel war debt, and he also said something about the new issue of Tennessee money, but I cannot now remember, what he said on this point. My impression is that he seemed to think or said, that under the original bill, it could be paid.

Q. As a matter of fact, had not the rebel war bonds and the new issue, been declared long before then both, by constitutional amendments and legislative enactment, illegal, null and void, and that they were not to be paid?

A. That is my understanding.

Q. Was Judge Houk a man of means, before this?

A. He was a man of small means.

Q. After the adjournment of this Legislature, did he purchase property, or make expensive repairs, of property?

A. I do not know of his having purchased or repaired property after that time. My impression is, that he purchased some little property before that time, but this is a bare impression.

Q. Please state, if you ever heard him, or any one, state that money had been used to secure the passage of the funding Act?

A. I never heard him state that money had been used to secure the passage of the Funding Act, nor did I ever hear any one else say so, except in a general way.

Q. Did you ever hear Judge Houk say anything about a strong lobby being in Nashville, to secure the passage of said Act, and that money was used, or hear him say anything in substance like this?

A. I heard Judge Houk say that a strong lobby was at work to secure the passage of said Act, and that he could make a handsome sum; my recollection is $10,000, by giving it his support. I heard him say this in one of our conversations, when he expressed his opposition to the bill.

Q. At this conversation, or during the time, before he began to support the bill, did you see or hear him state the grounds of his opposition of the bill?

A. He read me a very volumnious brief, in which he presented

quite an array of statistics, interspersed with arguments against the Act.

Q. You remember the Act of 1869–70, under which the railroads were allowed to discharge their indebtedness to the State, do you know, whether the Railroads were solicitous for the passage of that, or a similar Act?

A. I know nothing on that subject, except in a general way. It was my understanding that the roads were solicitous for the passage of such an Act. I was not in Nashville, however, during that term of the Legislature.

Q. Did you ever hear any one say that money or corrupt influences, had been used to secure State aid to Railroads, from 1865–6 to 1870?

A. Yes, sir; I have heard quite a number say so, but I never heard any specifications.

Q. Did you ever hear that any particular man or member of the Legislature, had been paid money for his influence or vote, if so, please give names, if you remember them?

A. I did not.

Q. Did Judge Houk mention any party or parties, as composing the lobby in favor of the funding, and from whom he could get a "handsome sum of money?"

A. He gave no names.

Q. Are you interested in, or officially connected with, any Railroad in the State?

A. I am not.

Q. Were you at any time?

A. I was once a State Director in the Knoxville and Kentucky, and, also, at the same time, in the Knoxville and Charleston Railroad. I was appointed by Gov. Brownlow. I do not now remember the years I served, but think it was from 1867 to 1869.

Q. Did these roads receive bonds from the State, during your service as State Director, if so, how many?

A. They received bonds, but I do not remember how many.

Q. Do you know anything about the incorporation of a number of Turnpike Companies, in your division of the State, and what said companies did, with the $425,000 of stock of the State, in the East Tennessee and Georgia, or East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, given to them?

A. I know nothing about those matters, except having heard

generally of some such Act. I do know we have no Turnpikes, except two or three, which are a few miles each in length.

Q. Was it during your service, as State Director, for the two roads above mentioned, that Gen. Mabry was allowed a credit for $28,000 or $30,000, on the books of the company, and for which no vouchers were presented showing how or for what he had expended it?

A. Yes, sir; it was during my service.

Q. Can you give the committee any information on the subject of this credit allowed Mabry?

A. I can give no information except this: Gen. Mabry was elected President of the Knoxville and Kentucky Road in November, 1867, but was not to assume the duties of President until the 1st of January following. Under a resolution, he was authorized to proceed immediately to Nashville to procure State aid to the road. He did come to Nashville, an Act was passed allowing aid to the road. He came again to Nashville, in the Fall or Winter of 1868, as I remember, under the same resolution of the Board, but secured no State aid at that time, and this item of credit was allowed him in connection with his services on those two trips to Nashville.

A minority of the Board demanded an itemized statement of Mabry's expenditures, but failed to get it. I refer the committee to the records in the Supreme Court at Knoxville, and the facts therein contained, are substantially correct.

Q. Was it not the understanding of the Board, or of the minority, that this sum was used as a corruption fund?

A. It was the understanding that the major portion of it was improperly used.

WILLIAM RULE.

Mileage 263.

MOTHERAL.

Deposition of N. W. Motheral, taken at Cleveland, Tennessee, on the 10th day of February, 1879, before a Sub-committee of Investigation, composed of Senator Smith and Representative Driver.

Said witness being duly sworn, states:

Question. Please state your residence, your profession.

Answer. My residence is Cleveland, Tennessee. I am a Minis- of the gospel, of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Q. Did you know T. H. Calloway in his life-time, and did you hear a confession made by him before his death?

A. I knew him in his life-time, and he professed religion under my ministry and joined my chnrch, and expressed great dissatisfaction with his connection with the Railroad, as President, stating that a man could not be a Christian and occupy his position, and declared his determination to resign his position. Mr. Calloway told of how he managed to get a certain bill through the Legislature. I rather think it was the first Omnibus bill, but will not be certain of that, it may have been the bill to turn over the Railroad stock to the Turnpike Companies. He said he only liked one man to control it—he said he studied that man to find out his vices, and learned that it was women and whisky—he then employed a prostitute (Beckey Higgins I think was her name), to get him drunk on wine, and keep him at her house until the vote was taken the next day, which she did, and the bill was passed. He told me at another time, just before his death, and Joseph Calloway, his son, reiterated the same thing, recently, that Major R. T. Wilson made a proposition, in writing, to run down the stock of the road or water it and sell out to an English company, and thus cheat the stockholders out of their stock, which he said he rejected with indignation. Major Jackson did the same thing in a letter to Calloway. Mr. Calloway further told me that he had frequently employed David Nelson to assist him in getting his measures through the Legislature, and that Nelson had applied to him for money, as pay for the same, in a way which was offensive to said Calloway. I think he said he had given him a suit of clothes, and perhaps he had afterwards applied to him for money more than once, which made Calloway angry—as he was extorting it from him.

Q. Was Mr. Calloway in a state of sound mind when these statements were made, and up to his death?

A. Yes, sir; he was.

Q. Do you know anything of some letters touching these transactions, if so state all you may know about it?

A. Thos. Calloway, junior, came to me last Sunday night and told me that Mr. Jesse Gaut and Mr. Mayfield had telegraphed to him, as Attorneys of the Railroad, to come to Cleveland and get

some letters touching those Railroad propositions—saying that they said his father's character was involved—and he asked my advise about the matter. I advised him to have nothing to do with it.

Q. Do you know anything of the disposition of those papers?

A. I do not. I understand that Mrs. Julia Calloway gave them to Samuel Reese, Depot Agent, and he turned them over to C. M. McGhee. N. W. MOTHERAL.

WILSON.

The deposition of Gen. R. T. Wilson, taken at Knoxville, Tennessee, February 14, 1879.

Said witness being sworn, deposed as follows:

Q. Please state your residence and business?

A. Residence, New York—business, banker, and am President of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, and the Memphis & Charleston Railroads.

Q. How long have you been a resident of New York City, and how long President of these roads?

A. I have been a resident of New York City about twelve years. I was elected President of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia road in the Autumn of 1870, I think, and as I remember, of the Memphis & Charleston road in 1874 or 1875.

Q. Where did you reside before locating in New York City?

A. Until 1863, at Loudon, East Tennessee, most of the time.

Q. Who were Presidents, of these two roads, before you were elected?

A. Mr. Calloway of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, until his death, and Captain Jaques, being Vice-President, acted as President until I was elected. I succeeded, in the Memphis & Charleston, Gen. John D. Rather.

Q. Who have been Vice-Presidents, or main under-officers, of the two roads under you?

A. Mr. Jaques was for a while on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, and Col. C. M. McGhee has for the last few years, or perhaps less, on both roads.

Q. Has Col. McGhee also been in the banking business in Knoxville since the war, if so, how long?

A. I think he has been in the banking business here pretty

much ever since the war, but cannot state exactly when he began. He is a partner in and joint owner of a bank.

Q. Have you a brother in the banking business at Nashville, if so, when did he commence business there?

A. He was in the banking or brokerage business there. He is out of it now, I believe. I do not remember when he began business as a banker there. He has been in and out of business twice, I believe, in Nashville.

Q. Was Col. McGhee connected at any time since the war with any other Railroad or Railroad enterprise in Tennessee, if so with what road?

A. I think he was connected with the Knoxville & Kentucky or the Knoxville & Ohio road. I am not familiar with his connection with this road. He is at present President of the Knoxville & Ohio, and has been for some time.

Q. As President, or Agent, in any capacity of said road, did he recieve any bonds from the State, which bonds were sold by, disposed of, or hypothecated, with your banking house in New York City?

T. Not that I remember of. I don't think we ever had or sold a bond for him.

Q. Did you sell, or deal in, Tennessee bonds, for any Railroad officials, or agents of Railroads, in Tennessee, during the years 1866, 1867, 1868 or 1869?

A. I don't think I did—unless it were for Mr. Calloway—and don't know that I had his. His bonds, I think, were there for time, but don't remember how many or for how long. My remembrance is that he sent them there as a collateral to borrow money.

Q. I see that the East Tennessee, Georgia & Virginia Railroad Company paid to the State, about the 1st of August, 1870, five three thousand bonds, and of this number, there were seven hundred and forty-three bonds of $1,000 each—that had been issued to the Tennessee & Pacific Railroad—were you connected then with the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, and did you get the bond paid by it to the State?

A. I was a Director in the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia at that time, and the bonds were supplied for the Company by T. Wilson & Co., of New York City.

Q. Who then, and some time before, constituted the firm of R. T. Wilson & Co?

A. C. H. Bosher, I think, was a partner then, though I am not certain, W. P. Orme, J. M. Johnston, B. F. Wilson, and whether one of the Calloway boys had an interest, I am not sure.

Q. When did your firm get the seven hundred and forty-three bonds above mentioned, from whom, and at what price?

That I cannot tell you. I think we got them some time that year. Possibly I might tell you if you were in New York, though this is not certain—for the reason that men were buying and selling, and lending bonds, and changes were frequent, and the numbers were not kept. But the bonds were got in the regular way, according to the rules of the New York Stock Exchange, which provided, that when any new Tennessee bonds were purchased to-day, to be delivered to-morrow, or at any future day, the purchase could be fulfilled by the delivery of any new Tennessee bonds—and the same rule applied to the loan of bonds. When I bought bonds—I had no idea what bonds I would get—that is I had no idea as to what road they had been issued to, and when I loaned bonds I had no idea what bonds would be returned—that is the roads that they had been issued to. I don't remember to have bought any bonds in the regular way that I had any idea or knowledge of the roads they had been issued to—or whether to any road. I can state further, that these bonds, so far as I know, were bought in good faith and in the regular way, every one of them. In 1870, the lowest price for the old bonds, were 52½c. the highest 70c; for the new, the lowest was 45⅛c, the highest 68¼c. In 1869, the lowest was for old 49¼c, the highest 70c; for new, lowest 40½c, highest 79⅞c. In 1868, for old, the lowest 59⅞c, highest 69⅞c. I have not the price for that year for the new. I do not remember what we gave for the seven hundred and forty-three bonds. I do not remember now, when or how we got them, we may have got them by regular purchase or in return for bonds loaned; but I gave the same for them, that I did for other bonds, if they were bought. I never knew any distinction made, as to any particular bonds issued to any particular road. Anything that was a delivery on the Stock Exchange, brought the same price.

Q. Did not Col. McGhee, who was in Nashville, on and before this payment of bonds were made to the State, notify you of the

report as to the irregularity of bonds issued to the Tennessee and Pacific road, and that the Legislatnre, then in session, had a bill pending before it declaring said bonds illegal and void?

A. I don't know that he notified me, but, a short while before the payment was made, but after we got the bonds, I received the information that there was an attempt being made, or would be made, to repudiate these bonds. I cannot say, however, that I got the information from him.

Q. Did he not notify you, soon after the payment was made, that a bill had been introduced into the Legislature, then in session, in effect declaring this payment on the part of your road, fraudulent and void, on the ground of the payment, being made, or a part thereof in the bonds issued to the Tennessee and Pacific road and directing suit to be instituted to set aside the payment?

A. I don't think he did. If he did I don't now remember it.

Q. Did any one so notify you, or notify you of anything of this nature?

A. Not that I remember of. Such information may have been sent to me, but if it was, it has escaped my memory. I did not pay much attention to these things, for I had got the bonds in the regular way, in good faith, and had paid them over in good faith, and I did not think it affected me; that is, they had been bought or got and paid over thus—Capt. Jaques was the man that paid them over—who was then Vice-President of the Company.

Q. How much private stock was there in the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia road then and before?

A. A little under $2,000,000.

Q. By whom and where, was it principally owned?

A. That I cannot tell—but the records and books will show.

Q. Do you remember the Acts of 1869 and 1870, under which the Raliroads were allowed to pay their indebtedness to the State in bonds?

A. Yes, sir; I remember them.

Q. Were the roads solicitous for the passage of these or similar Acts?

A. I suppose they had considerable to do with them, but just how much or what I do not know. Mr. Murdock told me that he prepared the bill of 1869, and I think, perhaps, he was more active before or in this legislation than any other railroad man.

Q. Were Col. McGhee and Mr. Calloway also in favor of these Acts, and did they not attend at Nashville to secure their passage?

A. I do not think Mr. McGhee attended in 1869, but I think he and Mr. Calloway were there in 1870, but how long, I do not know.

Q. Do you know of a fund having been raised in Tennessee or New York, or in both, *at any time*, by Railroad officials or other parties, to be expended in sending persons to Nashville to influence legislation in their interests, or to prevent legislation deemed unfavorable?

A. I don't think I do. These two bills are all which I remember to have had any bearing on Railroads, and I remember no fund being raised to secure their passage.

Q. Do you know of any money or other things of value, being offered or paid, directly or indirectly, to any member of the Tennessee Legislature, or to any person for his vote or influence on measures therein pending or to be introduced, looking to the grant of aid to Railroads, or to allowing Railroads to pay their State debts in bonds of the State, or to secure the passage of the Funding Act of 1873.

A. I don't know that I do. There may have been money paid to parties, for their votes or influence, but I know nothing of it. If I ever heard of any person I don't now remember.

Q. Has it not been customary for Wall street to send persons or lobbyists to the Capitals of the different States, pending sessions of their Legislatures, to influence legislation, when measures affecting securities held by Wall street were pending; and have you not learned or heard it stated, as a fact, that such persons or lobbyists were sent to Nashville, at the times alluded to, to-wit: pending the passage of the Acts, allowing Railroads to retire their State indebtedness, in bonds of the State of any series legally issued,—of Acts granting other and further aid to Railroads, and of the Funding Act of 1873?

A. I don't know that it is customary for Wall street to send such lobbyists to the Capitals of the different States. It may have occasionally sent out a man, or party. Nor do I know of such lobbyists being sent to Nashville pending the passage of the Acts referred to in the question. Nor do I believe that the Tennessee bondholders ever united to effect legislation. The Railroad officials may have

united to secure the passage of said Acts, but I do not know this. Nor do I believe, if they did, that the bondholders united with them.

Q. Col. Thos. Calloway was an influential and controlling railroad man in Tennessee, for a number of years after the war?

A. I think he was.

Q. You remember the investigations instituted by the Legislature of 1869–70, into the issuance of Railroad bonds by Brownlow and Senter?

A. I do not. I suppose I did, but it had passed out of my mind. I never read the investigations.

Q. As a matter of fact, after these investigations were begun, did not the movement, looking to reconstruction of the State, assume an active and dangerous form?

A. Not that I know of. I knew nothing of it and paid no attention to it.

Q. Did not Col. McGhee visit New York and consult with a number of holders of Tennessee bonds, or holders of other bonds, and try to pursuade them to use their influence against reconstruction?

A. I don't think he did. I never heard of an intimation of this kind. He may have done so, however.

Q. Were not most, if not all the bondholders, then in favor of reconstruction, on the ground, that, with the State under Military Government, it could be forced to pay, and thus they would get their interest and money?

A. I had no means of knowing the minds of the bondholders, and never heard of them so expressing themselves.

Q. Are they not *now* expressing themselves, in favor of the United States, making the State pay?

A. I don't know that they are. I have heard no such expressions at all. I may have seen editorials of paper men indicating such a desire, but nothing from the bondholders.

Q. Please state if Mr. Calloway and yourself entered into any kind of an agreement, or any negotiations looking to a depression of the stock in your road and then purchasing it in order to get entire control?

A. I don't think I ever entered into any agreement to depress the stock. I did have an agreement for the purchase of stock with

Calloway and other parties, through which I hoped to purchase enough stock to secure a proper management of the property, but not to be exercised in any improper way. If I ever entered into an agreement to depress the stock I don't remember it, or rather if I ever did anything to depress the stock I don't remember it.

Q. Did you ever propose to Thomas Calloway and R. C. Jackson, or either of them, to water or run down the railroad stock of the East Tennessee & Georgia or the East Tennessee & Virginia in order to buy it up and then sell it out to an English or some other company?

A. Well, I don't think I did. I may have suggested something to the effect to have the stock increased, but I don't think it was for purely speculation purposes in the stock at all, but for the purpose of raising money on it and probably for the purpose of rescuing the property from a management that was not satisfactory, and further, I may have suggested an increase of the stock for the purpose of selling it or giving it to a party and raising money to retire the debt to the State, all of which was to be done, however, in the interest of the company.

Q. Please state whether or not the railroads were desirous of having the law passed under which bills were filed in the Chancery Court at Nashville to decree the sale of certain roads?

A. Now I can't say as to that. My road was not interested in the matter, at least I don't know that it was; and if other roads wanted it I don't know it. I know this, I was very much in favor of separating the State entirely from the roads, and believed it was to the best interests of the State and the roads, and I now believe so.

Q. Please state if you, Col. Calloway, Col. McGhee, or either or any of you, either in Knoxville, New York, or elsewhere, at any time, or at various times, made presents, valuable or otherwise, to the wife and family, or to either of a distinguished Governor or Governors of this State? or if you, or either of you, ever paid the wife or family of said Governor several thousand dollars, and if so, for what purpose?

A. Well, that I don't know.

R. T. WILSON.

Gen. R. T. Wilson appeared before the committee Saturday,

Feb. 15, 1879, and desired to correct his deposition, and the committee ruled that he could not erase any part of his deposition, but that he might make any correcting statements that he desired upon a separate paper, referring his corrections to the questions as numbered, or in any other way he desired.

S. F. WILSON, Ch'm.

It was my understanding, at the time of the above answers were made, that I had the privilege of changing the answers, if, after consideration and reflection I desired to do so, by erasing the answers above given and writing the corrected answers in their place. This the committee refuse, but allow me to withdraw the above answers, or such part of them as I may desire, and substitute the following corrected answers in lieu of the foregoing answers; and the following are my true answers to the questions, numbered as follows, 22, 23, 24, 31, 32, 34:

To question No. 22, I say I have no knowledge of such a fact.

To queston No. 23, I answer I have no knowledge of the fact.

To question No. 24, I don't know that it is customary for Wall street to send out lobbyists to the capitals of different States. It may have occasionally occurred that parties in Wall street go to different legislative assemblies to advocate such legislation as may be desired, but I don't know that this is more customary with parties who reside in Wall street than it is with other parties residing elsewhere having equally large interests involved. I don't know that the Tennessee bondholders ever united with the railroads to effect legislation. I do not know the fact that the railroads united to effect legislation with the bondholders.

The modifications to questions 31 and 32 are erased and the former answers retained.

To question 34, I answer that I do not know such a fact.

R. T. WILSON.

Additional deposition of R. T. Wilson before the Committtee of Investigation of the present General Assembly of Tennessee: Said witness deposed as follows:

I wish to state, as a fact, that the railroad companies of Tennessee did not and do not now regard or consider that the legislation

of 1869 and 1870 gave to them any new privilege or right except that of substituting the bonds of the respective companies for those of the State, paid in with a transfer to the holders of the substituted bonds of the lien of the State. We then thought, and still think, that under the General Improvement Act of Feb. 11, 1852, and amendments prior to 1869, we had a perfect legal right to pay our debt to the State in any six per cent. bonds of the State, no matter of what series nor for what issued. I also wish to state further, in answer to interrogatory, number 34, (thirty-four) that, of my own personal knowledge, I do not know that Charles M. McGhee, or Thomas Calloway, or myself, or others, ever paid or gave any sum of money to Gov. Brownlow, or any member of his family. But if you mean by this question to allude to money derived from a speculation in Tennessee State bonds made by Thos. Calloway, Jno. R. Branner, Chas. M. McGhee, Jos. A Mabry and myself, I have to answer that we had realized a profit in this speculation on Tennessee bonds, and that it was agreed, on a suggestion of Joseph A. Mabry, that a part of it, about $5,000, should be given by him to a member of Brownlow's family. This was done without any knowledge or information of Brownlow, or any member of his family. The purpose, as I now remember and as I understood from Mabry at the time, was to keep Brownlow, as Governor, who had the appointment of the directors of the Knoxville & Kentucky Road, of which Mabry was President, from getting angry at Mabry and others for procuring a bill to be filed in New York, in the name of a past-due bondholder, enjoining the financial agent of Tennessee at New York from paying the due coupons until the past-due bonds were paid, as the law then requiring past-due bonds to be paid before interest coupons should be paid. This money thus set apart out of the profits resulting from this speculation, was taken by Mabry or Calloway, but whether ever given to Brownlow, or any member of his family I don't know, and so far as I remember, never heard until the day after the taking of my deposition, when Mabry told me, on the street in Knoxville, he gave it to Brownlow's wife. R. T. WILSON.

This additional deposition of R. T. Wilson was filed by his request the night of the 28th of February, 1879, in Nashville, Tennessee.

S. F. WILSON, Chairman.

THOMAS.

The deposition of Dorsey B. Thomas, before a Sub-committee of the Joint Committee, appointed by the General Assembly, to investigate the bonded debts of the State, the frauds and legislation in connection therewith, said Sub-committee composed of S. F. Wilson, Chairman of the Joint Committee, and J. M. Driver, a member on the part of the House.

The said witness being sworn, by the Chairman, on February 1st, 1879, and being interrogated, answered as follows:

Q. Were you at any time connected with the State Government of Tennessee, occupying official position, if so, state when, and what position?

A. I was a member the Senatorial branch of the General Assembly of the State, of 1869–70, and was Speaker of the Senate.

Q. Was there any threatened movement, on the part of any one, or party, during the session or term of that General Assembly, looking to the reconstruction of the State, if so, did you, as a member or Speaker of the Senate, take any action to prevent same? If you did, and made any statements, official or otherwise at the time, which were published, please refer the committee to the paper or papers in which they were published?

A. There was a movement made and started here, to be carried out at Washington, which, immediately after the adjournment of the first session, became formidable and alarming to the people, to reconstruct the State. In company with Mr. Perkins, Speaker of the House, I went to Washington, to aid, if possible, in arresting it. The remarks and reports, we made to the Reconstruction Committee, at Washington, are here referred to, and they will be found published in the Nashville *Union and American* of March 11th and 24th, 1870, and the Nashville *Republican Banner* of March 25th, 1870, also contains an interview, shedding some light upon the subject of our visit to Washington, and action before the Reconstruction Committee. These reports and remarks published, by no means, contain all that was said or done, in connection with the subject and our labors.

Q. You were fully in the midst of the situation, in which the State then was, conversant with the antecedents which developed that situation, and the agencies being used to bring about recon-

struction, and the specific and peculiar powers upon which these agencies were brought to bear, what was then your opinion as to the danger of reconstruction?

A. I was then *confident* that reconstruction, was *imminent*, and, while not a particular regarder of special providences, if there ever was a case of its intervention, I believe it intervened to prevent reconstruction in our case. In other words, our accidental arrival at Washington as soon as we did, and getting a hearing, almost accidentally, before the committee, as we did, checked the rapid progress of the movement. The Republican gentlemen from this State, at Washington, laughed at us, and assured us that reconstruction would come. The delegation in Congress, from this State, except Senators Fowler and Isaac R. Hawkins, were in favor of it.

Q. Your visit to Washington, was after the adjournment of the first session of the General Assembly of 1869–70?

A. It was.

Q. Please state, if the investigations made by your Senate Committee, into the bonds issued to Railroads, was not made before said adjournment and before your visit to Washington?

A. The Committee of investigation had been appointed, and the investigation inaugurated, as I remember, but it was allowed to sit during the recess and was then carrying on its work.

Q. Please state, as a matter of fact, if rumors of reconstruction and the movement for reconstruction, did not become more rife and more active, immediately after or about the time this Committee of Investigation was raised, and the nature and design of its work became known. In other words, did not reconstruction assume more active proportions, after it became known that your General Assembly contemplated the investigation involved in the duties of the committee?

A. I can state, as a matter of fact, that, as I now remember the date of the appointment of said committee, the movement for reconstruction, did assume more active proportions, after the committee was appointed, but I cannot state that the appointment of the committee was the prime cause of the movement. I know that Republicans and others favoring and urging reconstruction, used it as a lever here, that we contemplated repudiating Brownlow's action, and the liabilities incurred by Brownlow's administration,

and hence all along through our remarks and action before the Reconstruction Committee, we tried to make it prominent that it was our intention to restore and protect the credit of the State.

Q. Please state your opinion and information as to the position of Northern holders of bonds in regard to the threatened reconstruction? Did you meet any one at Washington, who gave you any information in this regard, if so, what was it?

A. My impression and belief, then, from information and all the surroundings, was that the foreign or non-resident holders of our bonds, were in favor of reconstruction. My belief was based upon what Col. C. M. McGhee told me while at Washington. He came to Washington, I think, from New York, while Mr. Perkins and I were at Washington. He was quite solicitous to avoid or prevent reconstruction, and told me that he had seen a number of bondholders in New York and urged them to use their influence to prevent reconstruction, but that they said, they rather favored it, for if we were reconstructed, that through, or under the force of the United States Army and its power, taxes would be levied, and they would get their interest and money.

Q.—What position did Col. McGhee then occupy, and what now?

A.—He was, as I remember, a prominent representative, either as a large stock-holder, Director, Manager or Vice President of the East Tennessee & Virgina and East Tennessee & Georgia Railroad, consolidated, and he is the same now.

Q.—Please state if the General Assemby, of 1869–70, did not, in all its official action, labor under, if I may use a phrase, the political consciousness, that its action was watched with an eager eye, to find some plausible pretext to overthrow it and remand the State again to the condition from which it had just partially emerged?

A.—It certainly did, in its every act.

Q.—You remember the act of 1869–70, under which a number of bonds were received by the State from railroads, as is now obliged, in discharge of the State's lien, on said roads? Please state, if it was your understanding of that act, or was it ever urged in its passage, that thereby the State intended to cut itself off from a future investigation of the bonded debt, and from eliminating all that its proper department should determine to be fraudulent?

A.—By no means, on the contrary, it was understood that the

State resumed the right, and it was not ignored; and it was expressly understood that the State would assert her equities; and this, as well as to the issuance of the bonds as to their disposition. This right was intended to be secured as a matter of law, by the insertion in the act, bonds legally issued. I know that I was very much surprised, when I heard that certain bonds, about which the question of their validity had been raised, had been received?

Q.—Have you, at any time, received any information as to money, under influence, or bribery, having been used, on the part of any road, or any party, in securing the reception on the part of the State's officers of the Brownlow railroad bonds?

A.—None, as I understand the limitations of your questions.

Q.—You are acquainted with the Funding Act, of 1873?

A.—Somewhat.

Q.—Did you ever receive any information from anyone as to the use of money, in securing the passage of said act?

A.—Not to any member of the Legislature, but I received information that money, or rather prospective profits or bonds, to the amount of $50,000, were offered, and were carried for a certain paper, to be paid, upon the passage of the bill and the realization of profits for its influence, to advocate the measure.

Q.—Did said paper advocate the measure?

A.—It did.

Q.—Please state from whom you received this information, and to what persons or paper did he refer?

A.—I received this information from Col. Dupree, then of Memphis, now, I think, of Texas; and, as he stated to me, one-third owner of the *Memphis Appeal.* This compensation was to be given to the other two owners, Messrs. Galloway and Keating, who owned a controlling interest, and managed its political department. This pay was not to the firm, but to the two gentlemen, above named, and that he had no interest in it.

Q.—Did you receive information as to offers made to any other person, from anyone?

A.—I have been informed by Col. A. J. Kellar, who was then and now connected with the *Memphis Avalanche,* that a proposition was made to Mr. Thompson, to give them a certain amount of money, I think $5,000, to use their influence in advocating the passage of the Funding Bill, of 1873, but that it was declined.

Q.—Were you in Nashville at, or about the beginning, of the session of the Legislature of 1873, and, if so, what was then your opinion as to the passage of such an act?

A.—I was, and did not believe it stood any chance to pass. My understanding was, that every member but one, of the Finance Committee, was opposed to it.

Q.—Have any payments of interest, or payments of bonds, been made since 1873, after it was evident that the debt under the Funding Act, or, as reported under that act, could not or would not be carried?

A.—Yes sir, there was one installment of interest, due July, 1876, and these, in view of the surroundings, might be investigated.

D. B. THOMAS.

MARTIN.

The deposition of S. J. Martin, taken before the committee at Nashville, Feb. 7th, 1879. The said witness being sworn, deposed as follows:

Question.—Were you a member of the Legislature of Tennessee of 1873?

Answer.—I was, from Monroe and Loudon counties.

Q.—Do you remember the Funding Act, passed by that Legislature?

A.—Yes sir, I have a very vivid remembrance of that Act.

Q.—Do you remember any leading or representative member of that body who at first opposed said measure, and suddenly changed in its favor?

A.—Yes sir, I think I do, at least some that I regarded as leading members.

Q.—Please name them?

.A—I will name L. C. Houk as one, and 'Squire Magill, of McMinn, was another that I regarded as opposed to it at first; I boarded and roomed with him; I don't know, however, that he was classed as a distinguished member. The same might be said of Allen S. Tate, of Grainger; I also roomed with him; I also understood, at first, that Mr. McFarland was opposed to it. He afterwards advocated it and voted for it on its final passage; I had no

private conversation with Mr. McFarland about it, and never heard him say he was opposed to it; he was regarded as a leading member. There were others, also, at first, from hearsay, were opposed to it, but I cannot now recall their names.

Q.—Did you ever hear Houk, or either of the other gentlemen, mentioned, say anything in regard to said Act, and that money could, or would be, or had been, used to secure its passage, or anything of this kind?

A.—I, perhaps, may have had conversations with other men, but I remember of having a conversation with Judge Houk. It occurred in this way, and under these circumstances: One night he and I were going down from the Capitol, from attendance on a caucus of the Republican members—Mr McConnell, in the caucus, had urged the passage of the Funding Act, from a moral point of view, saying that we ought to pay or Fund. Houk, in the caucus, had made the best speech I had ever heard him make, against the measure; and as we were walking down from the Capitol, I remarked: Judge, I don't think we are morally or legally bound to pay these bonds, for I have examined the laws, and they require the bonds to be sold for par, and if parties bought them for less, they bought them in contravention of the law. Judge Houk seemed gratified, and said, is this so? I replied that the law read that way to me, but that he was a lawyer and could examine for himself, and he said he would. We passed my boarding-house and I walked on towards the Maxwell House with him at his request. As we passed along, I remarked, Judge, from all the surroundings, it looks like the bondholders will use corrupt means to pass the Act, and as we have voted for you for Speaker, and as you are Chairman of the Finance Committee, you are the leader or regarded as the leader of the Republicans, and you are in more danger than any of us, of their approaches. He slapped me on the shoulder, and said: Why, they have already offered to sell me enough bonds to make $20,000 by the rise in the bonds, if the bill passed. He said that he insulted the man; and he turned off and angrily said, by God, they would pass the bill, if it took a million of dollars. The above is the substance of the conversation, and the language as near as I can recall it.

Q.—Please state if there was not a strong lobby here, using all

known appliances of influence and persuasion, to secure the passage of that Act?

A.—I do not know that I can state that, but I do know that I saw here a number of strange men, and I was told that some of them were from New York—they were mingling with the members when the bill was passed. I will state, that while the bill was pending for final passage, I offered a substitute, and, two men, not members, came, not together, to me, and asked me to withdraw the substitute, and used the same argument to induce me to withdraw it. They said that it would not save the State the amount I thought it would; they went on to show me how it would not do so; I continued to press my substitute.

Q.—Who were the two men? and where did they reside? and what was there avocation?

A.—One was Col. John C. Burch, journalist, residing in Nashville; and the other was a banker of Nashville, by the name of Wilson, a brother, as I understood, of R. T. Wilson, of New York.

Q.—Have you, at any other time, than in the conversation, above referred to with Judge Houk, heard him or any one else, say anything about money, or anything else of value, being used, to secure the passage of the Act?

A.—Nothing, that I remember, except the common talk among us members that were opposed; that we believed corrupt means were being used.

Q.—As a matter of fact, did not one or more opponents of the measure, fall out of the ranks of the opposition, every day, or so, after the fight over the bill grew hot?

A.—I so understood it?

Q.—You remember the Legislature of 1869-70, and that it raised a committee to investigate the bond question, and their issuance to railroads?

A.—I have no official knowledge of it, but learned that such was the facts, from reports.

Q.—Did not the movement, looking to the reconstruction of the State, grow in activity soon after that Legislature assembled and uncovered the nature of the work it designed doing?

A.—My remembrance is not distinct, but the impression upon my mind is, that after the committee of investigation was

raised by that Legislature, a movement or resolution was introduced into Congress, the substance of which, was to remand the State to a military government or something like it. My remembrance is that all or nearly all the Republicans in Congress, from this State, and some of the press of the State, favored it.

Q.—Was it not urged by parties favoring reconstruction, or was it not an element of the political thought of that day, that that Legislature intended to undo the greater part of the legislation of the State, enacted since the war, and repudiate and reject the obligations of the State, incurred by the Brownlow administration?

A.—I cannot undertake to say anything about this, for I was not then taking any active part in politics.

Q.—What reason did Judge Houk give for changing his position on the Funding Bill, of 1873?

A.—I know of no reason, except that given in his public speech, made while said bill was pending.

Q.—Please state specially, the reasons given by him for not supporting the funding measure, in said published speech?

A.—My recollection is that his objection was that the bill did not contain clauses prohibiting the funding of the Harris or war bonds and the Torbett issue.

Q.—Was he in favor of any system of funding the State debt, when the subject was first raised in the Legislature?

A.—I understood him to be opposed to any funding bill of any kind, until a few days before the final passage of the bill.

Q.—Were there not bills pending in the House prohibiting the funding of the war bonds and Torbett issue, and did not Judge Houk oppose all these bills?

A.—There were bills pending in the House of that character and Judge Houk opposed them all?

Q.—Did you ever hear any reasons given by any of the other members who changed their course from opposition to the Funding Bill to its support before its final passage, for such change, if so, please state them?

A.—No sir, I never heard any of them, save Houk, give any reasons for their change, and Houk only in his public speech.

.—Please state if you know that Judge Houk had a prepared speech to deliver against the passage of the Funding Act, previous to the time he spoke in favor of the passage of the bill?

A.—He said in his published speech that he had such a speech and thought it a good one.

352 miles, 3 days.

S. J. MARTIN.

At the request of L. C. Houk, the Committee of the General Assembly, appointed to investigate the validity of the public debt of the State of Tennessee, propound the following interrogatories to the Mr. Jesse Martin, a witness heretofore sworn and examined by the committee, which said interrogatories said witness will answer under the oath which he has already taken, that the same may be filed as a supplementary deposition:

Q.—Do you remember to have signed a letter or statement, in 1874, the same which Hon. J. M. Thornburgh used in his canvass against L. C. Houk?

.—If you remember signing said paper—tell who first approached you on the subject, and whether you signed it willingly, and at once, or did you parley over it and enter into negotiations about it?

Q.—Did you require an indemnity bond to be executed to you to save you from damages, before you would sign that paper?

Q.If you required such a bond, who signed it, and who was principal, and who were sureties—or were all principals?

Q.—If you have said bond please make it an exhibit to your answer to this interrogatory? If you have not the bond nor a copy, you will give its contents and conditions, as far as may be possible, from memory?

Mr. Martin will please answer the above interrogatories and enclose them and his answers thereto to me, at Nashville, Tenn.

S. F. WILSON, Chairman of Committee.

Answer of J. S. Martin to the first and foregoing interrogatory.

I remember to have written and signed a letter or statement, to J. M. Thornburg, I think, in August, 1874, the same, I afterwards learned, Thornburg was using in his canvass with L. C. Houk and others.

Answer to second interrogatory. The way this matter came

about, is, as follows: Soon after I came from Nashville, in the spring of 1873, I was talking with Robert Kitrell, at Madisonville, in regard to the Funding Bill, of the late Legislature, and I spoke to him in regard to what I considered Houk's inconsistencies on said bill. Sometime afterwards I had another conversation with said Kitrell on the same subject, and I spoke about the same way. Kitrell then said that Houk had said that if I did not hush talking about his course in the last Legislature, he would come down here and skin me on the stump, from which I inferred Kitrell had been telling him what I had said. The next conversation that I had that I remember, on that subject, was with J. M. Green, of Maryville, and I said to him about the same that I had said to Kitrell; afterwards I had a conversation with both Thornburg and Green on the subject, and was asked to give Houk's course on the Funding Bill, which I did, as I understood it. Mr. Thornburg then asked me to commit the statement to writing that I had made verbally, and gave me to understand that he wanted to use it in the canvass. My answer to them was substantially that Mr. Houk was a lawyer, and might harass me with a lawsuit, even for telling the truth, whereupon Mr. Thornburg proposed to give me a bond to save me harmless in such an event. I then wrote and signed the above referred to statement, and Mr. Thornburg drew up and signed the following bond, with J. M. Green, as security. I have the original bond, the following is a true copy:

Know all men by these presents: That we, J. M. Thornburg and J. M. Green, are firmly bound in the sum of ten thousand dollars, to S. J. Martin, for the payment of which, we bind ourselves, and heirs; and estates; the condition of this obligation and the purposes for which it is executed is this, the said J. M. Thornburg has asked the said Martin, to furnish him such facts, as are within the knowledge of said Martin, concerning the position and change of L. C. Houk, upon a bill which passed the last session of the Legislature, known as the Funding Bill. Now if the said Martin shall become involved in any law suit or expense whatever, on account of and by reason of the furnishing of the said information, then the said Thornburg and his securities, hereby agree to save him, the said Martin, harmless of all cost, damages and lawyers' fees, arising or growing out of the furnishing of said information; and the said Thornburg and others whose names are hereunto attached, agree to

assume and do hereby assume all the pecuniary responsibility arising and growing out of the furnishing of the information aforesaid. For the purposes above stated, this obligation is entered into and for none other. Witness our hands and seals this August 8th, 1874.

The above bond is signed by J. M. Thornbarg and J. M. Green, only.

The above is the substance of all the negotiations or parlies that was had between myself and J. M. Thornburg, and was completed, and the statement, written by me, and signed by me, on the same day. I never hesitated, no time, to give my understanding of Houk's course on said bill, or any other member's course, that I know; did not regard these matters as secrets and only *objected* when asked to give them to Thornburg *in writing to be used in the canvass*, and objected for the reason above stated. I may have, and perhaps did, talk with other persons, about Houk's course and other members' course on the same bill, but do not deem it necessary nor do I remember all of them, but as to the bond matter, I have given as full history of it as I now remember, and further this depoment saith not.

S. J. MARTIN.

THOMAS.

The deposition of Atha Thomas, taken before the committee at the Maxwell House, Feb. 10th, 1879. Said witness being sworn, deposed as follows:

Q.—Were you a member of the Legislature of Tennessee, in 1869–70?

A.—I was a member of the Lower House of that General Assembly.

Q.—Please state if that Legislature, soon after it assembled, raised a joint committee to investigate the railroads and the bonds issued to them?

A.—It was done during the first session of that Assembly, and it was provided for the committee to pursue its investigations during the recess.

Q.—When did you adjourn for a recess?

A.—Sometime I think in March, 1870. After referring to jour-

nals, I find we adjourned, 7th of March, till the 9th day of May, 1870.

Q.—The committee was appointed before this adjournment, and the nature, scope and purposes of its investigations, were known?

A.—It was, and the duties imposed upon this committee were clearly indicated, if not expressed, in the resolutions under which it was raised.

Q.—Please state if, after that committee was raised and it had begun its investigations, a movement looking to the reconstruction of the State, through the political agency of Congress, did not assume very formidable and active proportions?

A.—I am not positive as to the activity and danger of the movement, until during the second session, and this committee was ready to report.

Q.—As a matter of fact, when this committee was ready to report, and the nature and scope of its work had become known, did not the danger of reconstruction become imminent?

A.—I think it did.

Q.As a matter of fact, was it not urged, in addition to specific political reasons, as a ground justifying reconstruction, that the Legislature intended to ignore and reject the Brownlow bonds, or a great part of them?

A.—Yes sir, it was urged that as a political measure, we intended to reject the Brownlow and Senter liabilities, and that it was a party movement on our part.

Q.—Did not the danger of reconstruction become so alarming, that, during the first or second recess, Mr. D. B. Thomas, Speaker of the Senate, and Mr. Perkins, Speaker of the House, went on to Washington, as the representatives of the State and her people, to aid in averting it, if possible?

A.—It become so alarming, that many citizens, I know, importuned them to go to Washington and try to avert threatened reconstruction, and they, in compliance with those solicitations, did go on to the Capital.

Q.—You were a member of that committee of investigation?

A.—I was sir, and took a very active part in all its work, both in the examination of witnesses and papers, and in writing of the reports.

Q.—Please state, if your committee did not find, in nearly every instance, that the conditions of the laws, authorizing the issuance of bonds to particular roads, had been either wholly or partially ignored, in the reception or disposal of the bonds?

A.—The truth of the matter is, in a great many instances, the precedent conditions of the law had been partially or wholly violated before the war, and in every instance since they were wholly ignored.

Q.—After your investigations what was the opinion of the committee, as to the validity or invalidity of the post-war railroad bonds, or most of them?

A.—The opinion of a large majority of the committee was, that all or nearly all of the post-war bonds were illegally issued or issued without proper warrant of law, and hence, in nearly every instance, we recommended legislation to protect the State from the frauds and irregularities.

Q.—Was not a line of policy agreed upon in the committee to introduce bills, commencing with the most flagrant cases, to subject all these bonds to the proper legal tests, and thus reject most of them? and were not bills introduced in regard to the Mineral Home bonds and the Tennessee & Pacific bonds, and perhaps others?

A.—There was a definite line of action, agreed upon in the committee, to put all of these bonds of improper issuance to a legal test, beginning with the most flagrant cases. The first bill introduced was in reference to the Mineral Home bonds, and the next in regard in the Tennessee & Pacific road. The legislative action agreed upon, was by an act to direct the proper officers of the State not to recognize these bonds, in any transactions of the State, and to allow the roads, by proper action in the courts, by suit against the State, to establish their validity if they could.

Q.—Now, as a matter of fact, did not this policy fail, or was it not abandoned, because of the apprehension in the minds of the Legislature that it would tend to bring on reconstruction or complicate our relations with the Federal Government?

A.—The policy was abandoned for two reasons; the most prominent reason was the fear of reconstruction. The other reason was, that if we introduced a bill in regard to the bonds illegally issued to any road, the bonds would be paid to the State, as was the case

of the last batch of bonds issued to the Tennessee & Pacific, and and we felt that we would be thwarted, in our efforts.

Q.—I see that Gen. Maney, President of the Tennessee & Pacific, testified before your committee that the company, at that time, held possession of the last batch of some 885 bonds issued to his road—when your report was made, the bill was introduced in regard to his road—was any further assurance given by anyone in regard to said bonds? If so, state where, when and by whom?

A.—Yes sir, there was. After the report, in regard to this road, had been made and read to the House, the Representative from Davidson county, Mr. Rhea, rose in his place, I believe, to a question of privilege, and stated that he was authorized by the Board of Directors of the Tennessee and Pacific road, to say if there had been anything improper in the issuance and reception of these bonds, they would restore them? that they had them in their control, and if it was deemed right to return them, they would do so.

Q.—How long after this was it, that a large number of them, over 700, were paid over to the State by the East Tennessee, Georgia & Virginia road?

A.—In a very short time, I don't remember the exact number of days. It was before final action in due course of legislation, could be had upon the bill.

Q.—Have you ever heard one, Dr. Cliffe, say anything about Gen. Maney on this transaction? If so, what did he say?

A.—Recently Dr. D. B. Cliffe. of Franklin, informed me, that about the time of this attempted legislation, he met Maney in New York, when some conversation was had between them in regard to the pending legislative as to said road, and Maney remarked that he had put these bonds by and the control of the Legislature, or words to this effect.

Q.—When were the acts passed allowing the railroads to retire their indebtedness to the State by paying in bonds?

A.—The first act was passed in Feb., 1869, the second in Jan. 1870.

Q.—The first allowed them to pay in bonds of the same series?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—How as to the second act, and what was its tener, as first introduced.

A.—Its object was simply to amend the act of Feb. 1869 and as first introduced, to allow the roads to pay off their indebtedness in bonds of *any series.*

Q.—Was this amended—and if so, how?

A.—It was amended in the House, where the bill was introduced by inserting the words *legally issued,* before the words *six per cent bonds.*

Q.—What was the purpose of the insertion of these words?

A.—It was to secure the State the right to investigate how these various bonds had been issued, and by proper legislation to protect herself against any that had been illegally issued. Either Mr. Steele, of Marshall county, or myself, had the amendment inserted, I know we agreed upon it, and I thought by the insertion of this amendment, the State was in a better attitude to protect herself against the fraudulent bonds than she was under the act of Feb. 1869.

Q.—Now, as a matter of fact, was not the Legislature apprehensive of going any further at that time, to protect herself in regard to these bonds, in consequence of the unsettled state of the State's Federal relations?

A.—The Legislature, I think, was deterred from going further at the time, by menaces from the general government.

Q.—Further—was not the railroads, publicly warned in the Legislature, in discussing the measure, that if they paid any but legally issued bonds, they did so at their peril?

A.—Yes sir, they were.

Q.—Please state whether or not, this act of Jan. 1870, was presented by the roads and passed by them?

A.—I think it was presented at their instance, and I know that its passage was urged by parties outside, that professed to be representing them.

Q.—Do you know of any means or special means, being used by them to secure its passage?

A.—I know of none—I had my suspicions.

ATHA THOMAS.

Q.—When you learned that 700 and odd of the last batch of the bonds issued to the Tennessee & Pacific road had been paid to the

State, as heretofore stated, was any measure taken or introduced in regard thereto?

A.—A bill was immediately drawn by me and introduced, directing a bill to be filed at Knoxville, in behalf of the State, to set aside the payment as to these bonds, as fraudulent and void, but it failed to pass.

ATHA THOMAS.

MITCHELL.

The deposition of J. G. Mitchell, taken at Knoxville February 15th, 1879.

Said witness being sworn, deposed as follows:

Question.—Do you occupy any position in connection with any railroad in Tennessee? If so, with what road, and how long have you been connected with it?

Answer.—I am Secretary and Treasurer of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Road, and have been from the time of the consolidation of the road, 1st of January, 1870.

Q.—Do you know anything about, or do the books of the company show, the assignment or transfer of any stock of the State in the East Tennessee & Georgia Road to various or several turnpike companies of the State?

A.—The books of the East Tennessee & Georgia Road do—but these books were kept before the consolidation of that road with the East Tennessee & Virginia, and before my connection with the consolidated line. I was connected with the East Tennessee & Virginia, before the consolidation, but not the East Tennesse & Georgia.

Q.—When were the assignments of said stock in the East Tennessee & Georgia, according to said books, made; to what turnpike companies—and to whom, as the agents and representatives thereof, and what amount of stock to each. If you have made out a statement from said books, will you file it as an exhibit to this your deposition?

A.—I have made out a statement, and herewith file it, marked "Exhibit A," to this my deposition. Said statement shows to what turnpike companies the stock referred to was assigned—when it was assigned, and what amount of stock was assigned to each.

Q.—Does said statement show to whom, as the agents or representatives of said turnpike, said stock was assigned?

A.—The statement does not.

Q.—Do your books, or the books of the East Tennessee & Georgia show, or do you know? If so, please state to whom.

A.—The books show the transfer to the *turnpike companies* in accordance with the Act of the Legislature. It is likely the "certificate books" will show the party who received the stock, though I do not know this, because the transactions occurred before my connection with that road.

Q.—Will you please examine said "certificate books," and furnish the committee with a statement exhibiting to whom the certificates of stock were given or delivered?

A.—I will submit the matter to the company and its attorney, and if they say for me to furnish the statement called for, I will do so. I see no objection to the matter and suppose the company will interpose none.

Q.—Are or were your "shares" of stock, as embraced in certificates of stock, at the time these transfers were made to said turnpike companies, numbered?

A.—The "shares," themselves, are not numbered. The certificates of stock are.

Will you tell the committee who is at present the owner or owners of the certificates of stock or the stock assigned to these turnpike companies?

A.—That I cannot do without reference to the books, nor do I know that I could do so after reference, from the fact that no record was kept of the various transfers of certificates as embodying various amounts of stock to different parties. In other words, a man might purchase certificates or shares of stock at different times and in different amounts, and a certificate of stock would be issued showing the amount of his entire stock, and this certificate might embrace the shares of stock embraced in two or three or more certificates before given.

Q.—Will you furnish the committee the information called for in the preceding question as far as your are able, after reference to your books?

A.—I will do so if it meet the views and approval of the company's attorney and it be proper for me to do so.

Q.—Who own all, or the major parts of, the stock of the East Tennessee & Georgia—the East Tennessee & Virginia, or the stock of the two roads consolidated under the name of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Road?

A.—That I cannot tell accurately without reference to books. We have 800 or more stockholders. The books will show what stock each stockholder owns.

Q.—The question is, who own the major part of the stock?

A.—I cannot answer accurately, as before stated, without reference to the books.

Q.—Will you refer to your books and then furnish the committee the information called for in the two foregoing questions, and also as near and as fully as you can, when they became the owners?

A.—I will do so, if it meet the views and approval of the company's attorney for me to furnish such information.

Q.—Have you been in consultation with General R. T. Wilson, Colonel C. M. McGhee, or others, officials of the road, or the attorney of the road, since you were notified to appear before this committee, and did they, or either of them, or any of them, advise you not to answer certain questions until after consultation with your attorney or them or your attorney and them?

A.—I have had no consultation with R. T. Wilson or Colonel McGhee. I met with Judge Brown, the company's attorney, as I came up this morning, and asked him if they (meaning the committee) desired to know to whom the stock of the different turnpike companies, was transferred—could they (meaning the committee) make me bring the transfer books to their room. He told me they could not, but to tell them that the transfer books were open to their investigation at the office of the company. I don't remember anything else that was said.

A.—The committee now again respectfully ask you to furnish, as near and as fully as you can, the information asked for in the preceding questions, which you have declined to answer until you consult and receive the consent of the company's attorney, and the committee will be pleased to receive a statement, sworn to, embodying the information called for, before they leave Knoxville, to accompany your deposition "as an exhibit."

A.—I will do so if it meets the approval of the company's attorney, as far as I can.

Q.—I see from the statement exhibited by you as exhibit "A," that $30,000 of the State's stock in the East Tennessee & Georgia, was transferred to the French Broad River Turnpike Company, September 5, 1868. I also see chapter LXXXI, pages 166, *et seq.* section 40 of an Act passed March 5, 1868, entitled, "An Act to amend the 41st section of an Act passed May 24th, 1866, entitled, 'An Act to incorporate the Tennessee & Pacific Railroad Company, etc.—directs the transfer of the $30,000 of the stock owned by the State of Tennessee in the East Tennessee & Georgia Road, appropriated to the French Broad Turnpike Company, to the Knoxville, Sevierville & Big Pigeon Railroad Company? How is it that six months after this latter Act was passed, you made the transfer to the French Broad Turnpike Company.

A.—That I cannot answer, as I was not connected with the East Tennessee & Georgia Road at *that* time.

Q.—What and where is the Knoxville, Sevierville & Big Pidgeon Railroad Company, any way?

A.—I never heard of it, at all.

Q.—Did your consolidated road, or either of the two roads, before they were consolidated, receive aid in the shape of State bonds from the State after the war. If so, what amount?

A.—Both received aid before consolidation, but not after, but I do not remember the exact amount—the books will show.

Q.—Will you examine your books and furnish the committee a statement showing the number of State bonds received—when received—and to whom they were sent for sale or disposition, if so sent?

A—.Well, I will do so if in accordance with the views of our attorney and the information called for can be obtained.

Q.—Does your books show any credit or allowance made for officers or others for expenditures at Nashville.

A.—Not that I recollect of.

Q.—Do they show any allowance for expenditures or expenses of officers or agents, wherein no account or statement is made showing for what the expenditures or expenses were incurred?

A.—I don't think there is anything of that kind on the books. We sometimes send an agent off and pay his traveling expenses, but the information desired in this regard can be more readily got from the bookkeeper.

JAMES G. MITCHELL.

STATEMENT *showing the Capital Stock Account of the State of Tennessee in the East Tennessee & Georgia Railroad Company.*

CREDITS.

June 30, 1856. By capital stock subscribed.....$ 425,500 00
May, 1870. By stock scrip surrendered and cancelled..... 25,500 00

Total, 4,510 shares.....$ 451,000 00

DEBITS.

Transferred to the following named Turnpike Companies, in accordance with a resolution passed by the Stockholders of the East Tennessee & Georgia Railroad Company, and in accordance with an Act of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, passed May 24, 1866:

No. of Transfer.	DATE.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. Shares.	Amount.
	1866.			
1	1,066 Oct. 30.....	Kingston Turnpike Company.....	250	$25,000 00
2	1,067 Oct. 30.....	Athens & Tellico Plains Turnpike Company.....	250	25,000 00
3	1,068 Nov. 20.....	Knoxville & Tazwell Turnpike Company.....	250	25,000 00
4	1,073 Dec. 10.	Bean Station & Cumberland Gap Turnpike Company....	100	10,000 00
	1867.			
5	1,098 Aug. 13.....	Sneedville & Rogersville Turnpike Company.....	300	30,000 00
6	1,114 Sept. 17.....	Cleveland & Smith's Cross Roads Turnpike Company....	300	30,000 00
	1868.			
7	1,131 M'ch 19.....	New Market, Dandridge & Newport Turnpike Co.....	200	20,000 00
8	1,139 May 18.....	Rutledge Turnpike Company.....	30	30,000 00
9	1,144 June 27	Western & Montgomery Turnpike Company.....	300	30,000 00
10	1,153 Aug. 31.....	Chattanooga & Pikeville Turnpike Company.....	300	30,000 00
11	1,161 Sept. 5.....	French Broad River Turnpike Company.....	300	30,000 00
12	1,169 Nov. 2.....	Jonesboro & Reedy Creek Turnpike Company.....	300	30,000 00
13	1,173 Nov. 6.....	Wautauga River Turnpike Company	300	30,000 00
	1869.			
14	1,198 July 5.....	Savannah Valley Turnpike Company.....	300	30,000 00
	1,202 Aug. 14.....	Unitia Turnpike Company.....	200	20,000 00
16	1,222 Nov. 25.....	Greenville & Warm Springs Turnpike Company.....	300	30,000 00
	1870.			
	22 May 6.....	New Market, Mouth of Buffalo & Rutledge Turnpike Co., in accordance with an Act of the Legislature passed March 5, 1868.....	260	26,000 00
		Total.....	4,510	$451,000 00

EXHIBIT "B."

East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office, Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 19, 1879.

S. F. Wilson, Chairman, etc., Lamar House, Knoxville, Tennn:

Dear Sir—Yours of this date received—some of the information you desire cannot be furnished with any degree of accuracy. A portion of it would require some days to prepare it—and cannot do so at present, without interference with my official duties, and a part of it, in opinion of the company's counsel, would probably be used or attempted to be used, in suits now pending against the company—hence I must ask to be excused.

Although the books of the company are open to the inspection of your committee, and from them you can obtain all the information that I could furnish.

Very respectfully,

James G. Mitchell, Treasurer.

FLEMING.

The deposition of John M. Fleming, taken at Knoxville, February 17th, 1879.

Said witness being sworn deposed as follows:

Question.—Are you acqainted with one M. D. Bearden? If so, how long have you known him?

Answer.—I am, and have known him probably fifteen years, more or less, intimately.

Q.—Was he at any time connected with any railroad company in this State, as President or Receiver thereof? If so, when and of what road or roads?

A.—He was for a time President of the Knoxville & Charleston Railroad. For how long he was President or Receiver of it I do not now remember, but I think he was Director of it when the so-called "Omnibus Railroad Bill" of 1867 was passed.

Q.—Did you ever hear said Bearden say anything in reference to paying any member of the Legislature any sum of money or anything else of value, in connection with that or any other measure

pending before the Legislature? If so, please state all, or the substance of what he may have said, and where he said it?

A.—Some time after the passage of the said so-called "Omnibus Bill," Capt. M. D. Bearden, with several others, whom I do not now remember, were in my office in Knoxville—the editorial room of the *Daily Press and Herald.* I think this was some time within the year 1869. In the course of a running conversation, in which Capt. Bearden was narrating some interesting and amusing incidents attending the the passage of the bill, among other things, as I now remember, (though for greater accuracy I refer to my deposition in the case of Martin Shea vs. Jo. A. Mabry and others, in the Chancery Court at Knoxville,) Capt. Bearden related a number of amusing experiences with one of the members of the Legislature, whose name, if he mentioned it, I have now forgotten. The substance of the story, however, was that he (Bearden) had given or paid a sum of money—five hundred dollars, I think, was the amount stated—for his support of the bill. The member, however, "went back on him," and voted against the measure, whereupon he compelled him to refund the money that had been so given or paid to him.

Q.—Were you at any time connected with the newspaper press of the State? If so, when? how? and how long?

A.—I was editor of the Knoxville *Register* from May, 1855, to June, 1858. In June, 1867, I founded the Knoxville *Daily Free Press,* which, on the first of January following, was united with the Knoxville *Daily Herald,* I still continuing editor-in-chief. During the years 1873-4 and part of '75, though still retaining my interest in, and editorial relation to, the paper, I wrote very little for the paper, my time being devoted to the duties of a public office at Nashville. In March, 1876, in connection with Mr. Sam McKinney, I established the Knoxville *Daily and Weekly Tribune,* though still holding my interest in the *Daily Press and Herald.* Soon afterwards the *Tribune* bought out the *Press and Herald,* and, with the exception of a few months' intermission, I remained, editor-in-chief until about the 1st of December, 1878; so that, with the exceptions named, I was connected with the Democratic Daily Press of Knoxville, as editor, from June, 1867, to December, 1878.

Q.—You remember the Acts of 1869-70, under which the rail-

roads were allowed to pay their indebtedness to the State in State bonds?

A.—I remember, I presume, the Acts you refer to.

Q.—Please state, as a matter of fact, if you know it, or as a matter of distinct information, whether or not the railroads were anxious for the passage of said Acts?

A.—I know nothing about the circumstances attending the passage of the Act of 1869—as I was not in Nashville at the time—nor in or about that Legislature. In regard to the Act of 1870, as a matter of fact, I think I may state that the railroad companies indebted to the State were anxious or desirous for its passage.

Q.—Please state, if you know or have had any information, as to railroad companies or other persons making propositions to any newspapers to decry the Brownlow or post-war railroad or other bonds upon any grounds, before or after the passage of said Acts, or either of them? If so, please state all you may know, or may have reliably heard, concerning such propositions or negotiations?

A.—I have no personal knowledge of any railroad company having made any such proposition as that indicated in the interrogatory. All I personally know in regard to any proposition "to decry" the bonds of the State is about this: Some time, I think, in 1870 or 1871, my partner, and business manager of the *Daily Press and Herald*, Mr. Ramage, of which I was then editor, reported to me that one of the proprietors of a certain leading Democratic paper in this State had submitted to him a proposition for the *Press and Herald* to go into an arrangement for decrying Tennessee bonds, suggesting that in advance of such an attack upon the bonds a sufficient "margin" would be put up in New York for the sale of enough bonds of the State to make a handsome profit on the decline. This proposition was not entertained by me, and Mr. Ramage concurred with me in rejecting it absolutely. I have "heard" a good deal about certain transactions in the Western end of the State, but prefer not to make such information a part of my testimony.

Q.—By whom was the said proposition submitted to you and Mr. Ramage?

A.—Mr. Ramage reported the proposition to me as coming from Mr. Keating, of the Memphis *Appeal*.

Q.—Were the Railroads in favor of the Act of the Legislature, under which a bill was filed in the Chancery Court at Nashville to

decree the sale of the State's interest and lien in defaulting roads?

A.—I was a member of the Legislature of 1869–70, and Chairman of Committee on Judiciary. I was the author, I believe, of the original bill for the sale of defaulting railroads then in the hands of Receivers. It was a policy that I had for months advocated in my newspaper before my election to the Legislature. My recollection is that the original bill, which was by no means perfect, but only designed as the basis upon which to elaborate a more perfect bill, was drawn by me in my room at the Stacey House, and offered in the House without consultation with any one. This original bill was referred to the Judiciary Committe, to which Committee I presented a more elaborate bill as a substitute for the original, and this latter bill was reported by the Committee in lieu of the original. This bill, with some amendments, became a law. The Commissioners appointed, having selected their attorneys, undertook to proceed with their duties, but discovered, as they reported, that the law was insufficient, inasmuch as proper provision for Chancery proceedings had not been provided. Thereupon a new bill, prepared by the Commissioners and their attorneys, was presented and enacted, and under *that* law the defaulting roads were sold. I give this brief and hasty history from memory. It may be inaccurate, but is believed to be substantially correct. I was, of course, an earnest advocate of the measure from first to last. As to what extent railroad companies interested themselves in regard to the passage of the bill I cannot now speak. I believe some of them, or rather some railroad men, were in favor of the passage of the bill, but I do not recollect that any railroad influences, as such, were specially brought to bear in favor of its passage. My own object, and, as I believed, of those who co-operated with me, was by the passage of the bill to sell defaulting railroads, and the bill of 1870, modifying the restrictions of the Act of 1869, so as to facilitate the payment of the railroad debt to the State, was to so reduce the public debt of the State so as to make it managable. When our Legislature met the entire State debt amounted to about $40,000,000. Under the operation of these two laws it was reduced to a trifle over $20,000,000 —an amount which we considered "managable." As before stated, I believe a number of railroad men were in favor of the passage of the bill for the sale of railroads, but the origin of the measure was as stated in the first part of the answer.

Q—Do you know, or have you ever heard any one say, that any one was paid any money or other thing of value for his vote or influence in securing the passage of the Funding Act of 1873?

A.—I do not know of any one having paid, or of any one having received anything of value for a vote in favor of the Funding Bill, or for the purpose of securing its passage. I have heard much said and have read much in the public prints in regard to the use of money in procuring the passage of said bill, but I do not know that any such charges were true, and, with due regard to the proprieties of testimony, I must respectfully decline to incorporate any more hear-say evidence as a part of this deposition.

Q—Do you know, or have you heard any one say, that a number of members of the Legislature of 1873 pooled their *per diem* as a margin, in connection with a fund of other parties, to buy bonds, with the expectation of profit from a rise in bonds consequent upon the passage of the Act?

A.—I never heard of such a propostion until mentioned in your question, or if I ever did, I don't now recollect it.

JOHN M. FLEMING.

KEATING.

The deposition of Col. J. M. Keating, taken before the Committee at the Capitol Feb. 10, 1879.

Said witness being sworn deposed as follows:

Question.—Are you acquainted with Col. DuPree, now, as the Committee are informed, living in Texas?

Answer.—I am, sir.

Q.—Was he at any time interested, in any way, or connected with the *Memphis Appeal?* If so, when, and how long? and what was his interest or connection?

A.—He was connected with the *Memphis Appeal* from 1869 to 1873, as a stockholder in the *Memphis Appeal Publishing Company,* and was employed by the company as an editor.

Q.—As political editor? or what?

A.—Just as an editor, and wrote upon any subjects that might be given him, or that might suggest themselves to him.

Q.—Are you connected with said paper and company? If so, how, and how long has your connection existed?

A.—I have been connected with the *Appeal* since August, 1868—first as half owner, afterwards as a stockholder in the *Memphis Appeal Publishing Company*, and now as half owner, and I am now managing editor.

Q.—You remember the Funding Act of 1873?

A.—I remember such an Act was passed, and its general scope, but not its details.

Q.—Please state if any proposition or propositions were made to you or to your associates, or to your company or paper, in substance to the effect that expected or realized profits on a given number of Tennessee bonds, from the passage of the Funding Act, would be given to secure the influence of your paper in advocating its passage?

A.—There were not, to my knowledge. I never was approached by any one, nor did I ever speak to any one, that I can now recall, on the subject.

Q.—Was not a proposition or propositions made to the *Appeal* through or communicated by Col. DuPree to secure its influence and advocacy of said measure?

A.—Not that I know of.

Q.— Did not correspondence or negotiations pass in regard to said proposition or propositions? and did not the negotiations fail?

A.—I do not know of any such correspondence or negotiations, nor did I ever hear of any such that I now remember.

Q.—Col. M. C. Galloway is interested in and connected with the paper, and has been for some years?

A.—Has been ever since 1870, I believe.

Q.—You have intimated that Col. DuPree is not reliable. Col. Galloway is, is he not?

A.—So far as I know he is. He is.

Q.—Do you know anything about a sum of money being paid to the *Appeal* by a certain man or to Col. Galloway for its influence in depressing Tennessee bonds, and services of Col. Galloway before the Legislature in the same regard? If so, please explain to the Committee?

A.—I do. The *Appeal* had taken a position in regard to the public debt of the State, in which we ascertained the legality of cer-

tain bonds issued during Brownlow's administration. If not their legality, many of them were tainted with fraud in valuing a certain proportion or the whole of their value. We occupied that position, as we believed, in the interest of the people of the State, who, or a large part of them, some 45,000 or 50,000 of them, at the time of the issuance of these bonds, were denied any part in the control or management of the State's affairs. Occupying that position, Col. Galloway was approached by Col. M. J. Wicks, President of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, who congratulated him on the position of the paper on that question, and stated that it was worth so much money to them and to all the railroads in the State, and a particular article which Galloway himself had written was worth $100,000 to them, and that if the *Appeal* would continue in that line he would pay to it $10,000, which sum he afterwards cut down to $7,500. This sum was paid and a receipt given, which receipt was afterwards stolen for or given by some one connected with the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company to the Memphis *Avalanche*, and was published by it and used against us in two subsequent canvasses in the State.

We never made any explanation of it at the time it was published, because it was a private matter, and we allowed our opponents to make out of it all they could.

Q.—Was said receipt correctly published?

A.—I think it was.

Q.—Said receipt states that the sum therein mentioned was paid in part for services of Col. Galloway before the Legislature. What services did he render in this respect?

A.—None that I know of or that I can recall.

Q.—Did you understand that all the railroads in the State were interested in your paper pursuing the course you had adopted in regard to these bonds, and that all were expected to pay their proportion of the sum agreed to be given to your paper?

A.—I understand that in a general way they were interested in it, but if other roads were to pay any part of the sum I have forgotten it. At the time there was so much said in Memphis and all over the State on this subject, that I could not now in the absence of documents state, with positiveness, or recall any particular phrase or transactions, talks, rumors, &c., in relation to the Funding Acts.

Q.—Had there not been, from 1866 or '67, general discussions, and in various localities, direct assaults upon the validity of the Brownlow bonds?

A.—I believe there had. Mr. Etheridge made assaults upon them in his canvass for Governor.

Q.—Was there not an Act passed by the Legislature of 1869–70 to allow the railroads to retire their bonded debt to the State?

A.—There was such an Act passed, but I do not remember the year.

Q.—Had not this Act been passed when Wicks made the agreement to pay your paper?

A.—Yes, sir; I think it had.

Q—Wicks, then, wanted the bonds depreciated in order that he might buy them more cheaply, and then after he had bought them tender or use them in the payment of the debt of his road to the State?

A.—I believe that was the object.

Q.—Were you aware of that and at the time?

A.—I think I knew that that was the purpose.

Q.—Did any of the editors or stockholders of the *Appeal Publishing Company* at any time come to Nashville during the sitting of the Legislature for the purpose of assisting in influencing legislation in behalf of the railroads?

A.—I can't recall; don't remember. I only know that I did not myself at any time. I never spoke to a member of any Legislature of the State for the purpose of influencing his vote for any measure, any man or set of men, or for any purpose whatever, either by promises of money, by political or personal influence, or the influence that I could or might exert professionally.

Q.—Were not the railroads very solicitous and anxious for the passage of the Acts of 1869–70, or the Acts under which they were allowed to retire their indebtedness to the State?

A.—I don't know, sir, but presume they were, since it very largely involved their interests.

Q.—You remember the Legislature of 1869–70, and that it originated an investigation into the Brownlow and Senter railroad bonds?

A.—Yes, sir; I remember that.

Q.—Soon after that investigation began, or was originated, did

not the Legislature take a recess, and did not a movement for reconstructing the State assume very active and formidable proportions?

A.—I don't remember particulars and dates, but know that the movement for reconstructing the State was talked of somewhere about that time.

Q.—Do you not know that reconstruction was regarded as imminent at or about that time?

A.—I do remember it very well.

Q.—Colonel, are we not now threatened, from certain quarters, with certain vague dangers of something like reconstruction if we see proper to pursue a certain course in regard to our liabilities, or alleged liabilities?

A.—We are by organs of the Republican party North, and with the Federal Courts.

J. M. KEATING.

RAMAGE.

The deposition of W. J. Ramage, taken at Knoxville, February 18, 1879.

Said witness being sworn deposed as follows:

Question.—Were you at any time connected with any newspaper in Tennesssee? If so, how long? when, and with what paper?

Answer.—I was the business manager of the Knoxville *Press and Herald* from 1867 to 1876.

Q.—During that time was any proposition or negotiations made to you or through you to said paper by any railroad or railroad companies or other person or persons to engage your paper to adopt a particular line of policy in regard to the State debt, or any part thereof? If so, when and by whom were the proposition or negotiations conducted or made? and what consideration was offered?

A.—Well, the only proposition that I know anything about was made by Col. J. M. Keating, of the Memphis *Appeal.* I can't undertake to say what year it was, but his proposition was in substance this: He said by combining certain newspapers and "bearing" Tennessee bonds, and depreciating State credid, a certain sum,

I think $10,000, could be made, and we, the *Press and Herald*, should have one-fourth. His proposition was declined.

Q.—For whom did you understand Col. Keating to be operating?

A.—Col. Keating did not say, but I understood, inferentially, that the Memphis & Charleston Railroad had started the matter.

Q.—What position did your paper occupy with reference to the Brownlow or post-war bonds?

A.—We always, politically, considered them illegally issued.

Q.—What position did your paper occupy in regard to the Funding Act of 1873?

A.—We were opposed to it, on the ground, for one thing, that it might be construed into a recognitien of the Brownlow bonds.

Q.—Do you know, or have you ever heard any oue say, that any member of the Legislature or other person received any money or other thing of value for his vote or influence in advocating said Act?

A.—I do not know that any one did, and while I have heard much in the line of the question, I cannot say that I ever heard any one say that he *knew* a member received pay for his vote.

Q.—Do you know, or did you reliably hear, that a proposition in substance of this kind was offered or entered into in regard to bonds and the Funding Act: That bonds, or a certain number, would be bought for certain papers, or for their benefit, and that they were to have the expected profits consequent upon the rise, by virtue of the Funding Act, for their services in advocating its passage?

A.—Of course I heard such a thing.

Q.—Did you not have an editorial in your paper afterwards in substance twitting generally your *Congresses* about it, and about loosing in their venture?

A. Yes, sir, we did, as we had opposed the Act.

WM. J. RAMAGE.

State of Tennessee—County of Shelby.

Personally appeared before me, Owen Dwyer, Clerk of the County Court of said county, J. M. Keating, who being duly sworn, deposed and said that the facts stated by him in the following statement, viz.:

In Wednesday's issue of the Nashville *Banner*, I find the following:

"W. J. RAMAGE.

The deposition taken at Knoxville, February 18, 1879. Said witness being sworn, deposed as follows:

Question.—Were you at any time connected with any newspaper in Tennessee? If so, how long, when, and with what paper?

Answer.—I was the business manager of the Knoxville *Press and Herald* from January, 1867, to 1876.

Q.—During that time was any proposition or negotiations made to you or through you to said paper by any railroad or railroad companies or other person or persons to engage your paper to adopt a particular line of policy in regard to the State debt, or any part thereof? If so, when and by whom were the proposition or negotiations conducted or made, and what consideration was offered?

A.—Well, the only proposition that I know anything about was made by Colonel J. M. Keating, of the Memphis *Appeal.* I can't undertake to say what year it was, but his proposition was in substance this: He said by combining certain newspapers and "bearing" Tennessee bonds, and depreciating State credit, a certain sum, I think ten thousand dollars, could be made, and we, the *Press and Herald,* should have one-fourth. His proposition was declined.

Q.—For whom did you understand Colonel Keating to be operating?

A.—Colonel Keating did not say, but I understood inferrentially that the Memphis and Charleston Railroad had started the matter."

Mr. Ramage is mistaken. I never had a conversation with him in my life about the State debt, the State bonds, the State coupons, or anything else nearly or remotely affecting the interests of Ten-

nessee. I met him in Nashville twice in January of 1869, since which time I have neither seen nor spoken to him. I never wrote him a letter in my life, nor did I ever receive a letter from him. I was in Knoxville twice in my life, but only for a few hours each time—once in the winter of 1866, with a Congressional excursion party, and once by reason of some railroad delay on a Sunday in 1872, when I was returning home from New York—on neither occasion did I see or have any conversation with Mr. Ramage. I hope that when this meets Mr. Ramage's eye he will make haste to do me the justice I am entitled to at his hands by a prompt correction. A statement which appeared in the testimony of Dorsey B. Thomas, on the say-so of Colonel L. J. DuPree, now of Austin, Texas, in which my name is mentioned, is wholly untrue. I was never a member of any ring in this or any other State, or any place else, and I know of no ring, never was employed by any ring, and every attempt to connect me personally with any so-called funding or other ring, or any ring, is an outrage which I denounce as wilfully malicious and without the faintest trace of truth, even the shadow of truth on which to rest it.

Are true, to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

J. M. KEATING.

Seal. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this March 14, 1879. OWEN DWYER, Clerk.

By JOHN J. SHEA, D. C.

POWELL.

Deposition of C. Powell, taken at Knoxville, Tenn., Tuesday, February 11, 1879, before the sub-committee of investigation, composed of Senator Smith and Representative Driver.

Said witness being sworn, deposed as follows:

Question. Mr. Powell, please state your residence and occupation since 1865, up to 1871?

Answer. I went to New York in the fall of 1865; remained there until the fall of 1868; I removed to Powell's Station, in Knox county, where I resided the balance of the time. While in New York I was engaged in the banking and commission business, as

one of the firm of C. Powell, Green & Co. After I left New York I was engaged in no particular business.

Q. Who composed the firm of C. Powell, Green & Co.?

A. Myself, T. F. Green, of Brooklyn, and C. M. McGhee, of Knoxville, up to May 1st, 1866, when C. M. McGhee's interest in said firm ceased, after which time Green and myself were the only members of the firm.

Q. Were you engaged in the business of buying and selling Tennessee bonds while in New York?

A. Yes, we were, and in other bonds and stocks.

Q. When were your first transactions in Tennessee bonds new issue?

A. In July, 1866.

Q. Who furnished you the first Tennessee bonds for sale on account of railroads? To what roads were they issued?

A. C. M. McGhee, President of the Knoxville & Kentucky Railroad.

Q. How many did you receive from him in first lot?

A. I am not positive about that, but think they came in $100,000 lots.

Q. Do you know of any money or other valuable thing being offered by any person to or received by any member of the Tennessee Legislature, for the purpose of influencing his or their votes in securing legislation in the interest of railroads If so, state all you may know about it?

A. I do not know of any, of my own knowledge.

Q. Do you know of any railroad officials having the custody and disposition of railroad bonds using them or the proceeds of the sales of bonds in private speculations?

A. I can't say that I do.

Q. Do you know where and how W. C. Kyle, President of the Rogersville & Jefferson Railroad got the iron to re-lay the track on said road after the close of the war?

A. He got some from the United States Government. How much, I cannot say.

Q. Did you sell any bonds for Mr. Kyle, as President of said road? If so, how many, and for what price?

A. I sold 97 bonds of $1,000 each, which brought $74,085, and there was $25,000 of the above sum attached in my hands by James

Slamons, for a debt which accrued for building a bridge on said road before the war. This suit was still pending the last I heard of it.

Q. Did Mr. Kyle receive the $74,085 from you in cash? and if any part of it was paid to other persons, state to whom?

A. A part was paid in cash, part by draft, and a part by payment of accounts, less about $16,000 held by the attachment.

Q. Did you ever buy any iron for said Kyle?

A. No, sir; I helped get the iron for him from the Government. I paid for some spikes for him on his draft.

Q. Did you ever see any person signing Tennessee bonds in New York? If so, state all you saw and know about said transactions?

A. In December, 1867, I saw H. H. Thomas signing Gov. W. G. Brownlow's name to Tennessee bonds in the office of the company that printed them. Mr. Thomas remarked at the time that he was signing them to send to Nashville by the Southern route, fearing that he would be delayed by the snow on the Northern route, by which route he intended to return to Nashville.

Q. Did you ever hear anything said about an over-issue of Tennessee bonds in New York? If so, state what you know about it?

A. There was a rumor to the effect that there was something wrong in regard to the issuance of Tennessee bonds, whereupon I wrote to Nashville and procured the statutes authorizing the issuance of Tennessee bonds to railroads and other purposes, and when I received them I placed them in the hands of an attorney, who made me a statement of the bonds allowed by the Acts of the Legislature, which I compared with Mr. Blackburn's (Comptroller) report, and also with a statement I got from the company that engraved and printed the Tennessee bonds, and from the number so made and delivered to the State authorities, I found there was a considerable discrepancy, being more delivered to the State authorities than the Comptroller's report showed was issued. This was at a time when I understood there was no blank bonds on hand at Nashville, and that the State officials had their orders in for more blank bonds with the engravers and printers, which made the impression that there was something wrong, or that a large number of bonds had been spoiled in signing.

Q. Do you remember the amount of said discrepancy?

A. I cannot remember the amount, but it was considerable, having lost the memorandum of data.

Q. Was Gov. Brownlow present when H. H. Thomas was signing Tennessee bonds in New York?

A. No, sir, he was not in New York.

Q. Do you know how many of these bonds were signed by said H. H. Thomas in New York?

A. I do not know the number.

Q. Do you know of any other person signing the name of Gov. Brownlow to Tennessee bonds?

A. I do not of my own knowledge.

Q. Did you sell bonds of the Knoxville & Kentucky Railroad Company for the officers of said road, or for the contractors of said road?

A. I sold them mainly for the officers of the company. May have sold some for contractors.

Q. Did you ever sell any of these Tennessee bonds at par?

A. Never; the highest price I ever sold Tennessee bonds at, was some of the old series of bonds with coupons for 5½ or 6 years interest attached, which I sold at 98½ cents on the dollar, including these past-due coupons. The highest I ever knew new Tennessee bonds sold at was 77 cents on the dollar, and that was on a *bull market.*

Q. Did you know at the time said bonds were sold that the law prohibited their sale at less than their face value?

A. I knew that was the old original law before the war, and supposed the law was still in force.

Q. Do you know of any iron being bought for bonds? If so, how much more was paid in bonds than iron could be bought for in cash?

A. I know of iron being bought and paid for in bonds for the Knoxville & Kentucky Railroad. About 30 per cent. more was charged when paid for in bonds—or the difference between 70 cents cash for bonds at par.

Q. Did you ever hear anything said by a Tennessee bondholder about applying to Congress to force the State of Tennessee to pay the bonded debt of the State? If so, state all you heard or know on this subject?

A. Mr. Holladay, a gentleman that I sold some Tennessee bonds to, and who was a large holder of said bonds, said to me in the summer of 1868 that if the State of Tennessee did not make some adjustment of their debt, that the bondholders would apply to Congress for relief—getting the Government to pay them and force the State to settle their debt.

Q. Was you asked to go to Nashville to use money in lobbying in the fall of 1869?

A. Dave Looney came to me and asked me if I would go for that purpose, which I declined to do.

Q. How much money did he offer to furnish you for lobbying purposes?

A. He said there was a pool of a large sum for those to use that would go; I think he said the amount was $50,000.

Q. Do you know of any persons going to Nashville about or after that time on that business?

A. I heard there were persons went, but I don't know who did go.

Q. Do you know of any Tennessee bonds being sold and proceeds invested in U. S. bonds?

A. I do not.

Q. Did any railroad official direct you to sell Tennessee bonds and invest in U. S. bonds?

A. C. W. Jones, President of the Knoxville & Charleston road, requested it, but I did not do it.

Q. Do you know of Joseph A. Mabry using money or other valuable things to secure favorable legislation in the interest of railroads?

A. I do not.

Q. Do you know of any other person doing so?

A. I do not.

Q. Does any books of C. Powell, Green & Co. in your possession show evidence that the law was being violated in the sale of Tennessee bonds, (by order, if you please, of parties placing such bonds in your hands?)

A. Tennessee bonds were sold by my firm on account of railroads at less than par. This fact our books show. Said sales were made per instruction, and with the concurrence of certain railroad authorities who placed such bonds in our possession.

Q. Have you learned, directly or indirectly, of improper means being used to influence the Legislature or members thereof, to pass what is known as the "Omnibus Bill" of 1867, giving State aid to certain corporations, or the Act allowing railroads to pay their indebtedness to the State in any series of bonds *legally* issued, or the Funding Act?

A. I know nothing of my own personal knowledge, but have heard from seeming creditable sources that money was used for these purposes.

Q. You state that a proposition was made to you to go to Nashville as a lobbyist. Do you know that others went? or if it was habitual for lobbyists to be sent by Wall Street to Nashville when measures of interest to holders of Tennessee securities were pending before the Legislature?

A. My recollection is that parties went from New York to Nashville as lobbyists, in the interest of bondholders. I do not now remember the names of any parties that went. It was customary to send lobbyists when their interests (bondholders) were at stake.

Q. Did you at any time contribute to any fund to be expended in lobbying purposes before the Tennessee Legislature?

A. I did not.

Q. Please state any other matter or thing of interest that will be of benefit to the people of the State of Tennessee that you may may know personally or have obtained from other parties?

A. I remember nothing more.

C. POWELL.

BLACKBURN.

The deposition of G. W. Blackburn, taken before the committee at Nashville, Feb. 7th, 1879.

The said witness being sworn deposed as follows:

Question. Were you at any time an official of the State? If so state when and how long?

Answer. I was Comptroller of the Treasury a little over three years, I was elected two terms, but liked about a year of serving out my last term. I commenced in August or May, 1867 and quit in June, 1870.

Q. I see in your report as Comptroller, of October, 1867, this statement, under the head of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, „the State subscription to the stock of this road was $650,000, the last installment of bonds, in payment of this subscription, was issued on the 20th day of November, 1851. By the Act of May, 24th, 1866, the State's stock in this road, to the amount of $425,000 was transferred to certain turnpike companies, and a lien retained, on the par value of this stock, on said turnpikes; thus reducing the "State debt proper," that amount ($425,000), and increasing the amount of bonds loaned, to the same amount?" What are we to understand you to mean by this? Were any bonds issued in this transaction?

A. I simply meant, that this act, appropriating this stock took this amount $425,000, out of the category of what had always been called the State debt proper, and put in the category of the secondary or loan debt of the State. No new bonds, so far as I know, were issued in the transaction, I am satisfied that none were issued.

Q. Were any "Omnibus Bills" passed granting large State aid to railroads during your service as Comptroller, and what was your opinion then as to said bills, and did you oppose them?

A. I know that a large number of coupon bonds were issued during my term, of service, but whether under authority of acts passed during my term of service, or before I could not say without examining the acts, I remember very well, the last "Omnibus Bill" that was introduced and which was defeated?

Q. While said last "Omnibus Bill" was pending did you not appear in one or other of the Houses and protest against its passage, and did not certain parties make a bitter warfare against you for your action in reference thereto?

A. In answer to this question I will say this—we had had a Board of Finance and there had been trouble in that. The main points of this controversy, can be seen in the proper records, I had recommended to the Legislature that it be abolished, stating if it was done and the proper authority vested in the Comptroller, the best financial interests of the State would be subserved. The Legislature had carried out my recommendations in this regard, I had been on to New York, and given assurances as I deemed warranted by the Legislature, that our people were honest and wanted to get our finances in a healthy condition, and that there would be no increase

of the bonded debt. Here my reputation as well as the welfare of the State was involved, I thought I had got things to moving smoothly as to our finances. Now under these circumstances, a bill, perhaps, was introduced to appropriate $50,000 to some railroad, then an amendment was offered appropriating a large sum to another road, and then another and another, until perhaps four or five millions were involved. Some of my intimate friends in the Legislature would come down and consult me and I gave them my reasons why the bill should be defeated. Mabry urged me not to talk against the measure as I was doing, for under it, $6,000 or $7,000 of fees would come into my office, I told my friends by all means to defeat the bill, for it would ruin and bankrupt the State. About this time my friends some safe men in the Legislature came down and told me that the measure would pass, that Nashville was full of money to buy votes, and that men on whom they relied to defeat the bill, were voting for it, that it had passed the Senate or House, and had been sent into the other House, I told them I would send in a communication next morning that would help defeat the bill and did so, this communication was published and I will furnish it to the committee. This report was deemed out of the regular order, and a number of gentlemen, as I was informed, jumped up and made remarks about me, and that I ought to be impeached, etc. Some of my friends told me to be on my guard, that my life was threatened, etc., but I saw a number of the members, and never failed, after talking to them to leave them in a better humor. The bill was defeated.

Q. Did one Mabry, say anything to you about having the Legislature in his pocket?

A. Yes, Mr. Joseph Mabry told me, slapping his hands on his pocket, that he carried the Legislature there.

Q. Did you not have a personal difficulty with one Brown, a member of that Legislature, and did it not come out of your opposition to that bill?

A. I am satisfied, that, Brown was put up to make the speech he did in regard to the Comptroller's office, by outside parties, and that their action sprang out of feelings engendered in the long and bitter controversy on that bill. I did have a difficulty with Brown and it occurred in consequence of his speech. When I heard of his bitter and false reflections about my office, I became very angry and determined to take a stick and beat the life out of him, I went

up in the House to transact some business with a member, but did not expect to have a difficulty then with Brown, but when I got through with my business or when I went up, the House had adjourned and the members were standing about in squads, I saw Brown, and without thought, my anger arose at his false and slanderous charges about the Comptroller's office and I determined to beat him there, I approached him and said "Brown, what did you mean by your remarks about the Comptroller's office?" He replied, "never mind, I will explain that to you somewhere else." I replied, perhaps, with an oath, "no sir, you shall explain here, no man shall make false and slanderous charges against the Comptroller's office, you know, sir, that what you said was false," I struck at him, some member caught me in his arms, etc., I said, then, to Brown, that I would give him a $100 to tell me whose slave he was for I knew he was bought.

Q. What county or counties was Brown then representing in the Legislature?

A. Franklin county, I think.

Q. Was there not a railroad out in that county, after some swag, or an appropriation under that "Omnibus Bill?"

A. I could not answer that question without examining the bill.

Q. Please state if the contest over that "Omnibus Bill" was not hot and bitter and did not opponents of the bill publicly charge its supporters with being bought and bribed to vote for it?

A. Yes sir, that is exactly so.

Q. Please state if a number of bonds did not have the Governor's name signed to them, by some one besides the Governor?

A. I don't believe that Governor Brownlow ever signed a bond that came into my office. He was so palsied that it was all done by proxy, or I will answer in this way, the Governor signed all bonds, by or through an agent. Before this was done, there was an understanding and agreement understood by the banks, railroads and all others interested, that the bonds were to have his name signed to them for him, by some agent or agents properly designated and empowered to do so, and I have no doubt, but what every bond that has his name to it, has it there, under this agreement and understanding.

Q. You state about having a report to the Legislature, in re-

gard to the Board of Finance, will you please furnish, if you have possession of one a copy of that report to the Committee?

A. I will if I can find one.

Q. Do you know anything about the influences or origin of that Board of Finance?

A. I do not.

Q. While you were Comptroller did you learn that bonds issued to the railroads were sold for less than par?

A. My recollection is that I saw one statement from a bank showing that bonds were sold for a little over 60 cents. I desire to state, that I never knew or heard that I now remember, of any corrupt influences used in securing the passage of the law, under which appropriations were made to railroads, the only measure, that I had any reason to believe corruption was attempted or used to secure its passage was the "Omnibus Bill," that was defeated.

G. W. BLACKBURN.

GALLOWAY.

The deposition of M. C. Galloway, taken before the committee at Nashville, Feb. 7th, 1879.

The said witness being sworn deposed as follows:

Question. What is your connection with the *Memphis Appeal* newspaper? If so how long have you been connected with it?

Answer. I am now one of the editors of that paper, and have been connected with it as editor, since 1870.

Q. Were you interested in it as a stockholder or otherwise before 1870?

A. I was not.

Q. Do you own stock in it now or have you since 1870?

A. Yes sir, one-half interest in it now.

Q. Was Col. Dupree, now of Texas, connected with, and interested in, the paper, in 1872 or 1873, or along about that time?

A. He was a stockholder in 1872, I think we bought him out in 1873, paying him $14,000 for his interest.

Q. You remenber the Funding Act of 1873?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Was any proposition made to you or to your associates in control of the paper, to give you or your firm the prospective profits on $50,000 of Tennessee bonds, realized from an expected rise in Tennessee bonds, under the Funding Act, to get the influence of your paper in advocating its passage?

A. Never sir.

Q. Was any proposition of this kind, or any one of like nature, character or form, made to you or your associates to secure the influence of your paper in support of that Act?

A. There were propositions to this effect, which after correspondence and negotiations failed?

Q. Who made these or such like propositions?

A. They were made through Col. L. J. Dupree, to the *Appeal* Publishing Company, but I know not who made them.

Q. Did you have individual propositions made to you, in this regard?

A. I did not, I had an individual correspondence on the subject, which failed.

Q. Col. if you have no objections, will you please state with whom you had these individual negotiations, or this individual correspondence?

A. If I am not compelled, I would like not to mention the man's name. It was a private letter and I dislike to expose private correspondence, the letter I wrote to the gentleman or the letter received was accidently found at the Maxwell House, and I desire to say that personally I have no objection to its publication.

Q. Col. if you have no objection, will you please, without giving names if you so desire, state the amount or amounts that you understood, to be offered to the *Appeal* Company, or to you individually in reference to the Funding Act?

A. Never a dollar, I never heard of a Funding ring except through the *Memphis Avalanche,* that paper published an article or articles reflecting upon the integrity of Gov. Brown, and it, after or about the time before Gov. Brown retired, upon his demand for an unqualified retraction of its article or articles, did so and published an article highly complimentary to Gov. Brown. He went to Brownsville, and sent from there a letter, by an envoy extraordinary and this brought about the retraction and a complimentary

editorial as to his integrity. Kellar wrote a letter disclaiming responsibility for the articles.

Q. The *Memphis Appeal* did support the Funding Act?

A. Yes sir, it did, because Brown and his opponent during the canvass, endorsed it and Brown's triumphant election, we regarded as making it the Democratic policy, and hence we supported it, and if times now were like they were then, we still think it would be the best policy for the party in the State.

Q. A receipt has been published or a copy of a receipt from you or the *Appeal* Company, to a certain railroad President or Company, for a considerable sum of money, if you have no objection, please give the committee an explanation of it?

A. In reply to this question, I will say that pending the Gubernatorial canvass of 1870, the *Appeal* made a bitter onslaught on the bogus bonds of the State, especially the Mineral Home bonds, and the Brownlow administration. In this policy, we had three objects: the first was to save the tax-paying people from the taxes imposed to pay these bogus bonds. Second to help elect Governor Brown, and third to injure the Republican party. This bitter war, we continued, during the Gubernatorial canvass in 1870, and in 1871, after Brown's election. In September 1871, Maj. M. J. Wicks addressed a note to me, to meet him at his bank. In response to his invitation I repaired to his bank, there I found M. J. Wicks, President of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, and Wm. B. Greenlaw, President of the Little Rock Railroad. Maj. Wicks, took from his vest pocket, an editoral in regard to the liabilities of the State, and asked me who was the writer of said editorial, I informed him that I wrote it. He said that, that article was worth $50,000 to his road. The Legislature had passed an Act allowing the railroads to retire their indebtedness, and then I got an insight into the whole thing. Maj. Wicks and W. B. Greenlaw, insisted that I continue the *Appeal* on the same line of policy and as it made hundreds of thousands of dollars for them and the other roads, they would make it to my interest. Mr. Wicks voluntarily said he would give the *Appeal* $5,000 for ever depreciation of 5 per cent in the bonds. With this *stimulus* the *Appeal*, made a furious attack upon the bogus bonds, and continued to depress the bonds until the *Appeal* made $10,000 under Wick's voluntary contract with it, and come within a quarter per cent of making $15,000.

When payment was demanded, Wicks requested me to appear before the directors of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, which I did. After I got there, we had nothing in a tangible shape to present to the Board, and Wicks made out an account embracing the services of the *Appeal* and its editors under the contract. Wicks paid the account, after me agreeing to deduct $2,500.

Q. What about your enthusiastic support of Gov. Brown?

A. That support was prompted by two reasons: first I regard him as one of the best and ablest Governors Tennessee ever had, and second is that I know him, in an experience of 40 years with public men, to be one of the noblest men that ever lived.

M. C. GALLAWAY.

MORROW.

Dr. Wm. Morrow being sworn, states:

Question.—Were you at any time Treasurer of the State of Tennessee, if so, how long and when?

Answer.—I was, from the 1st of June, 1870, to about the 5th or 6th of Feb. 1877.

Q.—Do you remember when the last semi-annual installment of interest was paid upon the bonded debt of the State?

A.—I don't remember the date, but I think it was in Aug. 1876

Q.—When was this installment that was paid, due, or how long had it been due?

A.—It was the installment due in July, 1875, and hence it had been due about 14 months.

Q.—At what per cent. were the interest coupons, for some months before this payment, quoted, and selling in the money markets?

A.—I do not know; I do not think any considerable number of them could have been bought at anything less than par. I thus think, because when or before the second payment was due, I gave notice that I would pay them before maturity, discounting them at the rate of 6 per cent. *per annum*, and but a few were presented for payment; also certain railroads owing the State coupons of July 1875, or money, paid a large part of it in money, thus showing that they were not able to buy the coupons.

Q.—As a matter of fact, were not these coupons, a short while before this payment, quoted at 60 or 65 per cent. on the dollar?

A.—I don't think they were, and never saw any such quotation or, in fact, any quotation.

Q.—Who presented these coupons for payment, and to whom was the money paid?

A.—This is a question that I cannot answer. The Comptroller has in his possession a statement, showing to whom $517,580 of the last payment was made, and in my opinion, the *bona fide* holders of the bonds, from which the coupons were detached. When I left the office of Treasurer, the envelopes or wrappers of this entire last payment of interest were tied up in a bundle and left on the shelves of the office. The bonds show that about the same amount of coupons were paid at the Treasurer's office, on each of the three installments of interests paid. There was a little more of the first installment paid at the Treasurer's office, and this was because I had advertised that I would pay before maturity at a discount.

Q.—Where were you when the Governor ordered the payment of this last installment of interest, and how long had you been absent from the city? Were you in favor of this payment, and had you not told parties that the payment would not be ordered? and when you returned, did you not publicly express surprise at what you termed the premature crder of the Governor?

A.—I was with my family at Montvale Springs, East Tennessee and had been absent nearly all summer. I was not in favor of this payment, and think, perhaps, I expressed myself more freely to the Comptroller than any one else. I do not remember of telling parties that the payment would not be ordered. I remember that the Comptroller wrote to me to come down, that the Governor wanted to fix a day to pay this interest, and I did come. I think while I was here it was determined to pay it, but the date was not fixed until after I returned to East Tennessee. I don't remember after I learned the date, of expressing surprise at such an early date being fixed, I might have done so but I don't remember it.

Q.—Do you know anything about the hypothecation of bonds, to get money to pay interest, either on the part of the State officials, or railroads? I mean, as to railroads, bonds issued to them under the Internal Improvement laws?

A.—The money to pay the second installment of interest, due

July, 1875, was borrowed, and a lot of bonds were hypothecated as security; I don't remember the amount. I think there were a lot of bonds paid by railroads and bonds, issued under the Senter administration for purposes of hypothecation. I know nothing of railroads hypothecating bonds issued to them to raise money to pay this interest.

Q.—Under what law was this hypothecation of the bonds, you mention, made?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Was this loan paid, and if so, what became of the bonds hypothecated?

A.—The loan was paid; as to the bonds, of my own personal knowledge, I know nothing. It was my information that they were returned to the Comptroller. It was my impression that if you will get the three notes executed by Col. Burch, Comptroller, for this loan, they will show the precise amount and number of the bonds hypothecated as collaterals.

WM. MORROW.

GOSSETT.

The deposition of V. F. Gossett, taken at Knoxville, Feb. 13th, 1879. The said witness being sworn, deposed as follows:

Question.—Where do you reside, and did you at any time occupy any official position in the county of your residence, if so, what and when?

Answer.—I reside in Knox county, Tenn., and was Sheriff of said county from 1870 to 1874.

Q.—During the time you were Sheriff, were you in the city of Nashville while the Legislature was in session, and while any important measure of legislation was pending?

A.—I was there in the winter of 1873, while the Legislature was in session, and while the Funding Bill and other matters were pending?

Q.—Did you have any conversation, in the room of a member, in regard to the Funding Bill, if so, state with whom, and state all that was said and done?

A.—I had a conversation with Judge L. C. Houk, in his room,

at the Maxwell House. I called on him at his room, and he read me a speech that he had prepared against the Funding Bill. He said he had given the subject mature deliberation and he was satisfied that he was right. He said, however, that he could make $20,000 by making a speech for it and by supporting it.

Q.—How long after this before you returned home?

A.—I returned home the same evening.

Q.—How long after your return, was it, before you saw any account of Houk's action in regard to the Funding Bill, and what was that action?

A.—It was a very short time, probably within two days after my return. I saw in the papers that he had made a speech in favor of the measure.

Q.—Did Judge Houk, in the conversation you had with him in his room, at the Maxwell, state to you or intimate, how he could, make the $20,000, by giving the measure his support?

A. My best recollection is that he said they would place to his credit in New York $100,000 in Tennessee bonds, and the opinion of the best informed monied men was that they would go up 20 per cent. in consequence of the passage of the act, and that they would give him the advantage of the rise which would be $20,000.

Q. Were you in Nashville when any legislation granting aid to railroads, was pending before the Legislature?

A. No sir, not to my recollection.

Q. What was Houk's financial condition before he went to the Legislature of 1873?

A. It was what I would consider embarrassed, it was not good, at least.

Q. Did he just before, or about, or after that time, make any expenditures in, on, or about property in Knoxville, if so, at what cost?

A. He built four small houses on the property, on which he lived, and repaired his dwelling. He told me himself, that the four small houses, including fencing, out-houses, cisterns, etc., cost $1,100, each, and I have heard it stated by others that the work done on his dwellings, amounted to about $1,000.

Q. Do you remember when, or in what year, the four small houses were built? whether before or after, said Houk went to the Legislature of 1873?

A. I can only answer in this way—it is not clear to my mind whether it was before or after, he went to said Legislature.

Q. Have you ever heard anyone say that he had offered money or anything of value, to influence legislation, or that any one or more, had used money or other corrupt means, to secure legislation? State all that you may have heard on this subject?

A. I have understood that Capt. M. D. Bearden, in fact, I think I heard him say so himself, gave a member of the Legislature, in the year 1868 or 1869, while a railroad Omnibus Bill was pending before the Legislature, $500, to support said Omnibus Bill, but upon the final vote, the member voted against the bill, and that he, Bearden, made the said member pay the $500 back.

Q. What connection did the said Bearden then have with the railroads or any railroad?

A. He was then President of the Knoxville & Charleston railroad, and probably a Director in the Knoxville & K. or Ohio.

Q. How many turnpikes have you up in this county and how many miles are graded or McAdamized?

A. We have four, the Knoxville & Kingston, the Clinton, the Tazewell and the Rutledge. On the Kingston, there are about 5½ miles graded and McAdamized; on the Clinton, I don't think there was over a ½ mile beyond the corporate limits until the county took hold of it sometime ago, and did some work on it; and the Tazewell about 6 or 7 miles are McAdamized; on the Rutledge about 2 miles beyond the corporate limits. There is another pike but I have forgotten its name; I think it is the Sevierville pike, there is about 1 mile of this. It is my information that there was private stock in all these roads, but I know nothing of my own knowledge about this.

V. F. GOSSETT.

TATE.

Deposition of Sam. Tate, taken at Memphis, Tenn., on Feb. 11, 1879, who, being first duly sworn, deposeth and saith:

Question. Were you, at any time, connected with any railroad or roads, in Tennessee, if so, with what road or roads, and how long?

Answer. I was Secretary and Treasurer of the M. & C. R. R., from 1851 to 1854, and President of the same road from 1854 *to*

1868. I was President of the Southern Railroad Association lessee of Mississippi Central, a portion of which lies in Tennessee. From July, 1868, until I think, Oct. 1870; I was President of the M. & Little Rock R. R. Co., from Feb. 1871, until July, 1874.

Q. How many State bonds did your road or roads, draw or receive, from the State, and under what acts, were said bonds received?

A. The M. & C. R. R. received, under the general Internal Improvement Laws of 1852, I think, $1,100,000, they created an additional indebtedness to the State under amendment to the Internal Improvement Law of about $400,000, for accrued interest on the $1,100,000, during the war. Under an act of the Legislature of 1865 or 6, I think an additional loan of bonds was created of about $300,000, making a total indebtedness of about $1,800,000. I don't know the amount of bonds received by the Mississippi Central Railroad, as they were most of them received previous to my connection with the road.

Q. Did you know the conditions and requirements of the internal improvement law?

A. I did, as well as any man in the State.

Q. What affidavits, etc., did you file with the Governor or the Secretary of State, precedent to receiving the bonds?

A. All the affidavits required by the law.

Q. Were all the bonds you received sold at par?

A. I made and filed a written statement with the Governor, showing the price at which each lot were sold, they averaged over par.

Q. Were any of your bonds or their proceeds, used in grading or preparing the road for the iron and equipments?

A. No sir, the law required me to have the roads graded and prepared for the rails before the bonds were issued, and Governor Johnson made me comply in every particular.

Q. Were you interested and active in securing the passage of the acts, allowing the roads to retire their bonded debt of the State, by paying in bonds?

A. I was.

Q. Were you in Nashville when said act was pending before the Legislature?

A. I was in Nashville from about the 5th of Jan., of the year it

passed, until its final passage. The bill had been previously defeated in the Senate, and it was then reconsidered and finally passed.

Q. Were you in Nashville when the various acts or any of them, were passed, since the war, appropriating aid to roads?

A. I was there at the time the last above mentioned acts were passed, and also at the time the bill for funding the interest, that had accrued on railroad indebtedness during the war; I don't recollect of having been there at the passage of any other bill relating to issuing bonds for State aid to railroads, since the war.

Q. Were you, and most of the roads, in favor of the Funding Act?

A. I don't know the views of the railroad men upon that act of 1873, but I was opposed to it.

Q. What means did you use to secure the passage of the act of 1869 and 70?

A. All the legitimate means I had, and all the energy I could, believing it to be the only means by which the State would get her indebtedness against railroads paid. I believed it was right then and the effect of the large reduction of the State indebtedness, under the effect of that act, has convinced me of the wisdom of that legislation, and I am now more convinced that I did the people of Tennessee a great favor in the effort I used in the passage of that law.

Q. Do you know of any money or other things of value, being used to secure the passage of any legislation acts, appropriating bonds, the act of 1869 and 70, or the Funding Act?

A. I do not. My policy was to write articles and have them published in the newspaper, to convince the members of the Legislature of the wisdom of the policy I was advocating, and to pass it in the interest of the people, and, further, to induce influential men to go to Nashville and use their influence with the members to pass such bill, and in the exercise of this policy I have spent a good deal of money, but I never made an improper proproposal to any member of any legislative body in my life, or attempted to use money or any other valuable thing to influence legislation or to influence any member of said Legislature.

Q. Did your road (the M. & C. R. R.) ever appropriate any

money to be used in influencing the passage of any legislative acts, while you were President?

A. In no way except the legitimate expenses of persons sent there for the purpose of securing such legislation as they desired.

Q. Do you not know, as a matter of fact, that large amounts of money were used by the railroads of this State for the purpose of securing such legislation as they were interested in?

A. Not a dollar, except as in the manner herein before stated.

SAM. TATE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, at Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 11th, 1879.

J. H. SMITH,
Sub-committee.

BEARDEN.

The deposition of Col. M. D. Bearden, taken in the Senate chamber, Nashville, Feb. 6th, 1879, before the joint committee appointed to investigate the bonded debt of the State. The said witness being sworn, deposed as follows:

Question. Did you give your deposition before an investigating committee of the Legislature of 1869-70 on April 11th, 1870, and is said deposition correctly published in Senate Appendix of 1870-71?

Answer. I have had occasion to examine the deposition referred to, but not carefully, but so far as I have examined it, it is correctly published.

Q, Do you adopt, now, your answers made in said deposition, as being true in reference to the subjects about which you were therein interrogated?

A. I do, sir.

Q. When was the Knoxville & Charleston Railroad first organized, and under what act of Assemby?

A. It was organized before the war, but I cannot tell, without reference, under what act of Assembly.

Q. Was any work done on said road before the war, if so, how much?

A. There was a considerable amount of grading and some large culverts built, but no iron laid.

Q. What is the entire length of the road?

A. The entire length to State line is 37 and 16, making 53 miles. 16 miles are completed, including bridge across Tennessee river, at Knoxville.

Q. What amount of bonds were issued or loaned by the State to said road, both before and since the war?

A. As I remember, 710 bonds of $100, each, and the principal portion, if not all, since the war.

Q. You state in your deposition referred to, that you were elected President of said road, in Nov. 1868, and was afterwards, probably in 1869, under an Act of Assembly, made Receiver, and that no bonds of the State, came into your hands, as President or Receiver? Do the books of the company show who received the bonds and what disposition was made of them?

A. My recollection is, the books of the company show, that the bonds were received or went into the hands of C. W. Jones, who was my predecessor, as President. The bonds were disposed of in constructing the 16 miles of road referred to, laying iron, and building bridges, depots, etc. A portion, 110 bonds, were lost by the failure of C. Powell, Green & Co.; Powell's note was taken for them, as I stated in the deposition referred to.

Q. Do the books show at what price the bonds were sold or negotiated?

A. My recollection is that they do, but I cannot give the figures.

Q. Were they disposed of at par?

A. I think not.

Q. Did your road, while you were President or a Director in it, try to get legislation extending further aid to it?

A. There was an effort made in 1868 to obtain additional appropriations.

Q. Who represented the road in that effort? Were they in Nashville on that business?

A. I represented the road, and was in Nashville a short time.

Q. Who owns and controls said road now?

A. My information is that Thos. O'Conner and Dr. Wm. Morrow, are the owners now.

Q. When did they become the owners and how?

A. They became the owners by purchase, from the State, but I do not recollect the date of the purchase.

Q. Was any other road seeking additional aid at the same time yours was? If so, what road, and who were representing it, in the effort?

A. There was a large number of roads seeking aid at the same time, by I do not know that I can now call them all to mind. The Knoxville & K. was one; the road running from McMinnville to Sparta, called, I think, the Southwestern, represented by Mr. Parker, who was then in the State Senate, and other roads that I do not now remember.

Q. Was there any concert of action in the effort on the part of all these roads, or any number of them?

A. The representative of each road was using all his influence with his immediate Representatives to secure the passage of the bill.

Q. What, or how was this bill. designated?

A. My recollection is that it was designated as the Omnibus Bill.

Q. How much in all did it propose to appropriate?

A. I cannot say definitely, a pretty large sum, however; perhaps $2,000,000, or more.

Q. Did it pass?

A. It did not.

Q. Did it, or a similar bill, afterwards pass?

A. My recollection is that no appropriation bill passed after that, at least none for our East Tennessee roads.

Q. Were you in Nashville, or did your roads have representatives in Nashville, during the sessions of the Legislatures of 1866–7?

A. My information is that it did have representatives here, in 1866–7. My impression is that Col. C. M. McGhee, represented it here in 1866, and that Col. McGhee, and others associated with him, were here in 1867.

Q. Who represented the Knoxville & K. Road?

A. My recollection is that Col. Mabry represented it in 1866, and that Gen. Mabry represented it in 1867 when the appropriation was made.

Q. Please state if you know of any money having been spent to secure appropriations to these or any other roads, or had you at

any time, received information that money was spent to secure such aid; or to secure other legislation desired by the railroads?

A. There was a credit allowed Gen. Mabry, under a resolution of the board, directing him to proceed to Nashville and try to secure appropriations for his road (Knoxville & K). There was a credit allowed me for expenses at Nashville, in 1868, as President of the Knoxville & Charleston Road, and also for the expenses afterwards of a delegation from Georgia and South Carolina, which came to Nashville, for the purpose of effecting a consolidation of the Knoxville & C. with the Blue Ridge Road. By reference to my deposition, before referred to, you will see that I referred therein to this matter of consolidation.

Q. What credit was allowed you?

A. My recollection is that I had a credit of some $7,000 or $8,000, I cannot recollect the exact amount.

Q. Please state if you know of any money having been paid to any member of the Legislature, or to any one, for a member, or to any one to use his, her, or their influence, upon the Legislature, or any part, or member thereof, to secure legislation desired by the railroads, or any of them, or have you at any time received information, that any money was so used outside of the Mabry transactions?

A. I do not know of any having been so used, and I don't think I have ever received any information of such use of money outside of the Mabry transactions.

Q. You remember the Legislature of 1869-70, and the investigation originated and set on foot, by it into the bonds issued to railroads?

A. Yes, sir, I remember it.

Q. Please state, if soon after this investigation was originated the movement for reconstructing the State, did not assume very formidable proportions?

A. It did.

Q. As a matter of fact, was it not urged as one reason for reconstruction, that the Legislature, in addition to attempting to undo the political legislation growing out of the results of the war, intended to ignore and repudiate the obligations incurred by the Brownlow administrations?

A. If my reeollection serves me right, that was urged or used.

Q. Returning to the railroads and their agents at Nashville; do

you know of any special means or influences adopted, or resorted to by them, to secure the legislation they wanted?

A. I remember oysters and champagne suppers being given, where the railroad lobbyists and members mingled freely.

Q. How many of these suppers were given, and by whom were they given?

A. I cannot remember the number given, nor by whom given. The various roads were giving them, and all seemed to be mingling freely in them.

Q. Do you know anything about the railroads, or any of them using bonds issued to them, in private speculation, or have you ever heard any railroad officials state that bonds were so used?

A. I never did, sir. Nearly all the bonded transactions were pretty well over with when I became connected with the roads.

Q. Do you know, as a matter of fact, that the roads were solicitous to secure the passage of the act of 1869–70, under which they were allowed to discharge their indebtedness to the State in any series of bonds or coupons?

A. My information is that railroad men were anxious for this legislation or legislation similar to it.

Q. Do you know, or have you ever heard, of any special influences used, or resorted to, by them, to secure the enactment of the desired legislation in this regard?

A. Nothing of my own knowledge, and have heard nothing except general talk through the county.

Q. Have you any objection to giving the committee what the $7,000 or $8,000, allowed you, as a credit, was expended? If not, please do so?

A. I cannot give it exactly, but the principle part of it was expended in paying the expenses of the delegations from South Carolina and Georgia, and my expenses here in the fall and winter of 1868.

Q. Did you ever pay the interest on the bonds issued to your road?

A. I never did, and never had means in my hands sufficient to pay it with.

Q. From what source was the money expended by you derived?

A. My recollection is that a portion of it was derived from the

sale of Blount county bonds, and a portion from private stock subscriptions.

Q. From what source was the $7,000 or $8,000, allowed you as a credit, derived?

A. From the same source.

Q. Did you dispose of any bonds of any kind as President of the Knoxville & Charleston Road? If so, how? to whom? how many, and for what prices?

Q. I haven't the books before me, and cannot answer, but I refer you to my deposition, given to the Senate Committee, in 1870, which will show in full.

M. D. BEARDEN.

The said witness being re-called after dinner, testified further, as follows:

Q. Do you know anything about the Funding Act, of 1873? Were you in Nashville while it was pending before the Legislature?

A. I was not in Nashville during the time embraced in the question, and know nothing of it of my own knowledge.

Q. Do you know of any money or other thing of value, being paid to any member of that Legislature, or of any money being used, either directly or indirectly, to secure its passage?

A. I do not, sir.

Q. Are you acquainted with Judge L. C. Houk, of your section of the State?

A. I am.

Q. Was he a member of that Legislature?

A. He was.

Q. As a matter of fact, did he not oppose said bill, or measure, when it was first introduced, and then actively support it?

A. In a conversation with Judge Houk, some days since, he informed me that he opposed the Funding Bill for sometime, I don't remember exactly how long, probably up to the third reading, on account of some objectionable features in the bill. That the friends of the bill told him that he might strike out the objectionable features of the bill and might take it for that purpose, and that they did give him the bill; that he struck out the objectionable features and then supported it.

Q. Did he tell you or did you ever hear him say, that he had an argument prepared against the measure?

A. My recollection is that he told me that he had an argument prepared against it, on the ground that he considered the measure embraced, or permitted, the funding of a large part, if not all, the Rebel war debt.

Q. Had not the Rebel war debt been debarred from payment by the Constitutional Amendment of 1865?

A. I so understand it.

Q. Did you ever hear him say that he could have made a handsome sum by giving his support to the measure, or anything in substance like this?

A. He never said anything of the kind in my presence.

Q. Please state if it was not your understanding that there was a railroad ring that was lobbying to secure the passage of the act allowing the roads to discharge their State bond indebtedness?

A. My understanding was that there was a very strong effort being made by railroad men, to secure the passage of an act, to allow them to pay off their State debts, in any series of State bonds.

M. D. BEARDEN.

CATE.

Deposition of Wm. Cate, taken at Cleveland, Tenn, on Monday, the 10th day of Feb. 1879, before a sub-committee of investigation, composed of Senator Smith and Representative Driver. Said witness being sworn, states as follows:

Question. Do you know what the railroad stock, donated by the State of Tennessee to the turnpike road, known as the Cleveland and Smith's X Roads Turnpike, was sold at? State all you may know about that transaction?

Answer. I had a conversation about these bonds or certificates of stock, between John F. Rodgers, the President of the Turnpike Company, and P. M. Craigmiles, in which Craigmiles offered said Rodgers 33⅓ cents on the dollar, and that Rodgers replied that he could not take that price, and said it ought to be worth dollar for dollar, as the railroads were about out of debt. In a subsequent conversation between the same parties, Craigmiles charged that Rodgers had sold this stock to T. H. Callaway, for about 17 cents on the dollar, and Rodgers did not deny it. I have always understood that this was the price obtained for these stocks.

Q. What disposition was made of said funds derived from the sale of said stock?

A. According to the statement of Mr. Rodgers, it was all used on a bridge built over Canady's creek, and did not get it quite completed.

Q. What ought said bridge, including pillows, to have cost?

A. I don't think they ought to have cost exceeding $1,200.

Q. How much railroad stock was appropriated to this Turnpike Company?

A. My best recollection is that it was about $30,000.

Q. Did you ever hear said Rodgers say anything about this transaction afterwards?

A. I asked him why he did not let Craigmiles have this stock; he said situated as he was, he could not do otherwise than let Callaway have it.

Q. Has said bridge been rebuilt? If so, what did it cost?

A. I understand it costs about $585.

Q. Do you know what Mr. Callaway done witn this stock?

A. I don't know of my own knowledge, but have heard that he sold it for 80 cents on the dollar to C. M. McGhee.

Q. Do you know of any statement being made by high official authority to the effect, that if the State Legislature repudiated, or attempted to repudiate, the Brownlow bonds, that the Federal Government would interfere? State all you know about it?

A. When Governor Brownlow was returning from Nashville, after his election as United States Senator, I heard Mr. Oviatt ask Brownlow if the State bonds, new series, would remain good or get better, or get worse. To which Brownlow said he did not know any better way to answer, than to answer him as he had answered his friend from New York, a few days ago; his friend had notified him that he could get 35 cents to the dollar; and that he replied to him that if he could get that price it would be 35 cents, and that if he held them he did not know whether he would get anything or not. Mr. Oviatt asked him if these bonds would be repudiated or not; Brownlow remarked that if the Rebels got hold of the State Government he thought there would be an effort to do so; that he (Brownlow) did not think the Federal Government would suffer them to do so at present. This is the substance of the conversations that I heard.

WM. CATE.

M'KAMY.

Deposition of W. H. McKamy, taken at Cleveland, Tennessee, on Monday, the 10th day of February, 1879, before Senator Smith and Representative Driver, a sub-committee, &c.

Question. Mr. McKamy, please state what official position you hold, and what relation you sustain to the Thomas H. Callaway estate?

Answer. I am Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court of Bradley county, and have been since 1873. I am also Trustee and Receiver of the T. H. Callaway estate.

Q. Have you in your possession or under your control any books or papers of said estate pertaining to railroad transactions? If so, please exhibit a copy of them to this, your deposition?

A I have a copy of agreement between R. T. Wilson, Callaway and other, a copy of which is herewith filed, marked "Exhibit A." Also, a supplemental copy of said agreement herewith filed, marked "Exhibit B."

Q. Are these all the papers that now are or have heretofore been in your possession pertaining to Railroads?

A. They are all that are now in my possession. There was some private correspondence in my possession, which I turned over to Joseph Callaway, who is one of the Executors of the said T. H. Callaway estate.

Q. Do you know where those letters are now?

A. I do not.

Q. Can you give the substance of those letters? If you can, please do so?

A. They were in regard to buying the private stock of the E. T. & Va. and E. T. & Ga. R. R. Co., is my recollection. I cannot undertake to state the contents of said letters, as it has been some time since I saw them, and only read them once. My recollection is that I turned them over to Joe Callaway in January, 1877.

W. H. McKamy.

R. H. Smith, *Examiner.*

EXHIBIT "A."

The undersigned, citizens and residents of these United States, do hereby associate, and agree with each other in the manner following:

1st. They hereby form themselves into a joint copartnership company, with maximum capital of two hundred thousand dollars, to be contributed by the parties respectively, in proportion to the amount set opposite the name of each subscriber hereto, and to be paid and appropriated in manner hereinafter provided.

2nd. The object and purpose for which this company is formed is, to unite with such of the present owners of stock in the East Tennessee & Virginia and East Tennessee & Georgia Railroad Companies, and such other persons as John R. Branner, C. M. McGhee and Thomas H. Callaway (subscribers hereto) may elect and purchase of the capital stock of the said railroad companies, sufficient to invest all or such part of the capital stock of this company as the Executive Committee may find practicable.

3d. John R. Branner, C. M. McGhee and Thomas H. Callaway, (all of the State of Tennessee) are hereby constituted an Executive Committee, to purchase the said stock, with power to assess and collect from the subscribers in such sums and at such times as may be necessary to carry into effect the object and interest of this agreement.

4th. The stock which may be bought under this agreement, when transferred on the books of the respective railroad companies is to be appropriated and transferred to and in the name of the party to this agreement owning and holding the smallest number of shares until all the parties hereto are made equal in proportion to the capital contributed, and is to be paid for by said smaller owners until they are made equal with those holding the largest amount of stock in the said two railroad companies; and thereafter purchases to be equally divided, transferred and paid for.

5th. The members of this compny are to share in all the stock owned, and hereafter purchased in each of the said respective railroad companies, equally in proportion to the amount held by each respective member of this company; that is to say, if A holds in his name only the stock of one of these railroad companies, and other members of this company, hold stock in one or both of the two

railroad companies, then A, in that case, owns and is entitled to his proportion of the stock standing in other names, and *vice versa;* but not to be construed so as to give members the right of participating in stock now owned by parties to this agreement, only to the extent as they may hereafter become the purchasers of the stock in one or the other or both roads as herein provided.

6th. In case of the death of one of the parties, the representative of the deceased may continue the interest subject to the rules and regulations of the company or retire; in which case the company is to have the refusal of purchase for sixty days of the stock at the market value of the same, and in the event of any member eliciting at any time to cease to participate in further purchases, he can continue in the company to the interest of his said purchases subject to all the rules and regulations of this company or retire from the company by giving this company sixty days to purchase his said interest at the market value of his stock.

7th. A majority of this company shall constitute a quorum to transact business, and may instruct the individual members and Executive Committee, also fill vacancies in said committee and elect a new committee, when deemed necessary, and it is hereby made the duty of the members of this company to vote the stock of said railroad companies as a unit in all stockholders' meetings of said railroad companies in accordance with the wishes of a majority of said stock; each one hundred dollars of the par or nominal value of the stock counts one vote in the meetings of this company.

8th. The members of this company agree to keep the business of the same private, both while they are members and after dissolving their connection with it.

9th. It is intended by this partnership to make the purchases bear equally and justly on all, and whereas, certain of the parties to this agreement own more stock in the two railroad companies than others, therefore, it is understood and agreed by and between the parties that those persons now owning the least number of shares in said railroad company shall pay for the first stock so purchased until the amount so transferred to him shall equal that held by the next lowest partners, when they shall equally pay for and divide the purchases, and so on until all the partners shall be made equal to the party to this agreement holding the highest number of shares.

10th. It is further understood and agreed that the parties hereto

are bound to buy the stock of the above railroad companies exclusively for the benefit of the partnerships, and are not to be interested either directly or indirectly in purchases of said stock other than for the benefit of this company.

In witness whereof the parties have hereunto subscribed their names, this 15th day of June, 1867. The above is a true copy.

Signed, JOHN R. BRANNER, $33,333.33⅓.
JOHN R. BRANNER,

Signed, C. M. McGHEE, $33,333.33⅓.
C. M. McGHEE,

Signed, THOS. H. CALLAWAY, $33,333.33⅓.
THOS. H. CALLAWAY,

Signed, R. T. WILSON, $32,333.33⅓.
R. T. WILSON.

EXHIBIT "C."

1st. WHEREAS, Thos. Callaway, John R. Branner, C. M. McGhee, R. T. Wilson, R. C. Jackson and Joseph Jaques did form a copartnership and associate together under articles of agreement, bearing date 15th June, 1867, for the purpose of purchasing stock in the East Tennessee & Georgia and East Tennessee & Virginia Railroad Companies, which articles of agreement are hereby designated as agreement "number one," for reference.

2nd. Under the provisions of the aforesaid agreement "number one," the maximum capital of two hundred thousand dollars was subscribed for by the respective parties whose names appear at the beginning of this agreement in sums of thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three and one-third dollars to each individual.

3d. It was understood that the aforesaid agreement, "number one," contained a proviso which gave any member of it the right to cease to participate or share in further purchases at any time he might elect to do so, notwithstanding the fact that all of his subscription had not been paid and invested in stock as was provided for; it being understood that the original intent and meaning of the aforesaid agreement "number one" does not bind its members, or any one of them, to invest only such a part of their respective sub-

scriptions as might from time to time be convenient to each or any one member of said agreement "number one."

4th. Under the provisions of said agreement "number one," a large amount of stock of the aforesaid railroad companies which was held by the respective members to it, has become the property of the copartnership and the Executive Committee has purchased and allotted to the respective members from time to time such amounts as they respectively signified a willingness to take and pay for.

5th. In the progress of the purchases of stock, however, some of the members to the aforesaid agreement "number one" elected to cease to share in further purchases until further notice, while other members continued to purchase and pay for stock in the aforesaid roads.

6th. It is now understood and agreed by all the parties signing this agreement that the stock in the aforesaid railroads which was held by the respective members of the aforesaid agreement "number one," when it was formed and that which has since been purchased by the Executive Committee, and by said committee allotted to and paid for by the respective members, in such sums as has been called for from each member, belongs to and is owned by the respective members who held it at the time of the formation of the aforesaid agreement "number one, and who have since paid for the respective allotments of said Executive Committee under purchases made by it.

7th. It is understood and agreed that the past and future purchases under the provisions of the aforesaid agreement "number one" is owned and are to be owned by the respective members in such amounts as each or any member may have, or may hereafter from time to time pay for when purchased, and no member holding a smaller amount shall have the right to share in the ownership of a member holding a larger amount. Nor shall any member or members holding a larger sum have the right to compel any member or members holding a smaller sum to take and pay for any part of said larger member or members stock.

8th. This agreement shall not be so construed as to affect the community of ownership which exists by virtue of the provisions of the aforesaid agreement "number one" between the respective

parties holding stock in the aforesaid two railroads, nor shall it affect the provisions therein contained for the adjustment of the prices of the stock purchased; the main object of this agreement being to more definitely provide for and determine the amount of stock owned and to be owned by each of the respective members to the aforesaid agreement "number one."

(Signed) R. T. WILSON,
C. M. McGHEE,
JOSEPH JAQUES,
R. C. JACKSON,
GEO. M. BRANNER,
Executor.
B. M. BRANNER,
Executor for J. R. Branner, Deceased.
THOS. H. CALLAWAY.

KNOXVILLE, May 19, 1879.

WHEREAS, A copartnership agreement was formed and entered into under articles of association bearing date June 15, 1867, between Thomas H. Callaway, John R. Branner, R. C. Jackson, R. T. Wilson, C. M. McGhee and Joseph Jaques, all of the United States of America, with a supplemental agreement dated May 19th, 1869, which supplemental agreement was signed by C. M. McGhee, R. C. Jackson, R. T. Wilson, Joseph Jaques, Thomas H. Callaway and G. M. Branner and B. M. Branner, Executors of John R. Branner, deceased.

Said joint copartnership company was organized for the purpose of purchasing stock in the East Tennessee & Georgia and East Tennessee & Virginia Railroad Companies upon terms and conditions therein set forth, and with the ultimate view of effecting the consolidation of the two railroad companies above mentioned; and, whereas, said copartnership had no fixed time at which it should expire; and, whereas, the objects for which said agreement and copartnership association was formed, have been carried out or consummated by consolidating the two railroad corporations into one; and, whereas, it is now desirable to abrogate and dissolve said copartnership association to all intents and purposes, as fully and effectually as if it had never existed, which dissolution shall take ef-

t and become operative after the election of a Board of Directors the next annual meeting of the stockholders of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad Company, and shall be binding and obligatory only when signed by all of the now surviving members to the aforesaid copartnership agreement.

Now, therefore, the undersigned do hereby agree by and with each other jointly and severally, in manner following, viz.: That the copartnership heretofore existing between the parties hereto is dissolved and abrogated as fully and to all intents and purposes, as if the same had never existed, upon the basis of a division of assets as follows: Each member to have and own the stock which he has paid for and which he now holds.

In witness whereof we hereunto set our hands and seals. This 17th day of August, 1870.

R. T. WILSON,
R. C. JACKSON,
JOSEPH JAQUES,
THOS. H. CALLAWAY,
C. M. McGHEE.

NEWTON BOGART,	*Witness*	*as to*		R. T. WILSON,
"	"	"	"	R. C. JACKSON,
"	"	"	"	JOSEPH JAQUES,
"	"	"	"	C. M. McGHEE,
JOE CALLAWAY,		"	"	THOS. H. CALLAWAY.

NELSON.

Deposition of D. M. Nelson, taken at Cleveland, Tenn., on Monday, the 10th day of February, 1879, before sub-committee, composed of Senator Smith and Representative Driver.

Question. Mr. Nelson, were you in Nashville during the sessions of the Legislature from 1865 to 1874? If so, at what times were you there?

Answer. I was in Nashville at different times. Say from 1865 to 1869.

Q. Do you know of any undue influences being used to secure legislation in behalf of railroads in the Legislature of 1866, 1867, 1868 and 1869?

A. What you mean by undue influences is for you to explain.

Q. Have you any knowledge of any money or other valuable thing being paid any member to influence his vote?

A. I know of no law, organic or statutory, that requires me to answer, in violation of personal confidence, or crimination of myself. Parties now dead now have no ear to slander or prosecution—have no living agency to defend honor. In another form you may reach the object sought.

Q. Have you had a communication within the last ten days requesting you not to appear before this Committee, from a railroad official or other person?

A. I have not from railroad official, from other parties I have.

Q. Please state the substance of said communication, and by who made?

A. The substance I decline to state, the party also. The communication was private. I have no moral agency requiring me to divulge it.

Q. Have you not stated to persons in Cleveland, recently, that you knew of one member of the Legislature receiving $500, and another receiving $300 to influence his vote in granting aid to railroads?

A. I may have in jocular remark; but, if I did, my information was from those who boasted they could control legislation.

Q. Do you know of Joseph A. Mabry lobbying or using money to influence legislation in the interests of railroads?

A. That I decline to answer.

Q. Please state if you know of any railroads drawing more bonds than said roads were entitled to under laws granting State aid, or that certain bonds were sold at a discount?

A. I know nothing in regard to any railroad drawing an overplus of bonds. I never owned or controlled a bond—railroad or State.

Q. Who ever boasted to you that he could control legislation by the use of money?

A. That I decline to answer. Fools boast, where sense is silent.

Q. Please state any fact within your knowledge that will throw light upon the matter within the purview of the duties of this investigating Committee?

A. I answer—no power has yet been discovered, leglislative, judicial or moral, that can force a memory of facts, old or circumstantial, to involve or discharge those claimed as victims *in the charge*. I have no right, moral or political, to answer; consequently I decline.

D. M. NELSON.

Sworn to before me this February 6, 1879.

R. H. SMITH, *Committeeman.*

RODGERS.

The deposition of Dr. James Rodgers, taken at Knoxville, February 17th, 1879, before the sub-committee.

Said witness being sworn deposed as follows:

Question. Were you at any time a State Commissioner of any T. P. Co. of this State. If so, when were you appointed, and of what T. P. Co.?

Answer. I was appointed a Commissioner, I think, some time in 1866, under and by an act of the Legislature of that year, and a Commissioner of the Maryville pike, I think it was called the Knoxville & Maryville Turnpike Co.

Q. Was there any stock of the State in the E. T., V. & Ga. Railroad Co. assigned or transferred to sale T. P. Co. by the Legislature. If so, about how much, if you remember?

A. There was, but I am unable to state correctly how much.

Q. Do you know, or have you ever made any examination or inquiry, as to what became of said stock transferred to said T. P. Co.? If so, please state all you may have heard or may know about said stock?

A. At a subsequent period—the exact time not remembered—I received a letter from Mr. Matthews, who, I think, was a member of the Legislature from Blount Co., asking our consent to a trans-

fer of said stock from the Maryville pike to a contemplated pike from Unitia to Lenoir's Station on the East T., V. & Ga. road—which request was declined. Some time after receiving this letter from Matthews—the length of time not remembered—I went to the office of the E. T., Va. & Ga. road to look after the stock transferred to the Maryville pike and see what had become of it. Mr. Rodgers, the Clerk, after an examination of the books, informed me that it had been transferred to the Unitia pike, and that Mathews had received it, and that Mathews had sold the stock to Mr. C. M. McGhee—my recollection is at 20 or 25 cents on the dollar.

Q. Has any pike or graded or macadamized road been constructed from Unitia to Lenoir's Station?

A. Never to my knowledge, and my information is that there is none.

Q. Has any part of the Maryville pike been built?

A. No, sir, none at all.

Q. Did the Knoxville & Maryville pike ever get up or have a *bona fide* private subscription list sufficient to grade it or any part of it?

A. Not that I know of. We contemplated getting up this subscription list, but when we found out that we had lost our State aid we abandoned it.

Q. How many pikes have you leading out from Knoxville, and how many miles of each are piked?

A. There is the Kingston, the Clinton, the Jacksboro or Tazewell and the Rutledge. I think, however, the latter is abandoned. The Kingston, I think, is piked five or six miles; the Clinton four miles or the rise; the Jacksboro or Tazewell five or more miles.

Q. Were any part or parts of the work on these pikes or either of them done or paid for on such private subscriptions or work?

A. I have no knowledge except as to the Kingston, and I took some private stock in that which I paid in. I had forgotten there is a road from here towards Sevierville. It was graded a mile or more, but I don't know that it got any State aid.

Q. Do you know anything about the Knoxville, Sevierville & Big Pigeon R. R. Co., and where it is located, and how much work has been done on it, and who has or had charge of it?

A. I know nothing of it whatever.

Q. Were you at any time a Director of any kind in the Knox-

ville & Ky., now the Knoxville & Ohio Railroad Co.? If so, when?

A. I was a State Director, I have forgotten when, but it was during the administration of Gov. Brownlow.

Q. Please state if at any meeting of the Directors a motion was made to allow or direct the President to associate with himself other gentlemen of influence, and go to Nashville and get from the Legislature additional aid from the State?

A. There was.

Q. Did the motion prevail?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the President to be allowed his necessary expenses or expenditures in that behalf?

A. That was my understanding.

Q. Who was then President?

A. Joseph A. Mabry.

Q. Who was President before him?

A. I don't now remember.

Q. Who was President succeeding Mabry?

A. I think it was Mr. C. M. McGhee.

Q. Did the Directors, either in meeting or otherwise, at any time allow or direct him to proceed to Nashville to get additional State aid?

A. Not to my knowledge.

JAMES RODGERS.

THOMAS.

The deposition of Jacob L. Thomas, taken at Knoxville, February 14, 1879.

Said witness, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:

Question. Are you acquainted with one J. M. Clementson, who was a member of the Legislature for 1869–70, and who was a member of an investigating Committee raised by that Legislature?

Answer. I am acquainted with him, and know that he was a member of the Legislature, but of what year I do not precisely remember.

Q. Did you, or any business house with which you were connected, hold a claim against him? If so, what was the consideration of it, and when was it contracted by him?

A. We did. It was for goods sold to him, as a merchant, at Riceville, and while he was a member of the Legislature. I was then with the house of Morgan, Thomas & Co., City Hotel Block, Nashville, Tenn.

Q. Did you present said claim to Clementson for payment? If so, when, where, and what did he say? State all he said as fully as you can?

A. I presented the claim to him for payment at Athens, E. Tenn. The exact amount of the claim I do not remember. I think, as near as I can recollect, in the spring of 1872, he told me that he was not able to pay it and did not know when he could pay it; that if he could get a claim which Col. C. M. McGhee owed him, which was contracted when he was in the Legislature, he could pay my account, and that if he could get said claim from McGhee it would relieve him. If he stated the amount of his claim against McGhee I have forgotten it. I asked him if he had a note or any written evidence of the claim, thinking if I could get an order on McGhee it would be all right, but he said he had none. The nature of his claim against McGhee he did not state. I asked him if McGhee acknowledged the claim, and he said the last time he saw him he did.

Q. Was said Clementson engaged in business when he was in the Legislature? If so, what was his financial condition?

A. He was engaged then in business at Riceville. His financial condition was not good, though we did not know it then or at the ime the goods were sold to him.

Q. Can you give us any idea or approximation of the amount f your account presented for payment at Athens?

A. I cannot. Several hundred dollars, I suppose.

Q. Did said Clementson at the time you presented your account for payment at Athens owe other debts besides yours?

A. I think he did.

JACOB L. THOMAS.

CRAIGHEAD.

The deposition of Robert Craighead, taken at Knoxville, February 17, 1879.

Said witness being sworn deposed as follows:

Question. Were you at any time connected with the Knoxville & Ky. Railroad? If so, how, when, how long and under whose Presidency?

Answer. I think I was connected with it as Treasurer for about a year in 1867–8, while Mr. C. M. McGhee was President of it.

Q. Do your books show the number of the bonds received by Mr. McGhee from the State during that time, and what was done with them?

A. Yes, sir; I have no doubt they do.

Q. Please state how many, and what was done with them?

A. Really, I do not know that I could come anywhere near the amount. It has been ten years, and the matter has passed out of my mind.

Q. While you were Treasurer did the Directors, by resolution or otherwise, direct Mr. McGhee to go to Nashville for the purpose of securing other or further aid from the State?

A. I have no recollection of such a resolution on the part of the Dirctors.

Q. How many miles of said road was graded when you first assumed your duties as Treasurer?

A. Well, I really do not know. My impression is that there were about ten miles graded before the war.

Q. How many miles were graded while you were Treasurer?

A. I think, perhaps, about ten or twelve miles, or perhaps more. My impression is we got to Coal Creek.

Q. Do you know, or did you ever hear of a credit being allowed Mr. McGhee for expensss at Nashville?

A. No, sir, I never did, or if I did it has entirely escaped my recollection.

Q. Will you examine the books kept by you and furnish the Committee a statement, under oath, showing the number of bonds

received by Mr. McGhee, when received, and at what prices they were disposed of, and also a statement of all credits claimed and allowed Mr. McGhee for disbursements, while you were Treasurer?

A. If I can get access to the books and get that information I will do so.

R. CRAIGHEAD.

SIMMONDS.

The deposition of W. H. Simmonds, taken at Knoxville, February 18th, 1879.

Said witness being sworn deposed as follows:

Question. Where do you reside, and how long have you resided at your present residence?

Answer. I reside in Knoxville, and came to Knoxville in 1872.

Q. Do you know M. D, Bearden, and did he at any time have any connection with any T. P. Co. in or about Knoxville? If so, with what T. P. Co.?

A. Yes, sir, I know him, and I understand that he was President of the Western & Montgomery T. P. Co.

Q. Did he get any aid from the State for said T. P. Co.? If so, how much?

A. My understanding is that he got $30,000 of the State's stock in the E. T. & Ga. Railroad.

Q. How much of said T. P. Co. is metaled or graded?

A. There is about three miles metaled and graded; but under Bearden only about three-quarter of a mile was metaled, the balance was done by the county,

Q. Did you ever have occasion to examine into what had been done with the fund or funds raised or given to this T. P. Co.? If so, state all you may know?

A. Well, as one of the administrators of Col. W. B. A. Ramsey, of Edgefield, near Nashville, I find among his papers that he had $1,000 stocks in said T. P. Co., and made demands upon the security and Treasurer of said campany, Dr. A. J. Campbell, per permission, to investigate the books of said company, to find out its condition and what had been done with its resources, and said Campbell informed me that having moved away from Knoxville

some years previously, he had turned the books of the company over to the President, M. D. Bearden. I then made application to said Bearden for permission to see said books, and in the course of twelve months, after repeated promises, the said Bearden delivered to me one book, which was only a book showing the subscribed stock, and said that it was all he could find—that he had no others. The book is in my possession, and is here present, as one of the Commissioners of said T. P. Co. appointed by Gov. Jas. D. Porter.

Q. Did said Bearden ever makr an exhibit to you of what had been done with the stock received from the State?

A. No, sir, he never did, nor to anybody else that I know of.

Q. How much private stock was subscribed, and how much was paid, as shown by you books?

A. There was some subscribed upon conditions, which was never paid, and some was paid in work; they subscribed it to be paid in work. About 2,300 was subscribed in all some of it conditionally. There was about $1,600 of the private stock paid in in money and in work, as shown by the book.

Q. Do we understand you to say that so far as you can discover, all the State's stock, to the amount of $30,000, and all the private stock paid in, were absorbed and made way with, and only three-fourths of a mile of road metaled and graded?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was done with the State's stock? What was it sold for, and to whom?

A. I do not know to whom it was sold. I understand that it was sold for 20 cents on the dollar, and that $6,000 was realized from the State's stock.

W. H. SIMMONDS.

MABRY.

The deposition of Gen. Joseph A. Mabry, taken at Knoxville, Feb. 13, 1879.

Said witness being sworn deposed as follows:

Question.—Were you at any time President of any railroad in Tennessee? If so, when, and for what period or periods.

Answer.—I was President of the Knoxville & Kentucky Railroad, and was from about 1857 or 1858 up to about 1864, and was

again elected President of said road about Nov. 1867, and acted as such till I was made Receiver under Gov. Senter, about Sept. 1869.

Q,—Who was President before you was elected in or about Nov. 1867?

A.—Col. C. M. McGhee.

Q.—How many bonds in aid of said road did you receive as President from the State?

A.—I don't remember. I have no date or memorandum by which I can tell. I suppose my receipts to the Secretary of State will show.

Q.—What disposition was made of said bonds?

A.—Some of them was sold and some paid out to contractors. Three or five bonds were lost or stolen, which I accounted for to the company at 64 or 65 cents.

Q.—What amount was sold, and by whom, and what amount was paid out to contractors?

A.—I don't remember and have no means of ascertaining.

Q.—Did you and Gen. Geo. Maney engage in any speculation or speculations in New York or elsewhere, in which you deposited Tennessee bonds to cover the margin demanded?

A.—We did.

Q.—When was this, what amount of bonds did you use in your operations and with whom or through whom did you transact your speculations?

A.—In the latter part of 1869. I first sent $100,000, bonds. Afterwards Maney sent or placed in bonds $50,000, and deposited them to my credit, making in all $150,000. They were placed with Taylor Bros., Brokers, of New York City.

Q.—Were you and Maney jointly interested?

A.—We were jointly interested. I had two accounts, one as Mabry individually, and one as Mabry & Co., and he was interested in the latter. This is, to my recollection, the style of the accounts.

Q.—Were these bonds, deposited with your brokers as margin in your speculations, bonds secured by you to aid in the construction of your railroads, or bonds procured in exchange for them, or with the proceeds of bonds thus secured by you and him?

A.—The bonds deposited there by Maney were bonds secured by him, as I understood and as I supposed, to construct the Tennessee & Pacific Railroad, and the bonds I placed there were bonds loaned

me by Maney, and I supposed they were the bonds issued to construct the Tennessee & Pacific.

Q.—Did you have a contract with Maney in regard to any bonds for your services with the Governor in getting him to issue the bonds to the Tennessee & Pacific? If so, what was it?

A.—I did. I was to be compensated in addition to having the use of 100 or more bonds for my services with the Governor in getting him to issue the last batch of 685 bonds to the Tennessee & Pacific road.

Q.—What services did you render, what arguments or means did you use with the Governor to induce him to order the issuance of this batch of bonds?

A.—I am satisfied I induced him to issue them, but cannot now remember what arguments I used. I used no other means except my personal arguments and personal influence with him.

Q.—Did you use no money or other thing of value?

A.—I did not.

Q.—Was wine, whiskey, brandy, champagne or any other kind of drink or drug, or the intervention or influence of any woman or lady used upon the Governor to induce him to issue these bonds?

A.—Not that I know of; I did not use anything of the kind.

Q.—How many bonds did you and Maney loose, or what profits did you make in your New York speculations?

A.—We lost largely in money, the exact amount I am not able to state. I have no means here of ascertaining. Perhaps I might be able to find out by looking over my old papers. My impression is that Maney went on and paid the losses and redeemed the bonds. I do not know, however, what became of the bonds.

Q.—How many or what amount of bonds, received by you as President of a railroad from the State, did you use in speculation or otherwise than in building the road to and for which they were issued?

A.—I will have to consult my lawyer before I answer this question.

Q.—Did you ever pay any member of the Legislature money or other thing of value for his vote or influence on any measure appropriating bonds to your railroad or other roads in the State?

A.—I will furnish you an answer when I see my counsel.

Q.—Did you ever see any one else pay money or other thing of value to any member for his vote or influence, or hear any one say that he had so paid any member?

A.—I decline to answer this question until I have consulted my attorney.

Q.—Did not you, as President of your road, and Capt. M. D. Bearden, or the officers and friends of your road and the road that he was President of, enter into an agreement, or was there not a tacit understanding, to go to Nashville to jointly lobby, and, if necessary, to use money or other thing of value to secure legislative appropriations to your roads?

A.—I might answer a part of that and decline to answer a part. We were there together lobbying; I don't remember a great many things that occurred.

Q.—When did your connection, officially, with said railroads cease?

A.—I think it was in 1870 or 1871.

Q.—Do you remember the acts of 1869 and 1870 under which the railroads were allowed to pay their indebtedness to the State in State bonds.

A.—I remember that such acts were passed, and have read them, but I don't remember their details.

Q.—Please state if the railroads in the State were not very solicitous for the passage of these acts, or acts of a similar character?

A.—It is my recollection that the officers of some of the roads were.

Q.—Did you use any money, or other thing of value, to secure the passage of said acts?

A.—I did not.

Q.—Do you know of any person or railroad official that did?

A.—I do not.

Q.—Did you ever hear any railroad official, attorney or other person say that money or special influence had been used to secure their passage?

A.—Not that I remember of.

Q.—Were you requested or engaged to use your influence to secure their passage?

A.—I was requested to talk to some members of the Legislature, is my recollection.

Q.—If you have no objections, please state by whom?

A.—I have no objections. My recollection is that C. M. McGhee requested me to talk to some members in favor of the act allowing them to pay in bonds.

Q.—Were you to receive any pay, or was any pay given you for your services in this regard by him or by others, or by him and others?

A.—No pay was given me and none was offered me, as I remember.

Q.—How many bonds secured by you as President or Receiver of your road were used in paying interest to the State?

A.—I don't know exactly. I know that I borrowed $60,000 in New York on my individual note, with C. M. McGhee as endorser, to pay interest to the State, and this note was paid out of the proceeds of the sale of bonds. The above is my recollection of the amount I borrowed.

Q.—Was this money borrowed to pay interest before you entered upon your duties as President? If so, when?

A.—It was borrowed before I entered upon my duties, I think a few days before the 1st of January. When the interest fell due Col. McGhee and I were in New York. It may have been borrowed the first of January. The money was got; I executed my note and McGhee endorsed it.

Q.—Do you remember on one occasion being in a room in the St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville, while the Legislature was in session, with M. D. Bearden, Col. Joseph A. Cooper, John Brownlow, one Shepherd and perhaps others, when said Shepherd, who was a member, handed back to Capt. Bearden $500 which Capt. Bearden had paid a member for his vote on an omnibus appropriation bill you were all trying to get passed, which the said Shepherd said he had made the member pay back because he had not voted for the measure as he had promised when he had received the money from Bearden?

A.—I don't remember being in the party when that was done.

Q.—Do you remember seeing this or anything like it done either in or out of a party?

A.—I do not. It may have taken place in my presence, but I don't remember it.

Q.—Did you ever hear Capt. Bearden say that any such occurrence had taken place?

A.—Please excuse me until I consult my counsel.

Q.—What was the name of the individual who, it is said, was made to pay back the $500?

A.—I don't remember the name. It was a small black-haired man that was pointed out to me as the man.

Q.—Was any parties up there at Nashville from Memphis lobbying also for aid at the time you and Capt. Bearden were there?

A.—My impression is that there was a lobby from Memphis to get aid to roads.

Q.—Who was heading it?

A.—I can't now give the names. It has been so long, and I have been there so often I can't fix dates.

Q.—Did not a lot or some of the proceeds of the bonds issued to you by the State go to pay the losses sustained by you in your New York speculations?

A.—I don't think they did. Maney and I are in a law-suit about these losses now. Maney paid them in order to redeem his bonds as I understood it. Afterwards he and I had some settlements about it, and finally got the matter in Chancery, and it is there yet.

Q.—Did you not use the proceeds of some of the bonds issued to you, or some of the bonds, to get more aid, or in an attempt to get more aid from the State?

A.—I decline to answer the question till I consult my counsel.

Q.—Did you, or you and other Presidents use any money or other thing of value to secure the passage of the act which allowed or made the Presidents of defaulting roads receivers of their roads?

A.—I did not, and know of none. I don't think I knew of the act until after it was passed.

Q.—What became of the 150 bonds which you failed and refused to account for in your examination before an investigating committee in 1870.

A.—I don't remember any bonds that I failed to account for. I think I have accounted to the railroad for all the bonds I got.

Q.—Are you now or have you been connected with any turnpike company in this county or section of the State?

A.—I have.

Q.—When, and with what pike and how long?

A.—I was connected with the Knoxville & French Broad as a State Commissioner, and also with the Knoxville & Rutledge—I believe these are the names of the two roads.

Q.—How many miles of said pikes are metaled or graded?

A.—The Knoxville & French Broad something over a mile graded and McAdamised, the Knoxville & Rutledge something over a mile.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Examination resumed Friday morning, February 14, 1879, at Lamar House, Knoxville, Tennessee:

Q.—How much stock each did said two turnpike companies receive from the State in the shape of the stock of the State in the East Tennessee & Georgia Railroad Co.?

A.—I could not tell you without reference to the acts of the Legislature. It is my recollection, however, that each pike received $20,000 or $30,000 of the State's stock in the East Tennessee & Georgia Railroad.

Q.—Who received said stock for said turnpike companies, and what disposition was made of it?

A.—The Presidents of the turnpike companies received it I presume, and disposed of it.

Q.—Who were the Presidents receiving and disposing of it?

A.—Jno. R. Waisman was the President of the Knoxville & Rutledge, and A. G. Jackson was President of the Knoxville & French Broad. Jackson is dead, and Waisman is living in the county and is in delicate health. I was Secretary and Treasurer of the Knoxville & French Broad, and I am not sure whether Jackson or myself disposed of the stock of this company.

Q.—When, at what price, and to whom was the stock of your company, the Knoxville & French Broad, disposed?

A.—I don't remember when, who got it or at what price.

Q.—How much did you realize in cash for said stock?

A.—My recollection is that we realized about $5,000, but am not positive as to amount.

Q.—Did it require all this sum to grade one mile or a mile and one-fourth?

A.—It required all except between $100 and $200, expended for right of way to Mrs. McCammon. We also paid an engineer something.

Q.—Did you have any private subscriptions? If so, how much, and how much was paid in?

A.—We had none, and nothing was paid in in this regard that I know of.

Q.—Please state whether or not you bought and paid for any suits of clothes at the establishment of Huntington and others in Nashville for Members of the Legislature when you were in Nashville with Capt. Bearden, or at the time he was there to get additional aid for the Knoxville & Kentucky Railroad?

A.—My recollection is that I bought suits of clothes there for parties during the sitting of the Legislature, and that parties bought suits there which were charged to me without my authority, but which I paid for. But I do not recollect the parties; my impression is that some of them were members of the Legislature.

Q.—Did parties buy suits there or in other clothing establishments, during the recesses of the Legislature, or while the Legislature was not in session, which suits were charged to you, and which were paid for by you?

A.—My recollection is that suits were bought and charged to me. Some I ordered and some I did not. I don't remember of this being done at any establishment except Huntington's, nor am I positive as to whether the Legislature was session.

Q.—Please state if all your account at Huntington's did not amount to over $2,000, most of which was ordered and got for others than for your own individual use?

A.—I could not state the amount. It may have been $5,000 or it may have been $2,000.

Q.—Do you know or have you heard of the payment of money or other thing of value, or of promises to pay, directly or indirectly, to members of the Tennessee Legislature, or to other persons, at any time, to influence their votes or action for the passage of certain legislation favorable to railroads, or to defeat legislation deemed inimicable thereto? If so, state to whom such money or thing of

value was paid, or to whom such promises were made, by whom and for what purpose or purposes?

A.—I will have to consult my attorney before giving any information received by me as an attorney, or that might affect me personally.

Q.—When you learned that this sub-committee was coming to Knoxville please state whether you wrote any letters or notes to any one or more perons not to appear before it, or so advise any one or more parties? If so, whom did you write to or so advise?

A.—I did not. I wrote to Col. D. M. Nelson to keep away or avoid going tc Nashville if he could do so.

Q.—Why did you so advise him?

A.—I advised that because I thought it would be unpleasant. I did not advise him to refuse to go if summoned, unless he thought he had the right to disobey it.

Q.—From your personal knowledge of Col. D. M. Nelson, and what you may know or may have learned of his former official connection with the State government, and his connection with Mr. Thos. Calloway, deceased, are you not advised that he knows much of the "true inwardness" of certain so-called railroad crookedness in connection with certain legislation? If so, was this the basis or ground, or partly so, of your letter to him of a recent date, respecting his going to Nashville or appearing before the committee?

A.—I fall back on my rights as an attorney and as an individual, and request not to be forced to answer.

Q.—Do you know of a fund having been raised here or in New York, or in both and other places, at any time by railroad officials or other parties, to be expended in sending lobbyists to Nashville to influence legislation in their interests? If so, who composed or were in, if you remember, this movement? Please state all you may know or may have learned with regard to this matter.

A.—I have no knowledge of any such thing; if I ever heard of it I have forgotten it.

Q.—Do you know of any bonds having been issued to any railroad or railroads when the conditions of the law authorizing their issuance were not complied with?

A.—I did not know at the time any were issued that the law had not been complied with. I have learned since that there were.

Q.—Do you still decline, before closing your deposition, to

answer the questions hereinbefore propounded, which you declined to answer when propounded?

A.—Yes sir, I still decline, and request not to be forced to answer.

Q.—Have any party or parties requested you not to answer? If so, whom?

A.—I have not been requested not to answer.

JOS. A. MABRY, SEN.

Gen. Joseph A. Mabry recalled, February 15th, 1879, before the sub-committee at Knoxville, and being sworn, deposed further as follows:

Said witness, being again sworn, deposed as follows:

Question.—Did you and R. T. Wilson, Col. C. M. McGhee, John R. Branner and Thos. Callaway, or either of you, or either of you and others, at any time pay or make a present of $5,000 or any other sum to a distinguished Governor of the State, to his wife or family, to either or all of them? If so, please state when, where, to whom and for what purpose.

Answer.—Well, I want to say that I have been examined and dismissed and wish to be excused from answering the question or any further questions, and I require you to show me your authority to ask me any questions.

Q.—You are here shown certified copy of House Joint Resolution No. 80, and a certified copy of Senate Joint Resolution No. 24, and this committee, by authority and virtue of the power given in said resolutions, demand an answer to the foregoing question."

A.—Well, in answer, and I do so under protest, being compelled to do it, I say we did, sometime in July or August, 1868. Myself and the four other gentlemen named in your question, made a present of 5 one thousand dollar bills to Governor Brownlow. I tendered the money to him and he told me to hand it to his wife. Thos. H. Callaway, also was present when I did this. His wife received the money.

Q. What induced this present?

A. Myself and the other gentlemen named were in New York, and engaged in bond speculations. Some of us had sold "bonds

short" and desired to depress "their price," and suits were instituted by some parties in New York and Nashville on some matured bonds. Some of us consulted a celebrated New York Spiritualist, Mad. Mansfield, and she told us that bonds would go down and that there would be trouble in Tennessee and not to go to Nashville that we would be arrested, but that we could control "old scratch," meaning Governor Brownlow, with money. We seen that the Legislature had been called. We came to Knoxville. We had speculated in bonds on account of Governor Brownlow, and had made nearly $5,000. We then determined to make the Governor a present of $5,000, furnishing out of our own private means what we had failed of the $5,000 in our speculating for his benefit. I notified him the day before that we would, Callaway and myself went up to present it, he was lying on a lounge and told us to give it to his wife and we did so, as before stated.

Q. Did Governor Brownlow know anything of these speculations in New York, for his benefit, or did you in any manner intimate to him, that you had speculated for his benefit, or did he or his wife receive it purely as a present?

A. He never knew anything of these speculations nor did I in any manner intimate to him anything about them, and it is my opinion that the $5,000 was received purely as a present.

Q. Was this present made in view of the advice of the spiritualist and was it made for the purpose of enabling you to control him?

A. We were advised by the spiritualist that we could control him and we took this way of doing it and we entered into the speculations to make some money for him. We wanted to quiet him and took this way of doing it.

Q. In whose name or under what style was your speculative accounts in New York, for the Governor kept?

A. My recollection is that it was kept in the name of J. A. Mabry & Co., but I am not positive as to this. I know I managed and controlled the business.

Q. We understand you to say that Wilson, McGhee, Branner, Callaway and yourself, each furnished $1,000 of the $5,000 give to the Governor?

A. We each furnished the balance not made in the speculations.

Q. Did you go to Nashville and were you arrested. If so, for what, and were you released?

A. We did go to Nashville in disregard of the advice from Madame Mansfield, that is Wilson, McGhee and myself did, and were arrested as the parties who had procured the suits to be brought against the State, to prevent her from paying the interest falling due July, 1868. At least that was what I understood we were arrested for. We employed counsel answered and were released. We were arrested by a committee appointed by the Legislature, as I understood.

Q. Did Wilson, McGhee and yourself answer under oath in that trial or investigation?

A. I understand that Wilson and McGhee were sworn. I was not. I asked to be excused until after I got through with my statement, and after it was made I was not sworn.

Q. Before whom were you taken and before whom examined?

A. I do not remember any of the committee of the Legislature, except Mr. Singletary. He seemed to be acting as chairman.

Q. What Singletary and what county or counties did he represent?

A. He was an upper East Tennesseean and a lawyer. I have forgotten his given name or the counties he represented.

Q. Did you gentlemen or either of you give him any money or other things of value in connection with this investigation?

A. Not that I remember of.

JOSEPH A. MABRY, SR.

MABRY.

Gen. Joseph A. Mabry, re-called. Knoxville, Feb. 18, 1879, and re-examined, deposed as follows:

Question. Did you at any time have correspondence by telegraph or otherwise with any party or parties at Nashville, and pay him or them a large sum of money to manipulate dispatches, etc., and keep you informed in your bond speculations and with respect to contemplated legislation, etc., or any thing, of this nature. If so when, and with whom. State all that occurred in this regard?

Answer. I answer, and say that I regard the question as being upon private and personal matters, and decline to answer it.

Q. The committee exhibit to you the Resolutions heretofore submitted to you, and beg leave to say that the question does legitimately bear upon the subjects involved in these inquiries, and an answer is respectfully demanded to the questions?

A. Well, I answer under protest, and do protest. I did have correspondence, by letter and telegrams with a party in Nashville, whom I engaged, before I went on to New York, o keep me informed by telegrams and by letters, in regard to everything about which I might want information in connection with my speculations. He was a lawyer and was engaged as my attorney or as my agent. He wrote articles for the newspapers and manipulated the press dispatches, etc., as he informed me by letter and personally, and I afterwards paid him a large fee for his services.

Q. Who was the gentleman, when was this service rendered, and what sum was paid him?

A. I want to decline to give the name of the party, as it was a personal matter and I have given the circumstances.

Q. the committee respectfully demand an answer to the above question?

A. I protest, and answer under protest. His name was Jno. C. Burch. He was a lawyer at the time. The services were rendered in June and July, 1878. I don't remember the precise amount I paid to him, but it was somewhere about $2,000 to the best of my recollection?

Q. Did he send you articles he wrote for the paper. If so, for what paper?

A. He did, my recollection is he sent me articles he wrote for the *Press and Times*, of Nashville.

Q. Was the *Press and Times*, then the official organ of any political party at the capital of the State. If so, what party?

A. My recollection is, it was a Republican paper, but I do not recollect whether it was the official organ of the party at the capital.

Q. Did you have any other transactions with said Burch, in connection with State bonds?

A. Not that I now remember of.

JOSEPH A. MABRY, SR.

BURCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1879.

Hon. S. F. Wilson, Chairman, etc.

SIR:—I have been informed that General Joseph A. Mabry, testified before the Legislative Committee, of which you are Chairman, that in 1868, I wrote "articles" for the *Press and Times*, (a newspaper then published in Nashville,) to aid in his bond speculations, and that I also manipulated the "press dispatches" for the same purpose, and that he paid me therefor, about two thousand dollars.

I desire to state in reply thereto, that General Mabry is mistaken in his statements. It is not true that I ever wrote articles for the *Press and Times*, for Mabry or any one else, for any purpose.

It is not true that I ever manipulated the press dispatches, for Mabry or any one else.

It is not true that he ever paid me anything to write articles for the *Press and Times* or any other paper, nor did he ever pay or agree to pay, me anything to manipulate press dispatches.

Mabry has confounded in his mind other transactions between us as attorney and client, or rather between me as attorney and him as agent of my clients.

From the time of my return to Nashville in 1865, until September, 1869, I devoted myself exclusively to the practice of law. I had in that time no connection whatever with any newspaper published in Nashville or elsewhere.

In September, 1869 I resumed editorial control of the *Union and American*, having been its editor previous to the war. While devoting myself exclusively to the law, I was employed by General Mabry to bring one or more suits against the city of Nashville on coupons or warrants, one or both, in the Federal Court in Nashville and also to file a bill in the same court against the Comptroller or Treasurer of the State, one or both, in the name of parties resident in New Jersey or New York, as I now remember. The records of these suits may be found in the Federal Court in Nashville. In the former, large judgments were obtained. The latter, in connection with a somewhat similar suit which had been begun in New York, may have been intended by the plaintiffs to assist in bond speculations. For these legal services, and these only did I ever receive any compensation from General Mabry; the amount

was about two thousand dollars. It is probable that while he was in New York, I may, in correspondence with him, have said what I thought of the prospects of the bond market. If I did I never charged nor received anything for such service. I never was in either Hall of the Legislature during the Brownlow administration, and took no part whatever in influencing in any way State legislation on bonds or other matters.

Mabry at one time handed me fifty dollars to give to a gentleman residing in Nashville, a Republican, now dead, to have an article inserted in the *Press and Times*, and transmitted by telegraph to New York, which I did. *That article* I may, at his request, have written for him, though I do not now distinctly remember; but *I* received no part of the money. I did not know either one of the editors of the *Press and Times*, and never had any communication with either of them while that paper was in existence. The *Press and Times* was vituperatively Radical in its politics, and I had nothing to do with it, and I presume could not, if I had desired.

The Associated Press Agent, now dead, was Wm. Hy Smith, one of the purest and best citizens Nashville ever had, and who was as far from being manipulated, or having his press dispatches manipulated, as any man that ever lived. The proprietors and editors of the *Press and Times* and of all the other Nashville papers are, I believe, now living and easy of access, and can, if your committee desire, be examined upon these points. I expect to be in Nashville on the 7th or 8th instant, when the committee can, if they wish, examine me upon these matters. In the meantime, I ask that this shall be filed with the testimony of Gen. Mabry.

——— JOHN C. BURCH.

Washington City.—District of Columbia.

Personally appeared, John C. Burch, before me, M. Trimble, a Notary Public of the District of Columbia, who, being duly sworn, says that the facts stated in the foregoing, are true to the best of his knowledge and belief. JOHN C. BURCH.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 2nd day of March, A.D., 1879. M. TRIMBLE, *Notary Public, D. C.*

{ SEAL. }

MERCER.

The deposition of S. C. Mercer, taken at the office of Wood & Wood, Attorneys-at-law, Hopkinsville, Ky., at the instance of John C. Burch, Esq., to be read as evidence before the State Debt Committee of the Forty-first General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, now in session at Nashville, Tennessee. Deposition taken on the 13th day of March, 1879.

Question. Were you in any way connected with the *Press and Times* of Nashville, Tennessee, in the year 1868? If so, what was your connection with that paper?

Answer. I was chief editor of the Nashville *Press and Times* from 1865 to 1868.

Q. Were you acquainted with John C. Burch, Esq., in 1868, and if so, did John C. Burch, in the year 1868, or at any time whilst you were chief editor of the Nashville *Press and Times*, write any articles for said paper to influence the legislation in the Tennessee Legislature on the subject of Tennessee State bonds, or to influence the price of Tennessee bonds in the market of New York City?

A. I was acquainted with John C. Burch. Said Burch, to the best of my knowledge and belief, never wrote any articles whatever for the *Press and Times*, either to influence legislation in regard to Tennessee bonds or to affect the price of Tennessee bonds in New York; nor did said Burch ever contribute any articles on any other subject to my paper, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. C. MERCER.

State of Kentucky,—Christian County.

I, James R. Wood, Examiner for Christian county, Ky., certify that the foregoing deposition of S. C. Mercer, was taken before me at the time and place stated in the caption; that said witness was duly sworn before giving it, and that it was written and subscribed by him in my presence.

Given under my hand this 13th day of March, 1879.

JAMES R. WOOD,
Examiner for Christian County, Ky.

Commonwealth of Kentucky,—County of Christian.

I, Nat Gaither, Clerk of the Circuit Court, in and for Christian County, State of Kentucky, hereby certify that James R. Wood, whose genuine signature appears to the above certificate, is, and was, at the time of signing the same, a duly appointed Examiner in and for said county and State, and that full faith and credit are due his official acts.

In testimony wherof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my said Court. Done at Hopkinsville, this 13th day of March, A. D. 1879.

NAT GAITHER,

{ SEAL. }

Clerk Christian Circuit Court.

STORY.

The deposition of C. C. Story, taken at Knoxville, Feb. 18th, 1879.

Said witness being sworn, deposed as follows:

Question. Did you at any time build, construct or repair any house or houses, for L. C. Houk, in the city of Knoxville? If so, when? how many, and what did the work cost?

Answer. I did built two houses for L. C. Houk, in Knoxville, at a cost of $400 each. I do not remember exactly when, but it was shortly after he came back from the Legislature.

Q. Do you know of him making any other improvements about that time?

A. Nothing, at all, except what I did for him myself. I built an office for him, some six months or more after I built the two houses. I built the office by the day and do not now recollect what it cost.

Q. Does said Houk have any other houses except the two you built? If so, how many and when were they built?

A. He has two, besides the two I built, for rent. They were built about a year before the two I erected for him.

Q. He then has four houses for rent, besides his dwelling house?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he make any repairs upon his dwelling after he returned from the Legislature? If so, at what cost?

A. No sir, not that I know of.

Q. What did the fencing and other out work, around the two houses erected by you, cost, or about what sum? if any outside or over the $400 each, you have mentioned?

A. Thirty-five dollars, and the two cisterns cost $100. He had some guttering put up afterwards, but I don't know the cost thereof.

his
C. C. ⋈ STORY.
mark.

Attest: S. F. WILSON, *Chm'n.*

BABER.

The deposition of John T. Baber, taken before the Committee of Investigation in the Senate Chamber, at Nashville, Feb. 17th, 1879.

Said witness being sworn, deposed as follows:

Question. Were you at any time a member of the Tennessee Legislature? If so, when?

Answer. I was of the sessions of 1869–70.

Q. Please state if soon after that Legislature organized, it did not raise a committee to investigate the issuance and disposition of Tennessee bonds to and by railroads and other parties?

A. It did.

Q. State, as a matter of fact, if soon after that committee had

commenced its work and had developed proof, the movement for reconstructing the State did not assume very formidable and alarming proportions, and did not a large number of the people and members of the Legislature, request D. B. Thomas, Speaker of the Senate, and Mr. Perkins, Speaker of the House, to go on to Washington as representatives of the State and people, to aid, if possible, in preventing or checking the movement for reconstruction?

A. I can state, without pretending to be very accurate as to the exact time, that the, or a movement, looking to reconstructing the State did become active and alarming, after the appointment of said committee, and during a recess soon thereafter, as I now remember. Thomas and Perkins did go on to Washington at the request of a number of people and members of the Legislature to check, if possible, the movement; I know we were very apprehensive of trouble from it.

Q. Please state, as a matter of fact, if, after that committee had progressed in its work, and had developed the real scope of its investigation, it was not urged as a ground for reconstruction, in addition to distinct political reasons, that the Legislature intended to ignore and undo what its predecessors, since the war had done, and repudiate the Brownlow bonds issued to railroads?

A. It is my recollection, sir, that that was the case.

Q. Please state if it was not the prevalent opinion of that Legislature, in view of its peculiar surroundings and the danger of reconstruction, that, looking to the welfare of the State and its political independence, it would not be wise or prudent to take any more affirmative or active steps in regard to State bonds, than it did take; and, as a fact, is it not your opinion now, that it acted wisely in stopping where it did?

A. Such, certainly, was the prevalent opinion, and it is my confident opinion now, that it acted wisely in doing as it did, with respect to subject embraced in the question.

Q. Was there a law introduced and passed by that Legislature, allowing the railroads to retire their indebtedness to the State, by paying State bonds?

A. There was.

Q. In enacting that law, did the Legislature intend that under it, the roads should or could pay any and all bonds?

A. The question had been raised that a large number of bonds

had been illegally issued, and hence were invalid, and it was intended, that under the act mentioned, only bonds legally issued or legal bonds, should be tendered. The requirements for *legal bonds* was made, in order that thereafter, the State, or its proper officers, might definitely make the question as to the validity of all questionable bonds.

Q. Please state if the railroads did not have a large and strong lobby then in Nashville, working to secure the passage of that act, and its passage without the requirement, for the payment of bonds legally issued? and as a matter of fact, were not the roads very solicitous for the passage of the act, in its original shape?

A. My recollection is that we had a strong lobby here, and that the roads exhibited a great deal of interest in the passage of the act.

Q. Please state if that Legislature, stopping where it did, in regard to the bonds, for the causes hereinbefore stated by you, after the development of the facts it had brought out, did not leave matters in shape for subsequent legislation or State action, and if it was not the expectation and intention of that Legislature, in its work, that subsequent action should be taken?

A. I think our legislation clearly manifests that.

JOHN T. BABER.

WHITE.

The deposition of W. O. White, taken at Knoxville, February 17th, 1879.

Said witness being sworn, deposed as follows:

Question. Please state you residence and occupation?

Answer. Residence, Knoxville, Tenn., and am engaged in the stove and tinware business.

Q. Were you at any time a member of the Tennessee Legislature? If so, when and how long?

A. I was a member; was elected from Bradley county, if I remember right, in August, 1867, and served out my regular term.

Q. Were any bill or bills passed during your term of service appropriating a large number of bonds, in the way of State aid, to various railroads and other enterprises?

A. There was a bill passed in December, 1867, amendatory of the Internal Improvement Law of 1852, that I remember. There was also a bill passed March 12, 1868, in which I was interested, making an appropriation to the Cleveland & Ducktown Railroad, and some other roads. The other road was the North Carolina, Tennessee & Kentucky Railroad Company. There was no bonds issued to the Cleveland & Ducktown road, for the subsequent Legislature repealed the Act. I do not know whether any were issued to the North Carolina, Tennessee & Kentucky. I state the fact of the repeal from information received from other parties.

Q. How were you interested in the Cleveland & Ducktown road?

A. Simply as a Representative from Bradley county, a large portion of the road as contemplated being in Bradley.

Q. Did the railroads desiring State aid have lobbies in Nashville to secure, if possible, the legislation desired by them?

A. Not to my personal knowledge. There were parties there in their interest, but whether the roads had sent them there, I know not.

Q. Do you know of any member being paid any money or other thing of value for his vote or influence on any measure extending benefits, privileges or aid in any shape to railroads or others?

A. I do not.

Q. Do you know of any person or party being paid any money or other thing of value for his or their influence in securing the passage of any measure desired by railroads or urged in behalf of railroads, or by any other person, party, corporation or association?

Q. I do not. Did you ever hear any one say that he had paid any money or other thing of value, or had been paid any money or other thing of value, to secure the passage of any measure through the Legislature at any time, or that any one had paid money or other thing of value, or had been paid money or other thing of value, to secure the passage of any measure at any time?

A. I don't think I ever did, sir. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Did you ever know or hear of Mr. Thos. Callaway, now deceased, giving or loaning any member of the Legislature any money during his term of service, before his term began, or soon after it ended?

A. I never did, sir.

W. O. White.

COOPER.

Deposition of Gen. Joseph A. Cooper, taken at Knoxville, Feb' 13th, 1879.

Said witness being sworn, deposed as follows:

Question. Where do you reside, and how long have you lived at your present place of residence?

Answer. I live five miles west of Knoxville, Tenn., and have lived there since 1865.

Q. Have you held official position in any department of the State Government since 1865, and any in the U. S. Government, since that date? If so, please state what, and how long in each?

A. I have held no State position, except commander of the State militia, and I have forgotten the length of time I served each time they were called out. I was elected to the Legislature once since the war but declined to serve. I have been Collector of Internal Revenue for the 20th District of Tenn. since 1868.

Q. Please state if you at any time saw any one, a member of the Legislature, pay Capt. M. D. Bearden $500, or any sum, and heard him say anything in regard thereto? If so, please state when this was, where it was, what was said, and the party's name, if you remember it?

A. I saw a man by the name of Shepherd, W. H., a Representative of Hawkins Co., in a room in the St. Cloud Hotel, in Nashville, hand M. D. Bearden $500. He said at the time he handed it to him—"I cursed him at the time I got the money from him and told him if we had known what he was worth, we would have known how to bid at him, if he had placed himself on the block like a God-d-ned mule, we would have known better how to bid at him." The above is just about what was said. My best recollection is that I took a walk with Shepherd that evening, and tried to get out of him the man from whom he had got the $500, but he declined to tell me. I know I guessed one or two and when I guessed a certain man he declined to say, and I got the impression that he was the man. I think the man was named Thompson McKinly or Robert Medlin, one of them.

Q. Who was in the room at the St. Cloud at the time the $500 was handed to Capt. M. D. Bearden?

A. Well, there was Shepherd, myself, Rev. Thos. Pearne, and, I think, John Brownlow, Jos. A. Mabry and perhaps others.

Q. What measure was Shepherd and Bearden then to secure?

A. Shepherd was a member, and Beardon was there to secure aid for the Knoxville & Ky., now the Knoxville and Ohio, and the Knoxville & Charleston railroads. Bearden, I think, was a Receiver of the Knoxville & Charleston. I was interested in getting aid for the Knoxville & Ky.

Q. When the $500 was handed back to Bearden, and from what was said, did you understand that it was $500 Bearden had paid some member for his vote or influence and that said member had been made to refund it because he had not stood up to his contract in regard to it?

A. That was exactly my understanding. It was money that Bearden had paid the member, and the member had voted against the measure and Shepherd had made him pay back the money; nothing else could have been understood.

Q. Did Bearden make any remarks?

A. I don't recollect that he did, except, perhaps, to say that the member was a scoundrel, and took the money and put it in his pocket. I am pretty certain that he said but little.

Q. Was it not the understanding, and was it not so said, that Barbour Lewis and a Memphis delegation had paid said member $1,000, or some sum, to vote for aid to the Memphis & Clarksville road and against Bearden's roads, and hence had out-bid him, Bearden?

A. Yes, sir, that remark was made, and I know Barbour Lewis was there, in the interest of the Clarksville & Memphis and against our roads, and it was John B. Brownlow, I think, who said the fellow had been paid a $1,000 to vote for the Memphis job. I know it scared us up when we discovered the Memphis delegation there. We began to feel sanguine of getting our bill through. It had passed two readings, but on the third the Memphis delegation floored us.

Q. Please state if you did not make several trips in the interest of your measure? If so, who paid expenses?

A. I made a trip to Cincinnati, and we had a called meeting at Louisville, and I came from Nashville to Union C. Col. Joseph Mabry paid my expenses to Union C. I think the Knoxville & Ky. paid our expenses to Cincinnati and Louisville. I think McGhee was President at the time.

Q. You remember the Legislature of 1869–70, and that it instituted investigation into railroad bonds, etc.?

A. Yes, sir; I remember something of the kind.

Q. About the time of this investigation, or soon after it commenced, did not a movement looking to the reconstruction of the State grow strong and active?

A. Yes, sir; it did.

Q. In addition to various distinct political grounds was it not so urged in favoring reconstruction that the Legislature intended to repudiate all the Brownlow liabilities?

A. Yes, sir; all the bonds issued to the roads.

Q. Do you know anything about the Turnpike Co. that received he stock of the State in the East Tenn. & Ga. Railroad?

A. Yes, sir, there were the Kingston T. P., the Clinton T. P., the Jacksboro & Tazewell T. P., the Rutledge T. P. and the Sevierville T. P., and there were others perhaps in upper East Tennessee, the names of which I have forgotten. I think there were several chartered that did not avail themselves of the aid I think you will find that there was some legislation afterwards attempted to give the stock that had not been taken, by the failure of some companies, to those that had organized.

Q. Can you give us the length that each pike is metaled?

A. There is on the Kingston about four miles of stone or McAdamized, and it is graded and bridged for about 5 miles. The Clinton pike was probably graded 1½ miles, McAdamized not more than ¾ miles. The Tazewell pike is McAdamized about 9 miles, and graded about 11 miles. The Rutledge pike I don't know anything definitely about. The Sevierville pike was graded and McAdamized about 1¼ miles. The above is about the *status* of the pikes leading from or into this city. C. O. Temple was first President of the Kingston, and I am his successor. I have been in the Board of Directors since it was organized. I am one of the State Directors. M. D. Bearden, if I recollect right, was first President of the Clinton pike, and all the President it ever had. I think his

pike was chartered as the Western & Montgomery or Montgomery & Western Pike. Berian Frasier was the first President of the Jacksboro & Tazewell pike, and I think John S. VanGilder is his successor. If ever I knew who was the President of the Sevierville pike I have forgotten it. I don't recollect any officers of the other roads.

Q. About how many miles of "McAdamized" road, T. P.'s, have you in East Tennessee, and how many, including the "McAdamized," have you of graded roads ready or substantially ready for the metal?

A. About 24½ miles of metaled pike, and including three metaled roads, 51½ graded ready for the metal.

Q. How much State aid, or stock of the State in the East Tenn. & Ga. road did your T. P. get, and what did you realize on it? Who did you sell your said stock to?

A. My recollection is that we sold it to C. M. McGhee, and think we realized 20 to 22 cents on the dollar. I know we realized $5,000 from our State aid, or nearly that sum. We had between $6,000 and $7,000 of *bona fide* private stock subscribed, and it has all been paid in.

Q. Did you ever have occasion to examine into Bearden's T. P.? If so, what was discovered, if anything?

A. We tried to get them to organize, so as to put up a gate on this road, and thus secure some travel on our road; but we could find no books connected with Bearden's Co. We could learn nothing as to any private subscriptions, or as to what was done with the State aid?

Q. Do you know anything as to what was done with the aid received by the other Turnpike Companies?

A. I do not, any more than what I know in regard to the Tazewell pike. They are still working on that.

JOSEPH A. COOPER.

LOCKHART.

The deposition of J. D. Lockhart, taken before the committee at Nashville, Feb. 10th, 1879.

The said witness being sworn, stated as follows:

Question. Were you, at any time, connected with any railroad in the State? If so, when, and with what road?

Answer. I was connected with the Edgefield & Ky. Road, I think in 1868–9, as a Director, and as a Superintendent and General Agent of the joint roads, from Henderson. I am now, and have been for over three years, connected with the L. & N. Road, as General Agent.

Q. I see that under an act, passed Dec. 7th, 1867, 300 bonds were issued to one, J. T. Boyle—did said Boyle, or said Edgefield & K. Road, or the Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Road, ever comply with the conditions of the law, about giving bonds, etc., before said bonds were issued?

A. I don't know whether they were executed or not.

Q. I see, under the law, said bonds were to be applied to the erection of a depot in Nashville, for the purchase of machinery, rolling stock, and repairs; and for the construction of the extension of said road to the coal mines, under the charter of the Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Road? How, and where were they applied?

A. A $100,000 of bonds issued to the Edgefield & Ky. were not all applied for the purposes set forth in the act, no depot having been erected in Nashville, and only about $10,000 worth of rolling stock, purchased; there was also erected machine shops, at a cost of less than $10,000.

Q. What was done with these bonds?

A. They were received by the Receiver, and expended or used under his direction.

Q. Do you know how, or for what?

A. I do not, of my personal knowledge, further than I have above specified. The Receiver gave his evidence before the committee, in 1870, and I refer to it as giving his explanations, and also to the report of the committee.

Q. Did said committee learn what he did, in fact, sell them for? If so, for what?

A. By reference to the testimony of J. C. Warner, Cashier of the Bank of the Union, and the statement thereto attached, you will find that a portion of the bonds were sold for 69 and 70 cents on the dollar.

Q. Were you in Nashville when any of the bills, granting aid to the railroads, were passed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see or hear any evidence of corrupt influences being used to secure said aid?

A. I did not see, nor do I know of my personal knowledge, of any monies being paid, for purposes of securing said aid. I refer to the report of the legislative committee for such facts as were brought before it, in regard to the expenditures of money, as I was Secretary of that committee, and heard the testimony of various witnesses on that subject.

Q. As a matter of fact, was it not well understood that Gov. Senter was once or more, made drunk, or put under the influence of drink, in order to get him to issue or order the issuance of bonds?

A. I don't know any such thing. I have seen him under the influence of drink, but I do not know that any one got him so, for such purposes.

Q. What was the general character of the Legislatures of 1866–7–8–9? and was it not understood that men, who had money, and wanted anything, could generally get what they wanted?

A. I considered them a very corrupt set of men, and it was understood that money could be used to advantage, in regard to the passage of bills and measures desired.

Q. Were not a lot of members furnished clothing at Huntington's establishment, and was not said clothing paid for by gentlemen here desiring appropriations?

A. Not of my personal knowledge.

Q. Did you ever hear anything about it.

A. No, sir.

Q. Were any of the bonds issued to the Edgefield & Ky. used out of the State?

A. Not to my knowledge. Those issued to the Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Road were. They were expended by J. T. Boyle, in Kentucky.

Q. The railroads were solicitous, were they not, to secure the passage of the acts allowing them to retire their indebtedness to the State in bonds?

A. Yes, sir; most of the Presidents representing the roads were here, I think.

Q. Do you know of any lobbying to secure the passage of that act?

A. The representatives of the various roads were here and used their influence in various ways to secure the passage of the bill. I can designate no particular act of lobbying.

Q. Do you remember what railroad officials were here?

A. C. M. McGhee, J. W. Sloss, J. A. Mabry, Sam. Tate. These are all I now remember; there may have been others. I also remember R. T. Neely. I also favored the bill myself.

Q. Did they also have a number of their Attorneys and Directors and Stockholders?

A. I dont't know. There were a great many other parties here favoring the bill; I don't know whether they were Attorneys or not.

JO. D. LOCKHART.

BARNES.

The deposition of A. A. Barnes, taken at Knoxville, Feb. 13th, 1879. The said witness being sworn, deposed as follows:

Question. Where did you reside? and how long have you resided in your present place of residence?

Answer. I reside in Knoxville. I came here 30 odd years ago. My present residence commenced 5 or 6 years ago. I was absent 10 years, from 1863 to 1873.

Q. Is there or was there a turnpike around about in this county, chartered under the name of Western & Montgomery or Montgomery & Western?

A. There was one leading from here in the direction of Clinton.

Q. Who was its President and Secretary?

A. M. D. Bearden was President and I have forgotten the the name of the Secretary.

Q. How much of said pike is or was graded and McAdamized?

A. There is between ¾ and 1 mile.

Q. How much was the reasonable cost of the ¾ or 1 mile of said road, constructed?

A. I should say about $2,000; if the bridge was built by the company, I would add $500. I know it could be built for less than that now.

Q. Were you at any time connected with any railroad or roads in this State? If so, when? how long? and who controlled them as President?

A. The first railroading I was engaged in was here, as General Ticket and Freight Agent of the East Tennessee & Georgia, from 1860 to sometime in 1863. In 1865 or 1866, I went on the Memphis & Charleston Road, and staid with it between 6 and 7 years, part of the time as General Ticket Agent and part of the time as General Ticket and Freight Agent combined. Col. Sam. Tate was President, when I first went into the service of the road, and afterwards M. J. Wicks was the President.

Q. Where were your headquarters during your connection with said Memphis Road?

A. At Memphis, Tenn.

Q. Did you ever, at any time, hear any of the officials, or directors, or stockholders, or attorneys of said road, say anything about the means used to secure desired legislation, or to defeat obnoxious legislation? If so, state all you may have heard on these subjects?

A. I don't think I ever heard any of them say anything on these matters. If I did, I don't recollect it now?

Q. As a matter of fact, was not that and other roads in the State, interested in obtaining State aid; and were they not also solicitous for the passage of the acts of 1869 and of 1870, under which they were to be allowed to pay off their State indebtedness in bonds of the State?

A. As to the first branch of the question, yes; and as to the lat-

er, I shall say that, of course they were, it being greatly to their interest.

Q. Did not the Presidents and others connected with the roads, have lobbies in Nashville to secure both?

A. I dont't know, I have no personal knowledge on this subject.

Q. Do you know anything about two members of the Legislature being paid any sum of money for their votes? or have you heard any one say that two members were paid for their votes, on any matter?

A. I know nothing about this, myself, and don't recollect of hearing any two names mentioned in connection with any bribe?

A. A. BARNES.

MANEY.

The deposition of General George Maney, taken at the Maxwell House, Nashville, February 22, 1879.

Said witness being sworn, deposed as follows:

Question 1. Did you, as President of the Tennessee & Pacific Railroad, give your deposition before an investigating committee of the Tennessee Legislature in 1870, which deposition is printed in full in the Senate Appendix of 1870 and 1871, and if so, do you now endorse and make the same a part of this deposition, as far as the same is applicable?

Q. 2. How many bonds of the State did your road receive while you were President, and what written evidences and affidavits did you file with the Governor or Secretary of State before receiving them?

Q. 3. When and how, and to whom, were the last 885 bonds received by you sold?

Q. 4. When said last 885 bonds were sold or exchanged, or put out of your hands, did you not know that a bill was pending in the Legislature declaring them illegal and invalid, and that the Judiciary Committees of both Houses had so reported?

Q. 5 How much did it cost to get clear of this batch of 885 bonds, or to exchange them for others, and through whom was the exchange effected?

Q. 6. Did you not make a contract, or have an understanding with one General Joseph A. Mabry, or General Mabry, now of Knoxville, to use his influence with the Governor to induce him to issue this batch of 885 bonds, and was not said Mabry to have for his influence and services in getting the Governor to issue said bonds, compensation, as well as a part of the bonds thus obtained, to speculate upon in New York or elsewhere, or did you not have some such understanding with Mabry? Answer fully and specifically on this point.

Q. 7. Did you not, in fact, turn over a lot of said bonds to said Mabry, or did not you and he as partners or otherwise, use these bonds, or a part of them, in speculations in New York or elsewhere?

Q. 8. Did you not write one or more urgent letters to said Mabry, about the time the investigation of 1870 was in progress or in contemplation, urging him to get the identical bonds you let him have, that you had to have them, etc.

Q. 9. Were not the solvent railroads in the State solicitous for the passage of the Act of 1869 and the Act of 1870, under which they were allowed to discharge their debts to the State in any series of State bonds?

Q. 10. Were they not also active in securing the passage of the several Acts under which a bill or bills were filed in the Chancery Court to decree a sale of delinquent or defaulting roads?

Q. 11. Did you write the following letters, dated Nashville, December 13, 1869, December 19, 1869, and December 22, 1869, copies of which are hereto attached, marked, "Exhibit A, B and C?"

Q. 12. If you did, how and why had you turned over the bonds therein mentioned to said Mabry? Were they a part of the 885 last received by you from Gov. Senter?

Q. 13. Were they not turned over or loaned to Mabry, in view of his services and influence with the Governor in getting, or in assisting to get, for you the 885 bonds?

Q. 14. Or if not for that, were not you and Mabry engaged in speculations and using bonds as margins?

Q. 15. Did not McGhee or R. T. Wilson, as the agents of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Road, that paid on or about August 1st, 1870, 743 or thereabouts, of the 885 bonds last issued to you, know, or have an understanding with you or your brokers or bankers, as to the condition of said bonds, in view of the Legis-

lative investigation and action had as to your road, and was there not a mutual consideration in view of their purchase by said road and payment to the State?

Q. 16. Are not you and Mabry, or Mabry and your Tennessee & Pacific Company at outs, and in litigation in regard to his claim for services in getting the 885 bonds for your road, in addition to having the use of a certain number of the bonds, or has the matter been compromised?

Q. 17. Did you ever use any money or other thing of value to secure aid to your railroad or any other road?

Q. 18. Do you know of any one using money or other thing of value to secure legislation for any railroad in this State?

Q. 19. Did any one ever inform you that he had been paid any money or other thing of value, or that he had paid any money or other thing of value to secure the passage of any bills through the Legislature?

Q. 20. Did you at any time during the setting of the Legislature, loan a member $1,000 or any sum? If so, whom and where?

Q. 21. Did you at any time since the war loan a member a $1,000 or any other sum? If so, where and to whom?

EXHIBIT "A."

[*Private copy.*]

NASHVILLE, DEC. 13, 1869.

My Dear Mabry:

I telegraph Taylor Bros. to renew loan of $30,000 on the 100 bonds for thirty days longer, and they answer me to confer with you. From this I am satisfied *they are willing to grant the request*, and you must telegraph them so to do. My interest falls due on the first January, and from the action of Senate, cannot be paid in any other coupons than of bonds issued to me, hence no other hundred bonds will answer me. Moreover, my road is to be investigated, and this makes it *necessary absolutely* to have this matter

settled, or all future control by me would be lost. Send me the order on Taylor Bros. which I enclosed you yesterday, and telegraphed them to protect the bonds. This matter is of vital importance, and we must attend to it. Let me hear from you immediately.

Truly yours,

GEO. MANEY.

COPY OF ORDER.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., December, 1869.

Messrs. Taylor Bros., Bankers, No. 17 Wall Street New York :

Please deliver to order of George Maney, President Tennessee & Pacific Railroad Company, one hundred bonds of the State of Tennessee, one thousand dollars each, with first coupons due January 1st, 1870, attached. Same being on deposit with you now to my credit.

EXHIBIT "B."

[*Private copy.*]

NASHVILLE, DEC. 12, 1869.

My Dear Mabry :

Yours of the 6th received. The bonds must be protected and turned over to me. Legislature has passed resolutions to investigate affairs of my road, and this renders the settlement an *absolute necessity*. The paper I took from you, instead of being a note for the bonds, is a receipt for them, with obligations to deposit them by express, etc., with Taylor Bros., to my credit as President. In effect the paper not only has all the obligations of a note, as against your property, but in its shape would involve a breach of trust, by the bonds not being forthcoming by numbers, as specified in the receipt. For these reasons it must be submitted for report by the committee.

Send me enclosed order on Taylor Bros., and I may make that answer, if it becomes unavoidably necessary to make a showing to the committee, in place of the one I now have.

In the meantime, if there is any account with Taylor Bros. against you which involves the bonds, you must telegraph to protect them by extension of loan to you until you can realize and remit, say thirty days longer. They very readily agreed to carry your account for thirty days when I saw them, which was the 15th of last month, and now by extending to the 15th of January next, you can fix the thing all right.

If you can come here, it would only be necessary for you to be absent one day from Knoxville, as you could come at night on train arriving here in the morning, and return same evening.

I will be in Nashville all of this week. Write thus fully because it is absolutely necessary to attend to the matter. The bill to allow interest account of railroad to be paid in any overdue coupons or bonds of the State, was defeated in the Senate. Callaway much disappointed. I think you had best come here Tuesday or Wednesday morning.

Very truly, etc.,

(Signed) GEO. MANEY.

EXHIBIT "C."

NASHVILLE, DECEMBER 22, 1869.

My Dear Mabry:

Yours of 15th received. You seemed to have totally failed to understand me. I am not the least uneasy about the certainty of your depositing the bonds to my credit with Taylor Bros. immediately. That is not at all the trouble. But, as I have written you, my interest is to be paid 1st January, and coupons from no other bonds will do this. Privately, I have a formidable *opposition* against my next election, and if it be known that I have entrusted bonds to an individual, it would defeat me and certainly do you no good. In addition, the affairs of my road are to be investigated by the Legislature, or a committee of it, and I must make a proper showing. Cooper, Chairman of the committee, has signified he would do this during the present recess of the Legislature. Moreover, I have, under resolution of my Board, appointed a Bond Committee, and they may at any moment require my account of bond

deposits for examination, as there is a by-law of my Board making it the duty of the Board to designate a depository for the bonds. These I suppose are satisfactory reasons for my wishing to have the matter settled for present emergencies. At all events, I know you are amply responsible, and even in the event of your death, your estate would fully pay the matter, but, as I have told you, this is not the trouble in the matter. Now, what I do wish you to do is to come immediately here. Your election is over and you successful, but every moment of delay is dangerous to me. Bring with you your collaterals, and have enough to get the money on them for thirty or forty days to relieve the bonds, and this I want you to feel is an absolute necessity to my re-election, for, as I have said, the knowledge that you had one hundred of the company's bonds, and had not the ability to deliver them on demand, would surely defeat my next election. With these facts before you, certainly you cannot hesitate to come immediately. So come, and bring your collaterals with you. It is important for me to see you about some other matters of interest. I have letters from Taylor Bros., which intimate by paying in part they will carry your loan a short time, which you can see when you come. So come immediately, and don't write any excuse.

Very truly your friend,

(Signed) GEO. MANEY.

P. S.—The money I hear of for loan may be appropriated if you delay, so be sure to come immediately.

(Signed) MANEY.

You had best burn this.

Answers of George Maney to interrogatories of Joint Committee of the General Assembly of Tennessee for investigation of the State debt.

To 1st interrogatory.—Yes.

To 2d. As President of the Tennessee & Pacific Railroad Company, I received under different acts of the Legislature, in all, 1,185 bonds of the State, of $1,000 each, filing therefor proper receipts with the Secretary of State, all of which may be particularly seen by reference to records of his office.

To 3d. None of the 885 bonds last received were sold by the company. A portion of them, as remembered, were paid to, and received by, the State, on the company's interest account, and the remainder exchanged for other bonds of the State.

To 4th. At the time of this exchange, I don't think any bill declaring the bonds illegal had been introduced, or that the Judiciary Committee of either branch of the Legislature had reported against their legality. Am confident I did not know of such bill or report; though it is but fair to here state, that early in the session, individual members had questioned the propriety of their issue, and in some instances may have expressed themselves strongly against their recognition. This was met by my offering on behalf of my company, to refer the matter to the courts for adjudication as to the company's right to possession of the bonds and their validity (they being then unencumbered.) I hoped this proposition, by force of its fairness, would quiet all objections, or certainly secure the company against unfriendly legislation in the premises; at the same time I was confident the courts would hold the Governor's construction of, and action upon the statute under which they were received, to be finally conclusive of the matter. It was some time after this that the bonds were exchanged, but I still think before any unfriendly legislation in regard to them had been made or even commenced. It is, however, due to candor to add, that apprehension of such legislation, and its injurious, if not possibly ruinous results to the company, was the prompting motive for their exchange.

To 5th. All the bonds received by my company, had one coupon less than those issued generally to other roads under the same legislation, or in other words, they lacked one coupon to make them good deliveries, so that in exchanging bond for bond, I would receive three per cent. more of the State's obligations than the bonds issued to my company represented. By rule of the New York Stock Exchange, or certainly by universal usage whenever such exchange was made, this coupon difference was payable in cash, so that in the exchange of 885 such bonds, I would receive $26,650 increase in coupons, and pay therefor $26,650 in cash. Difference between cash and the cash value of coupons, with a very small addition for commission, probably one-fourth of one per cent., was the cost of exchange, but it should be understood that in event of sale at any time of bonds of the character issued to my company, *cash* in lieu

of the absent coupon, was a necessity to make such bond a good delivery. So, practically, there was in this particular, no cost in the sense of loss to the company, except the commission. The exchange was made through Charles T. Wing, then Cashier of the Peoples' Bank, of Nashville.

To 6th. As there is indicated *special desire* for the fullest information on the subject of this interrogatory, I respectfully ask, as the best means of meeting your committee's wishes, that my answer to this may extend to those following it, and numbered respectively 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 16, *all* relating to the same *particular matter*, and with this request, my answer is: I never made any contract or had understanding with Joseph A. Mabry, or with any other person whomsoever, that he or such other, should have compensation, ownership of, or even right to control, any part of any bonds drawn from the State in behalf of said railroad company, "for influence or services in getting the Governor to issue such bonds," and to the contrary, no bonds were ever drawn by me except upon conviction of legal right to receive them, and I never once thought of relying upon, or employing any agency or means of getting such bonds, save the company's clearly defined legal rights under legislative acts in the premises. The wisdom of these acts I may have questioned, but of their legal effect, I had never a doubt.

The full facts in reference to this man Mabry's temporary possession of 100 of my company's bonds, (and I have occasion to remember them well) are as follows:

He was at the time President of one of the East Tennessee railroads, and generally reputed of large individual wealth. As a fact, I had been led to credit his wealth, or at least his ample solvency, more by expressions of others from his vicinity, who professed knowledge of his financial affairs, than by his own personal assertions on this point, though these were by no means wanting. And being thus convinced, through sources deemed reliable, I never doubted that upon a properly guarded obligation he would at any time be good for those 100 bonds. I had just drawn the 885 last received by the company, and having no immediate use for them, had to deposit them with some bank or party. My company was at the time without any designated depository, and custody of the bonds being left wholly to me, I had usually aimed at safety by dis-

tributing in different banks which would accommodate me with vault room, but all such deposits were at the company's risk in case of loss by fire, robbery, or other like mishap.

Mabry at first applied to me to lend him 100 bonds on his note, which I peremptorily refused. I was advised he was then either operating, or contemplated operating to some extent, in the State bonds, and considering that to lend the bonds on a note, would put him at liberty to use them at his discretion, I gave this as reason for refusing. At a later hour of the same day, he again applied to me for the 100 bonds, saying he merely wished to increase his credit with his bankers in New York, by making deposit of them, and assuring me it was not at all his purpose to involve or use them in any speculation, that he had ample means for all operations he might undertake, and exhibited at the time a package of Blount county bonds, $30,000 in amount, which he represented was only a part of his available personal means. I told him if this was his *real and whole* purpose, I could accommodate him by depositing 100 bonds with him under agreement on his part to place the same in bank to my credit as President of my company *on demand*. To this he readily assented, and in place of a note, I took from him, as *distinctly expressive* of the conditions upon which the bonds were entrusted to him, a receipt, of which the following is a true copy, and as now remembered, his liability under which, both civil and criminal, was at the time clearly stated.

Received, of George Maney, President Tennessee & Pacific Railroad Company, one hundred couponed bonds of the State of Tennessee, numbered 4,152 to 4,251, lettered B; which are received by me to be deposited to the credit of said George Maney, as President Tennessee & Pacific Railroad Company, with Taylor Bros., bankers at New York.

(Signed) JOS. A. MABRY.

October 2d, 1869.

Upon going to New York shortly afterwards, on company business, I found, to my surprise, that without other margin than these bonds, which he had deposited to his personal credit, Mabry had bought heavily of Tennessee bonds, upon which there was large loss, that though his letters to his bankers ordering these purchases, had promised cash remittances as margin, none had been

sent, and the bonds were looked to by them as security for the loss. I hastened home, and immediately commenced efforts to have Mabry raise the money necessary to release and deliver me the bonds, and at the time with confidence, too, that the nature of his receipt therefor would certainly enable me to compel this. He was profuse of promises and assurances, but utterly negative in performance. At one time I had arranged for him a loan sufficient for this purpose, upon condition he furnished good collateral security, as he always professed perfect ability to do, but upon the *test*, he failed in the collateral.

I then became doubtful of his ability, and demanded and took from him the $30,000 of Blount county bonds and subsequently a conveyance of real estate at Knoxville, as indemnity in part, and with my company's money, released and took for it the 100 bonds.

I am asked if I wrote letters to Mabry, copies of which, marked Exhibits A, B and C, are shown me. These being copies, not *originals*, I can't say with certainty, but as they allude both to the loan I had arranged for him and also to the *Breach of Trust* feature of his receipt, I have no doubt I wrote their purport, and probably stronger. In a word, most fully admit earnest and diligent efforts by letters and otherwise to press Mabry to restore these identical 100 bonds, by forwarding the amount for which he had involved them.

I was never a partner with Mabry in *anything*. In early part of session of the Legislature of 1869–70, and possibly about the time of his aforementioned receipt, he did ask me to join him in bond operations, but my answer was, I had no money for such purpose, and declined. Subsequently he renewed the subject with some apparent earnestness, telling me he had already bought several hundred bonds, and assuring me he had ample means for us both, and would advance whatever I might need in the matter, but I was not at all persuaded by this to any partnership with him, and again distinctly declined. I did, however, on this occasion, tell him if he was willing to lend me the necessary margin money I would relieve him of 100 of the bonds he had bought at their cost price, provided the purchase was immediately turned over to my absolute control. This however did not seem to suit him, and he urged that as he proposed to furnish all the money he should decide for us both

when to buy and sell. Thereupon I certainly made him clearly understand that no partnership with me was possible to him, for if I had not at the time sufficient knowledge of Mabry to render any partnership with him objectionable, I certainly had none such as to invite me to so senseless, and yet serious a relation as he proposed.

I clearly remember it was with *pointed emphasis* I declined any partnership arrangements; and as he in no way indicated acceptance of the terms upon which I proposed to assume the purchase of 100 bonds, I certainly considered he had *equally* declined this proposition. And yet, over two years afterwards, in order to secure a full settlement with him, upon his insisting that he had carried the 100 bonds, which I had proposed to take, with intent of my having any and all profits on them, I did allow him some $3,500 or $4,000, which loss he claimed to have sustained, but this was upon express declaration, on my part, at the time, that I recognized neither moral or legal obligation so to do, and only made the allowance to secure the settlement.

The *first* I ever knew or heard of *any* demand or claim of Mabry's against my Company for services in securing it bonds, was nearly three years after the last had been issued to it, and when I, as President, was proceeding to subject his estate by executions to payment of the Co.'s honest claims against him. He then entered the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, with a bill of complaint, solemnly sworn to, but as now advised upon hearing, he failed to establish the truth or justice of his complaint, and *decree* was against him and for the Company.

Another part of his litigation was tried by a jury of the country, and *again* Mabry, as his own witness, swore liberally to his claims and demands, but failing to convince the jury, *verdict* was against him.

I do not understand there is now any real litigation between Mabry and myself or Company. Am certainly informed that all his property, real and personal, has been subjected and sold for satisfaction of the Company's claims. None of these were by the Co. ever compromised or offered to be compromised, but were all upon their merits pressed to conclusion in the Courts. Have, however, heard that present owners of these judgments would, on account of

insufficiency of property for their satisfaction, gladly sell them at large discount for cash.

It is *particularly* my information that Mabry's claim for services in procuring the issue of bonds to the Company wholly failed of recognition in the Courts.

In *summary* of this subject: I never had contract, agreement, or understanding with Mabry in reference to *any* bonds drawn by my company, *different* from or *other* than *that*, clearly expressed in his afore mentioned written receipt. This, I had, myself drawn, and, in view of the serious penalties, distinctly provided by the State's criminal laws, in cases of fraudulent conversions, not only fully trusted it as a valid obligation against his estate, but also that by its *terms* it would contain *within* itself sufficient security for its observance. For apart from his reputed wealth, and considering simply the position in life, Mabry then occupied, I could not *reasonably* conclude he would first commit himself to the grave criminal offense and penalties of "fraudulent breach of trust," by involving these bonds in his personal speculations, to the company's serious loss, and then advertise himself a *moral* lunatic, by *seemingly* seeking occasions to attempt justification of his crime by perjuries futile as self evident.

In this, I regret to admit myself mistaken, but it was a mistake less directly touching the State's, than my company's interest. Yet, after all the facts, and it may be added many falsehoods, too, in connection with this transaction, were fully made known to the stockholders and chosen managers of this, I was, for years, by annual elections, continued to its President, even until I voluntarily declined re-election; an evidence of their unshaken confidence, most gratifying to remember.

As requested by your committee, I have faithfully endeavored to answer this interrogatory "fully and specifically," and, as I have sometimes met, even in high places, a strange misunderstanding of this company's past relations to the State, and my own official acts in its service, and knowing of experience, that ignorance, when practiced upon by even shallow falsehood, is often productive of serious and undue prejudices, I trust your committee will believe I have answered cheerfully.

To 9. If, by the expression "solvent" is meant the completed lines, which had long before sold the bonds issued in aid of their

construction, I certainly understood such to desire and advocate the legislation indicated. This is impressed by the fact that I opposed it, with what influence I could, fearing if made, the companies, with completed roads, would exert their influence to depress the State bonds, as it would be to their interest to buy *cheaply* as possible; and my company's means of construction being largely composed of these, its interest was they should be made worth as *much* as possible.

To 10. It is my very distant recollection that the completed lines did support and advocate this legislation. I opposed it, believing it would result in the completed lines getting control of all those unfinished; and so not only secure to themselves a monopoly of the carrying business of the State, but indfinitely postpone any improvement in its railway system, as then laid; for if owning them, the completed roads could, at will, stop construction of those uncompleted, and thus convert what had been projected as competitory through lines, shortening distances between markets, into mere tributary branches, to themselves. Representing an unfinished road, my opposition to this was decided, but contrary views prevailed, and, already, three of the old completed lines, have established themselves in dominion of the State's entire railroad system, with the absolutism of a Roman Triumvirate.

To 5. I certainly had no understanding or agreement, whatever, with either McGhee or Wilson, in reference to the bonds exchanged. As previously indicated, this exchange was prompted by apprehension on my part of such unfavorable legislation, as might, at least for a time, render the bonds unavailable for carrying the debts incurred in my road's construction, and for which they were then hypothecated. In such case these debts would have been demanded at maturity, and the bonds *forced* to sale, under discount of the unfavorable legislation, and, of course, sacrificed. In addition to its great injustice, such were the palpably disastrous effects of such legislation that it was difficult for me to believe it possible, without some *extremely strong influence* was brought to bear upon the Legislature, and, at the time, I could not understand whence such influence could come, unless from the completed lines, which might desire to *force* these bonds to sale, so they might purchase at sacrifice, and with them discharge their State debt. My reasoning was, if these were of sufficient influence to do the wrong

of thus forcing the bonds to sacrifice in my hands, they would surely be able to afterwards do the *right* of having them restored to validity, and so make them available for their debts. Whether these views were well taken or not, they certainly controlled my action at the time; so that parties prominently interested in completed lines—and such were Wilson and McGhee—were *the very last* to whom I should have confided my purposes, as to the exchange. As an opinion, I don't believe either McGhee or Wilson, had the faintest idea they had any of these bonds, until after they received a large number of them from the New York market, and in due course of trade. Certainly there was never any understanding or agreement between us in the matter.

To 17. Never with any member of the Legislature whomsoever.

To 18. No.

To 19. When such practices are resorted to, I should not think information of them, was volunteered. I certainly have no memory of any such.

To 20 and 21. Do not remember to have ever loaned any member of the Legislature $1,000; think if I had done so, I would certainly recollect it. Many of my friends, and even companions-in-arms, have been members of the Legislature since the war. I may have loaned money to some of these; certainly, should have gladly done so, if they had applied for, and I had it. But, *expressly*, I never made any such loan with the slightest purpose of influencing their official action.

GEO. MANEY.

EXHIB

To Majority Report of Debt Investi

	Total Amount of Capital Stock Subscribed.	Total Amount of Capital Stock Paid in.	Amount of State aid Granted to Roadway.	Amount of State aid Granted to Bridges.	Amount of State aid Received to date of, and According to Report of H. F. Cummins, Nov. 27, 1859.	Date of the last Issue of Bonds by the State Prior to June 1, 1861.
Memphis & Charleston	$2500000 00	$2237665 00	$1002000 00	$100000 00	$1100000 00	Sept. 29, 1866.
Mississippi & Tennessee	859000 00	798285 40	98000 00	.....	98000 00	July 24, 1855.
Miss. Central & Tenn...	835800 00	317447 26	518000 00	100000 00	574000 00	Aug. 28, 1857.
Nashville & Chattanooga	2035921 64	2256479 52	1500000 00	.....	1500000 00	March 2, 1861.
East Tenn. & Georgia...	*	1279652 82	1062000 00	100000 00	1070000 00	Sept. 9, 1859.
East Tenn & Virginia.....	593050 00	556654 39	1302000 00	300000 00	1602000 00	June 10, 1858.
Winchester & Alabama.	254394 42	216962 50	387000 00	80000 00	413000 00	Feb. 23, 1860.
McMinnville & Manch'r	152156 77	144894 03	342000 00	30000 00	372000 00	Nov. 19, 1856.
Louisville & Nashville...	3578800 00	3533671 16	450000 00	100000 00	540000 00	April 20, 1861.
Tennessee & Alabama....	1081783 33	595922 80	761000 00	85000 00	846000 00	Dec. 15, 1859.
Memphis & Ohio.....	1039000 00	570000 00	1306000 00	200000 00	1170000 00	Jan. 19, 1860.
M., C. & L.....	596800 00	298721 40	568000 00	150000 00	70000 00	Feb. 28, 1861.
Mobile & Ohio.....	4665300 00	3518312 07	1185000 00	104000 00	774000 00	June 11, 1861.
Edgefield & Kentucky...	600000 00	333203 83	470000 00	230000 00	612000 00	April 16, 1860.
Central Southern	484325 50	257465 95	442000 00	80000 00	212000 00	Jan. 9, 1861.
Nashville & N. W..	1157000 00	420000 00	1675000 00	200000 00	.....	April 22, 1861.
Rogerville & Jefferson ..	82000 00	12920 38	140000 00	100000 00	23000 00	Aug. 1, 1860.

The following Table is Compiled from

Knoxville & Charleston.	$ 492725 00	$ 222873 00	$ 610000 00	$100000 00	$.....	.....
Tennessee & Pacific.....	641750 00	616879 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
E. Tenn. & West'n N. C.	40000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knoxville & Kentucky...	452960 85	378911 55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mineral Home.....	19175 00	767 00	.....	¶	.....	.....
Rogersville & Jefferson.	80000 00	65000 00	155000 00	100000 00	23000 00	Aug. 1, 1860.
South-western	287000 00	Unknown.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edgefield & Kentucky...	380000 00	353000 00	470000 00	230000 00	612000 00	April 16, 1860.
McMinnville & Manch'r.	†	.....	342 00	30000 00	372 00	Nov. 19, 1856.
M., C. & L.....	‡	.....	.....	.....	70000 00	Feb. 28, 1861.
Nashville & N. W.....	1157000 00	1157000 00	1675000 00	200000 00	.....	April 22, 1861.
Winchester & Alabama..	‖	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cinn., C. G. & Charl'ton	.....	75000 00	.....	.....	.....	Aug. 3, 1860.

* No means of knowing. † Books were burnt. ‡ No statement filed with the Committee.
‖ No report or date furnished the Committee. ¶ "Begins nowhere and ends nowhere."

IT "A"

gating Committee.— Wilson, Chairman.

Total Amount Received Prior to June 12, 1861.	Amount of Bonds Received since 1865.	Total Amount of Bonds Received.	Total Length of Road	Length of Roads Finished in Tennessee.	Amount of Bonds Issued per Mile of Road in Tennessee Prior to June 1, 1861, Including Bridge Aid.	Total Amount of Bonds Issued per mile of Road Finished in Tennessee, Including Bridge Aid.	Total Amount of Capital Stock Subscribed per Mile of Road,	Total Amount of Capital Stock Paid in per Mile of Road
$ 1100000 00	$ 600000 00	$1700000 00	271.56	100 20	$ 10978 04	$ 1699 06	$ 9206 06	$ 8240 04
98000 00	300000 00	398000 00	99.30	9.80	10000 00	40612 23	8650 55	8039 12
574000 00	550000 00	1124000 00	47.40	47.40	12109 70	23713 08	7084 40	6697 20
1650000 00	245000 00	1895000 00	149.75	.....	.....	.....	13593 46	10068 22
1364000 00	250000 00	1614000 00	140.00	125	10912 00	12912 00	.....	9140 38
1602000 00	600000 00	2202000 00	130.28	130.28	12296 60	16902 05	4552 11	4272 75
438000 00	856000 00	1289000 00	38	38	11394 74	33921 05	6694 59	5709 54
372000 00	400000 00	772000 00	34.20	34.2	10877 19	22573 09	4449 03	4236 66
555000 00	.....	555000 00	185	45	12333 33	12333 33	19344 84	19100 92
873000 00	300000 00	1173000 00	57.519	57.519	15177 58	20393 26	18807 40	10360 45
1499000 00	500000 00	1999000 00	130.60	130.60	11477 78	15306 27	7955 58	4364 47
1042000 00	540000 00	1582000 00	83	83	12560 24	19060 24	7190 36	3599 05
1296000 00	.....	1296000 00	496	118.50	10936 70	10936 70	9405 85	7093 37
855000 00	325000 00	1180000 00	47	47	18191 49	25106 38	12765 95	7089 44
521000 00	75000 00	596000 00	47.58	47.58	10949 97	12526 27	10179 18	5411 20
1455000 00	1767000 00	3222000 00	175	167.50	8686 56	19235 82	6611 42	** 2400 00
159000 00	226000 00	385000 00	14	14	11357 14	27500 00	5867 13	922 88

the Appendix to Acts of 1870–71.

$.....	$ 710000 00	$ 710000 00	55	16	$.....	$ 44375 00	$ 8951 35	$ 4052 24
.....	1185000 00	1185000 00	185	30	.....	39500 00	3464 86	3334 47
.....	400000 00	400000 00	30½	5	.....	80000 00	1311 48	.....
180000 00	2170000 00	2350000 00	63	39	.....	60256 00	7190 00	6014 50
.....	100000 00	100000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
159000 00	226000 00	385000 00	15½	15½	.....	24838 00	5191 00	4193 00
.....	503000 00	503000 00	60	**	.....	.....	.....	.....
855000 00	325000 00	1180000 00	47	47	.....	25106 00	8085 00	7511 00
372000 00	400000 00	772000 00	34½	34½	.....	22376 00	.....	.....
1042000 00	540000 00	1582000 00	83	83	.....	19060 00	.....	.....
1455000 00	1767000 00	3222000 00	171	167½	.....	19285 00	6611 42	6611 42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
132000 00	1241000 00	1373000 00	94	40	.....	34325 00	.....	.....

** None built.

RINGS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE.

NASHVILLE, TENN.:
PRINTED AT "THE AMERICAN" STEAM BOOK AND JOB ROOMS.
1879.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RINGS

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION, NO 34.

WHEREAS, Under Section — of the Code it is made an offence pu by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than two years, nor more years for any person to corruptly promise or give to any member of the Assembly any gift, gratiuity or other thing of value with intent to influ member's acts opinions, decision or judgment on matters which may be or which may be by law brought before said member in his official capaci

WHEREAS, It has been currently reported for years that corrupt pract occurred in connection with what is known as the "Penitentiary Ring," a rings, whereby the interests of the State have suffered, and public mora outraged; and,

WHEREAS, It is openly charged that in order to influence legislation i terest of said rings, "lobbies" have corruptly offerred to bribe and infl votes of members in matters deeply and vitally affecting the interest of t and,

WHEREAS, It is alleged, with the strongest show of plausibility, that ing certain measures through the Legislature, notably, the Fund the Railroad Tax Bill, and the measure affecting the Torbett issue, corr ences were brought to bear by notorious lobbyists, thereby increasing th an already tax-burthened people; and,

WHEREAS, In matters so deeply affecting the welfare and fair fan State, it is important that rascality and corruption be unearthed and t trators brought to punishment. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That a special Committee of five be appointed on the pa House and ——— upon the part of the Senate, with power to persons and papers, and make a full, thorough and searching investigati subject in all its bearings, and report at as early a day as possible.

MAJORITY REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

The committee appointed under House Joint Resolution N copy of which is hereto appended, report the discharge of th imposed in manner and with result to-wit:

The committee organized by selecting Senator Clay Chairman, and Representative John D. Anderson, Secretary.

There was no specific charges or data filed with the committee upon which to base an investigation as to matters set forth in the resolution creating this committee. After repeated sessions of the committee, thus, upon informal statements, Mr. T. Acheson, editor of the Nashville *Banner*, was summoned before the committee and questioned touching matters of investigation. Mr. Atcheson, after being sworn, testified that he knew nothing of acts of bribery, corruption and fraud of his own knowledge, but gave to the committee the names of various individuals whom it was believed could and would disclose matters of great wrong done the commonwealth in connection with the lease of the penitentiary, other matters of legislation and other charges of bribery, corruption and fraud so repeatedly contained in the columns of the public press. These witnesses were brought before the committee and submitted to a rigid examination and cross-examination by the committee and the counsel of the party charged, Major Thos. O'Conner, who was permitted to be present in manner and form as provided by custom and law. In this connection other witnesses were brought before the committee and examined. The result of this investigation is, in the opinion of the committee undersigned, that while the evidence may be somewhat conflicting as regards intentions, it utterly fails to criminate Maj. O'Conner, or either of the lessees of the penitentiary, with the perpetration of bribery, fraud or corruption. Reference is here made to the depositions of Atcheson, Jones, Hazleton, Hodges, Marchbanks, Fisher, Overton, Cummings, Gregg and others, herewith filed as a part of this report.

Pending the examinations above detailed, a charge was developed that M. C. Galloway, one of the editors of the Memphis *Appeal*, had been guilty of acts coming within the scope of the investigation being made by this committee. A sub-committee was sent to Memphis, empowered to make searching investigation of this and any other matters of fraud, specific or general, that might come to their knowledge. This committee heard the depositions of various parties, developing only the fact that the said Galloway had given to M. J. Wicks, President of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, the following receipt:

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 22, 1872.

Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company to Memphis *Appeal* Publishing Company, to personal services of *editors* before the

Legislature and otherwise, as per contract with Maj. M. J. Wicks for the depression of State bonds, and for the recovery of taxes paid to the State of Tennessee through the Bank of Tennessee, and thrown out by Gov. Brownlow's administration, seven thousand dollars.—"$7,000."

Received payment of M. J. Wick, President.

M. C. GALLOWAY,
Pres. Appeal Pub. Co.

Approved and charged to suspense account.

M. J. WICKS, *Pres.*

Which, together with a copy of what purports to be the action of the Board of Directors with reference to the said receipt, to-wit, refusing to grant the said Wicks credit for this expenditure, and other evidence taken in Memphis, is filed with this report.

Up to this time the committee held its sessions with closed doors, permitting none present except the committee and the parties being investigated, and against whom charges were made. Indulging the the belief that thereby a more searching investigation could be made, and perhaps fraud and corruption might be unearthed, the committee threw wide the doors and permitted the investigation to take the widest latitude. Under this proceedure a large number of witnesses were examined. Questions of character and other matters were freely discussed, and much testimony pro and con taken thereto, but like the preceding investigation, without the results anticipated. The only fact developed being an indirect charge, which is deposed to directly and indirectly by several prominent witnesses, that the Editor of the *Banner* offered the influence of his columns to the bondholders for a money consideration. It does not appear however that any money was paid the said paper except a matter of $17.50 for the publicatian of an article favoring the acceptance of the 50 cents proposition of the bondholders when first made. Reference is here made to the depositions of Duncan, Morrow, Colyar, O'Conner and others herewith filed, also other testimony taken and filed as a part of this report.

In conclusion, the committee would state that their labors have been confined to the matters above related, in as much as other com-

mittees had been appointed to specially investigate other questions that otherwise it would have been competent for this committee to investigate.

CLAY ROBERTS,
M. A. DRISKILL,
Committee on the part of the Senate.

D. D. HOLMAN,
JNO. M. DRIVER,
M. D. BEARDEN,
JNO. LOAGUE,
Committee on the part of the House of Representatives.

REPORT OF MINORITY.

To the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

We, the undersigned, a minority of the committee appointed under House Joint Resolution No. 34, beg leave to report that while we concur with the other committeemen who filed a majority report, that the evidence taken fails to convict any one of crime, yet we are unable to report that no one has been guilty of fraud or corruption, and we respectfully submit all the evidence taken by the committee for a just conclusion upon the subjects involved, and we respectfully call the attention of the General Assembly to all the evidence involving these questions, and the persons against whom any proof is taken.

During the investigation the committee was informed that M. C. Galloway had been charged with being guilty of acts that should be investigated. A sub-committee consisting of J. D. Andrews and Senator Driskill was sent to Memphis empowered to make searching investigation of this and other matters that might be considered by the sub-committee to be within the range of said joint resolution.

The committee obtained evidence on this trip, and the attention of the General Assembly is respectfully referred to it for a full consideration of the same. Besides other evidence taken by the sub-committee is the following, to-wit:

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 22, 1872.

The Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company to Memphis *Appeal* Publishing Company. To personal services of editors before the Legislature and otherwise, as per contract with Maj. M. J. Wicks, for the depression of State bonds, and for the recovery of tax paid to the State of Tennessee through the Bank of Tennessee, and thrown out by Governor Brownlow's administration, seven thousand dollars. $7,000.

Received payment of Mr. Wicks, President.

M. C. GALLOWAY,
President Appeal Publishing Company.

Approved and charged to suspense account.

M. J. WICKS, *President.*

Your committeemen are unable to say upon what ground this conduct can be justified. To say the least of it, it was very unpatriotic, and in view of the then embarrassed condition of the State, to receive or pay money to depress its then injured credit it was unwarranted. The credit of a State oppressed and burthened as Tennessee was then, should, it seems to us, have been as much as possible sustained by all of its citizens, and to pay or receive a reward to depress State bonds, was certainly very injurious and unpatriotic toward the State.

It is certainly fully as wrong to depress the credit of a State for a reward as it is to injure the credit of an individual. It appears in proof that Thomas Atcheson was willing to use the columns of the *Banner* on the side of the bondholder for pay, and that he in one instance received (as the witness thought) $17.50 for inserting an article as an editorial on the side of the bondholders. Without giving any opinion as to the force and effect of this and other evidence against Mr. Atcheson, the undersigned committeemen respectfully refer the General Assembly to all the evidence upon that subject. Mr. Thomas Fisher, in his deposition, states that Maj. Thomas O'Conner told him, among other things, that he had Tennessee bonds enough to make him ten thousand dollars clear if the fifty cents proposition passed, and that a man could get, or you can get, one fourth of it.

It is insisted by Maj. O'Conner that this language was used in a joke. Your committeemen very respectfully submit this question

to the General Assembly without note or comment, with the request that all the evidence taken by the committee pro and con be considered, so that the General Assembly and the people may be able to do justice to themselves as well as to Maj. O'Conner.

There is some evidence taken that developes some very curious circumstances as to the first letting of the penitentiary. Your committeemen, not willing to do injustice to any one or the State, respectfully request that all the evidence before the committee be examined and fully considerd.

Your undersigned committeemen not being able to fully concur in all respects with the majority report, respectfully request that this report be received as our report, and that we be discharged.

CHARLES C. MOSS,
JNO. D. ANDREWS,
Chairman House Committee

In signing the foregoing report, I do not say, from my conception of the proof, it fails to convict any one of crime. This question I respectfully refer to the General Assembly, and ask that the proof be read.

JNO. D. ANDREWS,
Chairman House Committee.

TESTIMONY.

EXAMINATION OF THOMAS ATCHESON.

Question 1. By Mr. Roberts: Please read House Joint Resolution No. 34, a copy of which is here shown you, and after having read the same, you will please file with this Committee any documents or letters, or copies thereof, that you may have in your possession, that will throw any light upon the subjects to be investigated under said resolution? Also, state any facts you may know of your own knowledge, or may have obtained from others in regard thereto, giving the name and residence of any parties from whom you may have received such information?

Answer. In order to make my answer as intelligible and satisfactory as possible, I will shape it in this way: Last February, while unarmed and not having the slightest idea of being assailed, I was assaulted on the street by Maj. Tom O'Conner, who, after first presenting a cocked navy revolver at my breast, struck me violently on the head with the same, and inflicted other personal injuries. The outrage excited not a little indignation, and among others who called at the *Banner* office to express sympathy was Ex-Senator James A. Jones, of Woodbury, Cannon county. He told me he wanted a private and confidential interview, which was granted. He there and then stated that as it was likely suits in the Courts would ensue, growing out of the assaults, &c., he, if called upon, would appear as a witness to prove the charges so often hinted at, if not openly made, of O'Conner's attempted bribery, or actual bribery, of members of the Tennessee Legislature. He then went on to detail, specifically and without equivocation, that O'Conner had on two occasions made corrupt propositions to him (Jones) which

were repelled in both cases. In one case he stated that the proposition was made under the obligation of a Master Mason, and while he said he could not state what the proposition exactly was, except on the witness stand; he was very emphatic in saying that it embodied a corrupt proposal. Subsequently he wrote me a letter, (which I here submit to the Committee,) embodying the statements he made to me personally, but probably not so definite and emphatic as his verbal utterances:

WOODBURY, TENN., May 15, 1878.

T. A. Atcheson, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—Yours 13th inst. received. Whilst I would prefer not to be a witness in the case referred to, if compelled by law to testify I will do so. All I told you was, that whilst that the amendment to the railroad tax bill, (exempting all roads from *ad valorem* taxation, which would pay 1½ per cent. on gross income, was pending), Maj. O'Connor came to me and proposed to make Col. Cole *come down handsomely* if I would let the amendment be adopted. I was the most active opponent of the amendment at the beginning, although others became equally so afterwards. The other proposition made to me was made under the obligation of a Master Mason, and whilst Masonry will not shield rascality, I shall not state what the proposition was, unless required to do so by the Court. This proposition was in reference to the Torbett issue. I killed that bill also.

I also opposed the lease of the Penitentiary, because I became satisfied it fostered a corrupt ring, and produced a corruptive fund to bribe and corrupt the Legislature.

Yours Truly,

JAMES A. JONES.

P. S.—I heard Senator Turley, of Knox, (McMillan Station) say Maj. O'Conner told him about buying up members of the 38th General Assembly *on a credit*, and then refused to pay when the session was over. I don't know whether he would tell it now or not. He and O'Conner are good friends. I am satisfied that O'Conner had at least two Senators, if not more, in his pay when I was there in 1875.

J. A. J.

After this he was summoned as a witness in one of the *Banner* cases in Court. After he got to Nashville O'Conner managed to

get hold of him, (as Mr. Jones himself told me,) and ta
him at considerable length, subsequently bringing him, or
him, to Col. Cole, mentioned in the letter I produce. Jon
me that he had had long interviews with O'Conner and Col.
and the result of it all was that he begged and implored me n
have him summoned as a witness; that his relations with O'Co
had been pleasant, and that he disliked very much to go on
witness stand against him. He further said (which I looked up
in the nature of a threat) that O'Conner told him he would publis
me in every paper in the State as a blackmailer, if not something worse.
I told him O'Conner could do his worst in that way, but it would not af-
fect me in the least. The trial at that time was postponed, and Mr.
Jones returned to his home. When it was again called, Mr. Jones
did not put in an appearance, and another postponement was ren-
dered necessary. He was regularly summoned, but he wrote me a
note, saying business engagements would prevent his coming, but
that I could have his deposition taken if necessary. I am inclined
to think that Mr. Jones is too honest and conscientious a man to
"go back" on the statements he made to me privately with so much
emphasis. Anyhow, he will not feel like repudiating the letter
written over his own signature, already referred to, and which em-
bodies statements that only one meaning can be attached to.

Ex-Representative T. Fisher, of Carthage, was also summoned in
the *Banner* suit referred to. He came to Nashville and stated
squarely to me, and one or two of my lawyers, that O'Conner had
offered him a consideration for his vote in a certain case. I am rea-
sonably certain that Mr. Fisher will, if called upon under oath, re-
iterate all he stated to me in connection with the bribery proposi-
tion referred to. It was something of a mystery to me that, while
I was particularly careful to keep the names of the witnesses sum-
moned in the *Banner* suits a secret, O'Conner managed to learn all
about them, and even saw some of them after their arrival here be-
fore I myself could lay eyes on them. I merely mention this in
passing.

It is a very difficult matter, if not an impossibility, to find a man
who will admit he was actually bribed, but it is not difficult to find
men who will swear they were offered bribes. The two I mention
above I refer to in particular, and I submit a list of names, in addi-
tion, of men, some of whom at least, I am well satisfied can throw a

good deal of light on the dark places covered by your investigation. In addition to the names of Jones and Fisher, I submit the following: Ex-Senator Turley, of Knox, J. C. Hazleton, Vulcan Iron Works, Chattanooga; Ex-Senator Hodges, East Tennessee; Ex-Representative Holmes Cummins; Ex-Representative R. P. Cole, Paris, Henry county; Ex-Senator Marchbanks; S. A. Bovell, Jonesboro, *Times*.

There are probably other names that I may be able to furnish after a little if the Committee desire it. If the Committee should decide on investigating the sale of the Comptrollership and the passage of the Funding bill, the reports already made in connection with these cases would furnish at least some of the necessary data, but hardly enough, I think, to make the investigation thorough and searching.

Q. 2. Do you know, of your own personal knowledge, of any proposition by any one to any member of any Legislature of Tennessee to bribe him or otherwise control his vote for any job or ring transaction, so-called?

A. I do not. The only information in my possession is, as a matter of course, of the circumstantial kind, embraced in the statement which I have given above.

Q. 3. By Andrews: As it has been stated that McKinnon, while at Nashville at the late extra session of the last General Assembly was approached and informed that he could get any legislation he desired if he would give $100,000. Who made such proposition, if made, and when and where was it made? Please inform the Committee all that you may know about it?

A. After the adjournment of the Legislature referred to, a reporter of the *Banner* interviewed McKinnon, and the interview was published in the *Banner*. A copy of the same can be furnished if desired. In that interview McKinnon stated that a certain party approached him and told him that he could have what legislation he desired by *paying one hundred thousand dollars*. McKinnon also gave the number of the room occupied by O'Conner at the Maxwell House, in connection with the hundred thousand dollar proposition. While the matter was being set up in the *Banner* office, Wm. M. Duncan and O'Conner called at the *Banner* office and earnestly implored that the interview should be suppressed. Their request was not complied with, but after a great deal of entreaty

the number of the Maxwell House room referred to was out of the interview. The refusal on the part of the B suppress the interview was, I am satisfied, one of the causes, the principal one, which precipitated the *Banner* troubles, a numerous suits and complications. If McKinnon could be in to testify, his testimony, I am satisfied, would throw light on s dark transactions.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the 25th of January, 1879.

T. ATCHESON.

CLAY ROBERTS, *Chm'n Com.*

CROSS EXAMINATION OF THOS. ATCHESON, BY M. M. BRIEN, JR., ATTORNEY.

Question 1. How long have you been the editor of the Nashville *Banner?*

Answer. Since the paper started, on the 10th of April, 1876.

Q. 2. Please look at the *Banner* (daily), here shown you, Friday, December 14, 1877, and read the article therein published, as an editorial, under the heading "Approaching a Settlement," and say who wrote it.

A. I can not now remember who wrote the article. It is possible I wrote it, but I am not certain.

Q. 3. Was not the article shown you furnished to you, and you published it as an editorial for a consideration?

A. To the best of my knowledge it was not accepted for a consideration. At the time referred to, the *Banner* honestly and conscientiously advocated a settlement at 50 cents on the dollar, if I recollect aright. When I say the *Banner*, I mean that I, as editor of the paper, was in favor of it, although there were others of the stockholders who did not quite agree with me.

Q. 4. Did not Mr. Duncan come to you with the article mentioned, and got you to put it in the *Banner* as an editorial, for which he paid you $17.50?

A. I never received a dollar for my own use from any man whatever for any article published in the *Banner*. In my financial extremities, occasionally I borrowed money from Mr. Duncan, but in every case it was in the shape of a loan on my part. Mr. Duncan, if I recollect aright, did have one or two things published in

the *Banner*, and his brother-in-law, W. E. Eastman, the then President of the *Banner* Publishing Company, had some articles published in the same direction. It was talked among the stockholders that such things should be paid for, but in no instance was a proposition ever made to publish a line as editorial that we could not then conscientiously endorse.

Q. 5. Did you, as editor, endorse that article?

A. I have already stated that the *Banner* then favored the proposition referred to.

Q. 6. Did not Duncan furnish you with said article, and did he not pay you $17.50 for it?

A. I do not know that Duncan wrote the article referred to, and once again I state that I never received money from Mr. Duncan except in the nature of a loan.

Q. 7. Did not Duncan furnish you the article, and have you to put it in the *Banner* for the consideration of $17.50.

A. I do not know that Duncan furnished the article in question, but I do know that he never paid me $17.50 for putting in the article. I never put in an article for a human being for a pecuniary consideration for my own use. It so happened that about that particular time I was in need of money occasionally, and used to be accommodated by Mr. Duncan, but always with the distinct understanding that it should be paid back. I remember once that Mr. Duncan came into the *Banner* office and said that some bonds he possessed had appreciated so that he would let me have a hundred dollars if I wanted it. His idea was, I think, to give it to me absolutely, but I told him—and I wish to be emphatic on this point—that I never received a dollar in that way in my life, and now repeat, once for all, that every dollar I ever borrowed, was with the distinct understanding on my part that I would return it.

Q. 8. Please again read the last question, and answer "yes," or "no?"

A. I answer no, emphatically.

Q. 9. Please look at the check here shown you—or order—bearing date, Nashville, December 18, 1877, drawn on the Nashville Savings Bank, payable to your order for $17.50, and signed by Mr. Duncan, and endorsed by you, and say if that endorsement is your signature, and whether you drew the money, and if it were not given for the article published in the *Banner* referred to?

A. There is no question that the check is endorsed by me, and that, I suppose, I received the money on it; but I say again, that I did not receive it for publishing the article in question, nor for publishing any article whatever, but I remember getting some money about that time from Mr. Duncan. I have just a general recollection now that I needed fifty dollars or so one day, and it being after banking hours, Mr. Duncan gave me a check for $17.50, a sum that would tide over a temporary financial emergency.

Q. 10. Will you now please make said *Banner* article and said order a part of your deposition, as exhibit A and B?

A. Yes. I hereby file them.

EXHIBIT "A."

APPROACHING A SETTLEMENT.

This morning the Senate Finance Committee agreed to reported the fifty cent compromise bill, incorporating the main features of the proposition as heretofore explained in these columns. The bill, in brief, refunds the debt at fifty per cent. in bonds of $1,000, $500, $200 and $100 denominations, at the option of the holder, with six per cent. semi-annual coupons, which shall be receivable for taxes. The *Banner*, as we have before remarked, would prefer a lower rate of interest, but there is no use in being captious now if a settlement can be reached which will be reasonably satisfactory to both sides. When the sixty cents proposition was pending, there was margin for parley; the half-way ground had not been reached, and it was a common remark that "if the proposition had been *fifty* instead of *sixty* cents, all could have supported it." Such was the very general remark in the Legislature. Now the fifty cents proposition is fairly before the people, and it strikes us that every consideration of duty and policy should dictate its acceptance at once. Eliminate the vexed question from political contests once for all, on a basis that must be considered reasonable, and a bright future awaits the State.

EXHIBIT "B."

NASHVILLE, Dec., 18, '77.

Nashville Savings Bank:

Pay T. Atcheson or order seventeen $\frac{50}{100}$ dollars.

W. M. T

$17.50.

Q. 11. How long have you known Mr. Duncan?

A. Probably eight or ten years, although I can not be precise.

Q. 12. Is he not a banker or broker?

A. I believe he is.

Q. 13. Does he not speculate in bonds—State, federal, municipal, or any bonds or notes presented to him on the market or otherwise?

A. I suppose so, although I am not positive.

Q. 14. At the time he drew this order on bank for $17.50, did you not know that he was interested in State bonds of Tennessee?

A. I supposed he was.

Q. 15. Don't you know that he paid you that amount to have you publish the article referred to editorially?

A. I say no.

Q. 16. Is it professional for editors to publish articles editorially, and charge the man or person who furnishes the article, for the same?

A. I don't think it is.

Q. 17. Do you not know that Col. A. S. Colyar last spring or summer was a candidate for Governor of Tennessee?

A. Yes.

Q. 18. Did he not make a speech during his canvass, assailing the *Banner*, [in which you replied,] and which he charged that the *Banner* attempted to sell out to the bondholders?

A. He made a speech one evening in Nashville, in which he stated that the editor of an evening paper (meaning me,) had offered to sell out to the bondholders for $5,000. Next morning, after reading his statement in the *American*, I wrote a brief editorial to the effect that *either Colyar, or his informant, whoever he was, wilfully and deliberately lied.* Other stockholders objected to the article, and it was modified against my wish, as it was thought it might bring about a personal difficulty.

Q. 19. Which one of the stockholders made the objection referred to; name them?

A. Messrs. Carter, Buck and Miller.

Q. 20. After you published your article referred to, did not Col. Colyar write you a note, in substance saying, he meant your paper, and that he was ready to have the matter tried before a Jus-

tice of the Peace in an action of libel, and would make his words good, or something to that effect by the proof?

A. I think he did, and I remember consulting one of my counsel, and he urged that no attention should be paid to it; that, in the first place, nothing could be recovered from Colyar, and in the next place, that he was a sort of political blatherskite, or words to that effect.

Q. 21. Did you ever publish Col. Colyar's letter, in which he proposed to make his words good, as referred to by the last question?

A. No.

Q. 22. Did you not approach Dr. Wm. Morrow, Mr. Duncan and Major O'Conner, each separately, and propose to them if you were paid $5,000, then you would urge a compromise of the State debt upon the basis proposed by the bondholders to the last session of the Legislature—the 40th General Assembly of Tennessee?

A. I never made such a proposition to either one of them. I had no power to do so, was not authorized to do so, and never did so.

Q. 23. Did you not go to one of the gentlemen named, while the proposition of the bondholders were before the said Legislature, and state, that you were satisfied that the *American* was getting money in aid of the bondholders—that money was here and being used in their behalf, and if they wanted the *Banner* to support the proposition of the bondholders, they must pay you $5,000, or words of like import?

A. I am certain I never made any proposition whatever, having in view the getting of $5,000. To explain a little, I will state this: W. E. Eastman, President of the *Banner* Publishing Company, sent me to his brother-in-law, W. M. Duncan, in connection with favoring the 50 cent. proposition. Mr. Duncan told me the *Banner* could make something by advocating a compromise. I told him—and I want to be emphatic on this point—that the *Banner* could not editorially advocate anything it did not conscientiously believe in. Subsequently, Mr. Duncan and Mr. Eastman furnished some articles and communications, and the other stockholders in the paper thought such matter should be paid for. There never was a proposition made, directly or indirectly, that the paper prostitute its columns for a pecuniary consideration.

with Dr. Morrow, two or three with Duncan, I think, and may-be I converse with O'Conner on the subject, but the various talks conveyed the general meaning that for legitimate newspaper services rendered—the paper was entitled to compensation. Let me repeat, once for all, that as far as I am concerned, no proposition was ever made to prostitute the colums of the *Banner* for any pecuniary consideration. What was said and done in a legitimate business way was with the sanction of the stockholders, and simply, in a word, looked to getting compensation from those who chose to have communications inserted. This is the rule, I believe, in all newspaper officers.

Q. 23. Did you not approach Major O'Conner, and say to him that you wanted to make money out of the bondholders' proposition? Answer, "yes," or "no."

A. I have no recollection whatever of doing so.

Q. 24. What is your recollection? Don't you think you did?

A. I have no recollection of doing so.

Q. 25. Did you not approach Dr Wm. Morrow and Mr. Duncan—time and time again—at least, more than once, and propose to them separately, if you were paid, you would support the bondholders' proposition, or words to like effect?

A. I never made any propositions to any of them, other than in the connection which I have already stated.

Q. 26. Did you not call on Dr. Morrow, and say to him, you wanted to make money out of the bondholders, or words to that effect? Answer yes, or no.

A. I m st insist again in stating that any talks I may have had, were in reference to getting compensation for legitimate services, and such talks, or whatever they were, were not prompted by me.

Q. 27. Who were the "talks" prompted by?

A. They were prompted in the first place by W. E. Eastman, the then President of the *Banner* Company, and his brother-in-law, W. M. Duncan.

Q. 28. Again, I ask you, if you did not freely and voluntarily on your part, approach said W. M. Duncan, and say to him, that you wanted to make money out of the bondholders' proposition, and that you would advocate their proposition for a consideration, if paid you, or words of that effect? Answer, "yes," or "no."

A. I did not voluntarily approach Duncan and make such prop-

osition, and any proposition made, was simply in the connection already stated.

Q. 29. What was the order of $17.50 made exhibit in your deposition given for?

A. It was received by me simply as a loan, as I have already stated, the same as other loans I had secured from the same individual.

Q. 30. You say such articles as exhibit by the *Banner*, of February 14, 1877, was received as a business transaction? Now state if that article was paid for.

A. I never said so.

Q. 31. Was that article paid for?

A. Not to my knowledge. On the strength of Mr. Eastman being President of the *Banner* Company, and being brother-in-law of Duncan, a few articles and communications were admitted into the columns of the *Banner*. On one occasion, Eastman brought in a long communication on the bond question, and he preremptorily refused to let me know who wrote it. It was presented, however, as a matter of courtesy, but such things at last prompted other stockholders to say that such matter should be paid for, and the talks on the subject of payment afterwards was prompted in a great measure by the use certain parties were trying to put the paper to.

Q. 32. Did you ever account to the *Banner* Company for the $17.50 order drawn by Duncan?

A. No.

Q. 33. Why not?

A. Because it was an individual matter, simply a loa
for my own use.

Q. 34. Do you know G. M. Fogg, jr., if so, is h
ney of the Nashville Bar, and was he not a receive
which he was a receiver of the rents and pro
Opera House? In other words, did he no
house?

A. Yes.

Q. 35. Did you not call upon M
did he not call on you, and ask
said house, and you said "no," t
per, but for your own use; and
paper would be of great ser

you have the money, the paper—the *Banner*—would go against the house, and did not Mr. Fogg refuse. State now if such a conversation between you and Mr. Fogg did not occur in substance?

A. A more outrageous falsehood or insinuation was never uttered than is embodied in the above statement. I never had such a conversation with Mr. Fogg, in any shape or form, outside of the fact, that on one occasion I did try to borrow some money to meet a pressing emergency. He said he could not spare it, and there was absolutely not a word mentioned about the theatre, etc. I thought no more about it. Let me say right here, and I want to say it with as much solemnity as a man can assume, that I never approach a human being in a blackmailing way; that in any case where I have tried to borrow money, and did not get it, I never sought revenge in any shape or form. It would be monstrous, and worse than dishonorable, to use the columns of the *Banner* to get revenge for a simple refusal to lend money. It is something I am incapable of doing, and this will cover any possible question you can ask on the subject.

Q. 36. Did not the *Banner*, after your conversation with Mr. Fogg, criticise and condemn the management of the Opera House?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. 37. You say you never approached any person in a blackmailing way; now state if you have not approached the following gentlemen, while they were candidates for office, and demand of them money, to-wit: Sam Donelson, Andrew Caldwell, Nat F. Dortch, Judge John Ferriss, James T. Bell, Gov. James D. Porter, Judge E. H. East.

A. The answer I have given above fully covers this question, and I don't think I should be asked any further questions on this subject.

Q. 38. You speak of a room referred to by McKinnon, at the Maxwell House; what room was that? Give the number of the room.

A. I do not remember the number of the room, but the reporter who wrote up the interview, Mr. Miller, told me that the room in question was occupied by O'Conner, and that McKinnon told him so.

Q. 39. Are you a single or married man?

A. Single.

Q. 40. Of your own knowledge, do you know whether Major O'Conner occupied the room mentioned?

A. If I stated before that O'Conner occupied the room referred to, I meant that such was my understanding, based on the statement of the *Banner* reporter. Of my own knowledge, I do not know.

Q. 41. Can you furnish the committee with the original report of your reporter—the manuscript—before going to press, and will you produce it?

A. I cannot.

T. ATCHESON.

SUPPLEMENTAL DEPOSITION OF THOS. ATCHESON.

Based on the depositions of one or two witnesses who were called on to testify regarding my character, I desire to make this explanatory statement. Reiterating all I have already said, in my original deposition, I add: O'Conner states in his deposition that I came to him and offered to sell the influence of the *Banner* to the bondholders for $5,000. I say most solemnly and emphatically that I never made such a proposition to him in any shape or form. In a conversation with him, lasting not over a minute and a half, in the rotunda of the Maxwell House, reference was made in a general way to the then subject of legislative and general interest—the proposition of the bondholders, but no offer of any kind, in any shape or form, came from me in the direction indicated. So much for that.

As editor of the *Banner*, I was approached in the first place by Wm. M. Duncan, who told me the *Banner* and a few other papers that might be selected could make big money by pushiug the scheme of the bondholders. I told him distinctly that as far as I was concerned the *Banner* could not advocate anything it did not conscientiously endorse, and could not be induced to prostitute its columns. Subsequently when Duncan and W. E. Eastman, the then President of the *Banner* company, assumed to use the columns of the paper by inserting communications and other matter in the interest of individual parties, considerable dissatisfaction was expressed by other stockholders in the paper, and it was said that all such things should go in as paid matter, as is customary in all newspapers. In the few talks I had with Duncan I am as satisfied as I am of my

own existence that I never offered the columns and influence of the *Banner* for any specified sum, because I was never authorized to do so, and other stockholders in the paper, Messrs. Eastman, Carter and Buck, were cognizant of everything said, and were wholly authorized by them. In a word, there never was a proposition made to sell the influence of the *Banner* for any given sum whatever; there were general talks looking to securing compensation for legitimate services rendered, or that might be rendered, but with the understanding always that the position of the paper was not to be compromised. It may be added that at that time the *Banner*, in a general way, favored a compromise of the State debt, as a reference to its columns will show, and was desirous of having the vexed question settled, and eliminated from the politics of the State.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT.

In my testimony heretofore given I stated that I was told the room referred to in the McKinnon interview was the room occupied by O'Conner. I have been firmly under the impression all the time that such was the fact, but I may have be been mistaken as to what I was actually told on the subject. The fact that O'Conner begged to have the number of the room left out of the interview impressed me firmly at the time that the room in question was the occupied by O'Conner, but whether I was actually told that such was the case or not, I cannot state positively, and I modify my testimony accordingly.

T. ATCHESON.

EXAMINATION OF J. C. HASELTON.

Question 1. By Mr. Roberts: Please state whether or not you were in Nashville about the time the lease of the penitentiary was pending before the General Assembly, in 1871 or 1872, and if so, state what connection, if any, you had with said lease, or may know, in regard thereto? In a word, please state all you may know in regard to said lease?

Answer. I was in Nashville at that time, and frequently, during the term of the Legislature. Being largely interested in the coal

interest of the Raccoon Mountain, and having invested much money in the enterprise, I became alarmed at the purporting leasing the convict labor of the State to one individual or under one lease, and came to Nashville to prevent it, if possible. I called on the Governor and many of the Senators to find the true state of the matters, hoping to prove to the Legislators that such a lease would work a great injury to individuals and retard the development of the resources of the State. In an interview with Dr. Atchison, one of the Commissioners, he informed me that the three Commissioners had power to make a lease, and had made one, and that the submitting it for confirmation of the Legislature, was only a matter of courtesy; that the lease was good without, but the lessees wanted it confirmed by that body. Feeling it to be impossible to prevent the lease, and seeing ruin staring me in the face if it was made, unless I could participate in the income of the lease, I proposed, in the hearing of Mr. Kirby, of the Chattanooga *Times*, to pay fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) a year for the benefit of the lease as then proposed to be made for thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) a year. Mr. Kirby came to me in the Senate, and asked if I would join Messrs. O'Conner & Looney in the lease, each party owning one-third. To this I assented, and articles of agreement were entered into, drawn up by Mr. Kirby. The lease was ratified by both branches of the Legislature and went into effect by confirmation to Thos. O'Conner & Robert Looney. Mr. O'Conner ignored the contract with me and, as I insisted on my rights under the lease and agreement with him, and so informed one of the persons associated with him, insulted me on the street by striking at me, hitting my hat. During the pending of confirmation of the lease, much negotiations were carried on with various parties who seemed to be influential, but I know of no influence being used except to *informe* and to assist the Legislators in giving a proper vote as they understood the question. In the litigation between Mr. O'Conner and myself, growing out of the contract mentioned, it was proved from the testimony given by Mr. Cherry, that the income of the convicts that had been leased outside of the prison, amounted to three hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars, ($384,000,) and from calculations made from the knowledge of the business I have, it is given as an opinion that the lease has netted to the lessees about seven hundred thousand dollars ($700,000) for the five years and eight months.

Q. 2. By Mr. Roberts: Do you know of any money or other valuable considerations, being used by any of the parties interested in the lease, in order to influence the ratification of the lease by the General Assembly?

A. I do not.

Q. 3. By Mr. Roberts: Do you know of your own knowledge, that any money or other valuable consideration, has ever been used by any one to influence the action of the Tennessee Legislature upon any subject?

A. I do not.

Q. 1. By Mr. Driver: Do I understand that your opposition to the lease of the penitentiary ceased, after a quasi agreement with the lessees to admit you to a partnership if the lease was made?

A. My active opposition ceased, although my opinion of the ruinous and injurious effect of the lease, has undergone no alteration. It was the only way to compensate myself for the loss that must ensue from the effect of the lease, and was conceded purely as a business matter.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: What amount of money did you intend to offer for the lease, had you not made the arrangement with O'Conner and Looney, that you spoke of?

A. Fifty thousand dollars, per annum.

Q. By Mr. Moss: State the different parties with whom you conversed in relation to said lease during that session, and what passed between you and them in that conversation?

A. At this late day it is impossible for me to enumerate the persons and conversations had with the different ones, as nearly all the parties were strangers to me. I first called on the Hon. J. C. Brown, Governor of the State, and had personal conversations with at least fifteen of the Senators and a number of Representatives. Governor Brown gave me his opinion that the expenses of conviction was too much, that all theft of less value than fifty dollars, should be punished by the county in which it occurred. That the Commissioners appointed by the State had power to lease the penitentiary. I conversed with Mr. McGhee, the member from Knoxville, who said it was too late to try to alter the lease as it was a foregone conclusion and the lease had already been made. I authorized Mr. Hughes to make the offer for me, but before he went into the Senate I had made this arrangement with Mr. O'Con-

ner, prepared and introduced by Mr. Kirby, of the *Times*, a paper published in Chattanooga, so I met Mr. Hughes before he went into the Senate Chamber, and withdrew the written proposition I had given him to present, but I did not inform him why I withdrew.

Q. Where do you live? What is your occupation and your age?

A. My home is New Jersey, but I spend about six months in the year at the Etna Mines, near Chattanooga, Tenn., where I am engaged in mining coal.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: Please state what action you took, if any, about the time the lease of the penitentiary was submitted to the Legislature in order to defeat the same?

A. When I came to Nashville I talked with several gentlemen, in a general way, in regard to the lease, and Thursday night, Mr. Spears, the Representative from my county, told me that a contract had been made for the lease at $30,000, per annum, and that it would be submitted to the Legislature on the following day, for ratification. The next morning I went into the Senate where I found the matter under consideration. I then asked Mr. Gibson to have the matter postponed for a few days. I had given Mr. Hughes, a member of the Senate, a written proposition, offering $50,000 per annum, for it, which I desired him to submit to the Legislature. Before he submitted the proposition, however, I had had a conversation with Maj. O'Conner, in which he agreed to give me a one-third interest in the lease, whereupon I withdrew my proposition from Mr. Hughes, and withdrew any further oppositi to the lease.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Question 2. By Mr. Driver: In the conversation with Maj. O'Conner, did he make to you any proposit proper character, that led you to withdraw your in tion to the Legislature?

Answer. He did not.

Q. By Mr. Moss: State all that passed O'Conner relative to the matters connected

A. When Maj. O'Conner was introd if I was a Mason, and said he offer evidence he would fulfill his con

confidence in the fraternity, as a business man, I preferred to commit it to writing, when he proposed going to the Maxwell House in twenty minutes and sign such writing, which was done. He said that some of the Senate were his personal enemies and asked if they were my friends. We had frequent conversations in regard to the lease and the manner of conducting the business, and went so far as to form a co-partnership, taking Mr. Hayes in and making the interest in four parts; O'Conner and Hayes being the active partners and Looney and Haselton special partners. Figures were frequently made as to the profits that would be realized out of the business, also in regard to the stock on hand; the importance of having good appraisers; that there was a good many blankets on hand to be issued to the convicts; that there was a large amount of lumber that cost the State a good deal, but was worth but little. After the Legislature had confirmed the lease, it was signed by Messrs. O'Conner & Looney, Mr. Hayes and myself, with others, going on the bond, and I placed five thousand dollars in the hands of the State, and the other parties put up ten thousand dollars in addition, which complied with the terms of the lease. When the Governor declined the bond, the co-partnership of O'Conner, Hughes & Co., was dissolved and the papers cancelled, by consent of all parties, after Maj. O'Conner agreed that the original contract between us should remain intact as first understood. After Messrs. O'Conner & Looney had given bond, and I informed Mr. Cherry of my contract, Maj. O'Conner took me one side and said he had been obliged to take him in, but for me to say nothing to him as he was a very rich man and he did not want to frighten him; that my interest should be the same as agreed, although he thought I ought not to ask more than half of his interest, and he had been obliged to give away part of his interest for the Memphis men with the enterprise. I gave him written notice of my being here and ready to carry out my part of the contract. To this I received no direct answer, but Mr. Hughes said Maj. O'Conner wanted him to tell me to keep quiet for a time and he would do everything right with me. I heard afterwards that he said he would do nothing for me. I have rarely seen him since.

Q. By Mr. Andrews: Please state whether or not, it was on account of any improper influence brought to bear, directly or indirectly, by Maj. O'Conner, or any one else, whether connected with

the lease or not, or whether it was on account of any influence or advice of any member of the General Assembly, that caused you to withdraw your proposition of fifty thousand dollars from Mr. Hughes, after asking that the Senate postpone action in regard to the lease? Please state all about it and your reasons, in full, for withdrawing the same?

I did not want the convicts leased, to be carried into any part of the State to be used in any employment that was "not extra hazardous," but wanted them confined in the limits of the prison, as the working of convicts in the coal mines under a lease by which the labor would cost but about thirty cents per day, and that labor, or the benefit of it, was to be enjoyed by a few persons, was a monopoly and would break down all persons legitimately in the business that could not get, or did not want, convict labor. When I ascertained that the Legislature was determined to lease, and that I could not, in any way, prevent it, I then wanted to get a part of a very *good thing* that the State was about to confer on some one. I thought I could make money if I paid fifty thousand dollars a year for the labor, and was willing to give that amount, not then thinking the State had already put the prison out of its own hands, but I was willing to join the gentlemen who already had a contract at thirty thousand dollars. When the proposition was made to me I considered it a pure matter of business, and as I had not made the proposition to the State, I considered it perfectly right and proper to ask Mr. Hughes to give me back the proposition, and when he rather preferred not to do so, I told him if he made the proposition, he would do so on his own account as I did not intend to bid for them.

As a business man, I am not accustomed to ask advice, and acted entirely on my own judgment without conferring with any one on the subject. Neither Maj. O'Conner or any one else, exercised, or tried to exercise, any control or influence over me in the whole transactions.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Question. In your examination you refer to litigation with Maj. O'Conner; what became of that?

Answer. The case was tried before a special jury in Nashville and the Judge charged that "parol" evidence could be introduced to alter a written contract. The evidence of Mr. Kirby was intro-

duced as to conversations between Maj. O'Conner and myself, after the making of the contract and during the time the lease was before the Legislature, which was claimed, materially altered the contract. On this charge of the Judge, the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant. To this I have appealed to Washington. The case is in the United States Court, Judge Trigg presiding.

J. C. HASELTON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, Feb. 5th., 1879.

EXAMINATION OF J. C. HODGES.

Question. By Mr. Roberts: What is your age, where do you live, and what is your occupation?

Answer. I am forty-two years of age, live at Morristown, Tenn., and am a lawyer by profession.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: Were you ever a member of the Tennessee General Assembly? If so, when, and which House?

A. I was a member of the Senate during the session of 1875.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: Please state, whether or not, there was a bill pending before the Senate during the session of 1875, providing for a lease of the penitentiary; and, if so, did you support or oppose the measure?

A. There was such a bill pending that came from the House, as No. 405, which was introduced by Holmes Cummins. The bill was on its third reading when I supported it, when it was defeated, only receiving nine votes. The vote was reconsidered and it finally passed, receiving on its final passage, seventeen votes.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: Please state who became the lessee or lessees of the penitentiary under the provisions of that bill?

A. I have no information on that subject, except what I have seen in the public prints and have heard otherwise, from which I learn that Maj. Thos. O'Conner is one of them, and perhaps Wm. Morrow is another.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: Please state in full your connection with the passage of H. B. No. 405, in regard to the lease of the penitentiary? also whether or not you received any money from Maj. O'Conner, during that session of the Legislature? If so, for what purpose was the money so received? And also state in full all

connection you may have had with Maj. O'Conner, during that session, or after its adjournment, and all business transactions that passed between you?

A. First, my connection with the bill on first and second reading, and up to the first vote on third reading, I do not remember, and the Journals show nothing about it. The bill seemed to be up to that time, in charge of Gen. W. A. Quarles, who offered several amendments for which I think I uniformly voted.

Upon the first vote on third reading the bill was, to my surprise, defeated. Whereupon, Logan, from Giles, moved a reconsideration of the vote. Upon a motion to lay that motion on the table, my impression is that I made a little speech favoring the bill. The motion to lay on the table failed, and two days after (perhaps) I called up the motion to reconsider, when the bill passed by a vote of 17, six Senators, to-wit: Jordan, Logan, Moseley, Polk, Ragland and Wilson, changing from negative to affirmative, as compared with previous vote. These facts I remember, by having refreshed my memory from the Senate Journal and not otherwise. This is my entire connection with that bill in every aspect.

There was never to my recollection a single word said to me by any one about my vote or influence in regard to that bill; nor do I remember or believe that outside the Senate Chamber it was ever the subject of a word of conversation between myself and any one, unless it was with a brother Senator. I supported the bill because I thought it right.

Second, I never received a dollar or a drink and I don't believe a cigar even, from Maj. O'Conner during that session of the Legislature; nor was there ever an intimation or a hint from him as to how he desired me to vote on any measure, or that he had any interest in any measure except, perhaps, two. He was a supporter of Gov. John C. Brown, for United States Senator, and perhaps electioneered with me, but I steadfastly voted against Brown.

At one time there was some excitement about some frost-bitten prisoners. Maj. O'Conner asked me to see that no injustice was done him about these frost-bitten prisoners. I had no occasion to act about this, as I remember, but should have acted as he asked me to do, if occasion had offered. I knew nothing of his desires about any other measure.

Third, when I came to Nashville, I brought with me letters pat-

or knew a fact or heard a word by which I could fasten guilt on any one.

Q. By Mr. Moss: Please state what gave rise to your suspicions mentioned by you?

A. Well, sir, as the Journals show, the 1½ per cent. proviso finally engrafted on the railroad tax bill, had been in substance voted down in both Houses, and was, upon a reconsideration finally engrafted on the blll, and as upon that bill a great deal of lobbying was done, as I thought by railroad men, these things combined, aroused my suspicions.

Q. By Mr. Moss: Please state how much money in all, as near as you can, Maj. O'Conner paid you altogether at different times?

A. $400 and $200, and all that I paid on the last machine—the precise amount not remembered—not less, however, I think, than $200.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Qnestion. In all your business conversations with Maj. O'Conner in reference to your patent was there any attempt on your or his part to conceal anything from the public? In other words was not everything done between you two open and free to all and every one?

Answer. The transaction was precisely like such a transaction would now be conducted, nothing hidden nothing secret. When Maj. O'Conner came to my room my two room-mates, Cates and Fowler, of the House, were present and knew the purpose of the visit. They went out however to give us a chance to talk.

On my part I told Gen. Quarles about the trade I think on the same day it was made, and told Senator Turley very soon after, I also told Gen. Bate about the same time; and my friends who were going to East Tennessee told all about it.

Maj. O'Conner has not approached me as to my testimony here or in any sort of way tried to influence me in one word I was to say.

J. C. HODGES.

Sworn to and subscribed before me 8th of Feb. 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS, *Chairman.*

EXAMINATION OF HON. T. J. FISHER.

Questions, by Mr. Roberts—Please state your age, your place of residence and your occupation.

Answer—I am 31 years of age, reside in the town of Carthage, Tennessee, and am engaged in the practice of law.

Q. Please state whether or not you were ever a member of the Tennessee General Assembly. If so, when, and in which House?

A. I was a member of the House of Representatives of the Fortieth General Assembly, in 1877.

Q. Please state whether or not there were any propositions pending before that General Assembly for the settlement of the bonded indebtedness of the State?

A. There were at the extra sessions.

Q. Please state whether or not you are acquainted with Major Thomas O'Conner, and if so, how long have you known him?

A. I have known him since some time after the meeting of the Legislature of Tennessee January, 1877.

Q. Please state whether or not Major O'Conner ever made any proposition to you to give you any money or other valuable consideration, or to take you into partnership with him, or give you any interest in any speculation in Tennessee bonds, if you would support any proposition that was pending before the House while you were a member?

A. I will give you, as I now remember, the facts of a conversation which occurred between myself and Mr. O'Conner, with the circumstances, and you can make your own inferences. A few days before the adjournment of the second extra session of the Legislature of 1877, I was passing one evening between sun down and dark, along Cherry street, in Nashville, in front of the Maxwell House, on my way to my supper, at my boarding-house, on said street, when Mr. O'Conner stepped out from about the steps or columns in front of said house, and commenced a conversation. The first thing I now remember in the conversation is, that Mr. O'Conner asked me what we (the Legislature) were going to do with the State debt, or whether we were not going to pass some bill. I answered him that I did not know, but thought the propositions submitted would not be accepted; that I thought, perhaps, if a proposition to compromise the debt at fifty cents on the dollar of

the debt, with four per cent. interest, were submitted by the bondholders, that, perhaps, it might get support enough to become a law, or be accepted, and I thought this was the highest proposition that could pass that Legislature. Perhaps some other words passed on this subject, but if so, I do not now remember them.

O'Conner, about this time, asked me why I was not taking a "bold stand" on the questions pending, and went on to say that I had enough influence to put through the fifty cents proposition, if I would just take a stand for it; that there were several members of the House awaiting my movements, and if I would move, or take a stand, they would follow. I told him I was not aware that I had any influence over any body, that I had not tried to lead or influence any one. He said I had such influence he knew, and seemed rather solicitous that I should take a stand for, or advocate, the fifty cents proposition. I told him I would not support the proposition myself—that there were features in the proposition as submitted by the bondholders, that I would not support in any proposition at any figure.

The conversation then changed, by Mr. O'Conner's asking me if we were not going to give home folks a preference in the work of funding, referring, as I understood him, to the question agitated as to whether the funding should be done in Nashville or New York; that home folks ought to be allowed to make some money. My recollection is, it was in this connection he said he must make some money out of the settlement of the State debt, or in the settlement, and further said there was money to be made in the matter, and it looked like home folks ought to have a chance to make some money. This is the substance of, and as nigh the language used in the conversation up to this time, as I now recollect.

The language used was such as to excite my suspicion, and I, having determined to expose anything that seemed to me to hint at improper influences, and wishing to understand what was meant by the language used, that I might not do injustice, remarked to O'Conner, as I now remember, using these words: "O'Conner, you say there is money to be made in this thing; how much money is there to be made, or how much money can a man make?" He replied: "I have Tennessee bonds enough to make me ten thousand dollars clear if the fifty cents proposition passes, and a man can get one-fourth of it, or you can get one-fourth of it." Here our con-

versation was broken rather abruptly by my leaving him standing on the pavement between the columns or steps in front of the Maxwell House and the corner of Church and Cherry streets, where we had stopped. As I turned away from him, he asked me to come to his room, at the Maxwell House, that night, to which I replied that I had business at the Capitol—that the Legislature was going to meet, and I was going there.

On reaching my room, I found Senator Arlege, and told him of the conversation which had just occurred. After eating supper, we went to the Capitol, where I told Representatives Gregg, Wilson and others.

On the next morning, on going to the Capitol, I was met by Representatives Gregg and Overton, who told me that Mr. O'Conner had learned that I had told what had occurred between him and myself, and claimed that he was jesting in his remarks, and that I had done him injustice in repeating or exposing the conversation. They further said that Mr. O'Conner wanted to see me as to the matter, and claimed that I had misconstrued his language; that he was joking about having any Tennessee bonds—that he did not have, and never had, any bonds or any interest in any such bonds. I asked them if he and I disagreed as to what had been said. They said we did not, but Mr. O'Conner claimed that the whole thing was a jest, and I had misconstrued his language.

This is about, as I now remember, the whole affair. I have answered thus at length because I preferred to state the facts, and not to state any inference of my own.

Q. Do you know of any member of the Legislature of which you were a member, who received or was offered any money or other valuable consideration, to secure his support of any measure.

A. I have no knowledge of anything of the kind. I never saw or heard any such offer to any member.

CROSS-EXAMINED—BY MAJOR O'CONNER.

Q. Who was present when you approached Major O'Conner at or in front of the Maxwell House?

A. There were some persons about the steps and columns in front of the house, but I do not know who they were. No one else

attracted my attention so as to make me remember the name. When he came out, he caught me by the arm, and we walked along by the crowd, leaving them behind.

Q. Was he not talking to Maj. James Cummins at the time you came along?

A. If he was, I did not notice it, or do not now remember it.

Q. Do you know him, Major James Cummins?

A. I know one Mr. Cummins, who has been Warden or Deputy Warden of the Penitentiary. If that is the man you refer to, I know him when I see him, but have never had any special acquaintance with him.

Q. While Major O'Conner was standing with Major James Cummins, at or in front of the Maxwell House, did you not approach Major O'Conner and say (jocularly) that, "you had better sell your bonds," or words of like import?

A. I do not remember using such language, but would not say positively that I did not make some remarks as I approached or was passing the crowd.

Q. You say you and Major O'Conner walked off. How far did you go?

A. We passed the crowd some steps, don't know how many. I suppose between one-third and one-half the distance from the south end of the steps and the corner on Church street.

Q. To refresh your memory, did you not walk and stop at the upper column of the Maxwell House, next to Church street—and while talking, were you not jesting or laughing?

A. We passed several steps beyond the columns away from the crowd. I remember while the conversation was going on, of noticing some men sitting on the step in front of the saloon, just above the south column, and that they were in our rear. There may have been some jocular remarks made as we passed the crowd, but the conversation which I have detailed, occurred after we had gone some steps from the crowd.

Q. When you first approached Major O'Conner on that evening, did you not say to him (Major O'Conner), "you had better sell your bonds." Thereupon did not Major O'Conner say that he had some bonds, on which he expected to make $10,000, but that you "fellows" (meaning the members of the Legislature) would make him lose $10,000, and then and there did you not ask, "If you could make

$10,000—how much could I make?" In other words, did not such a conversation take place between you two, as you approached him in front of the Maxwell House—and as you left him, did you not say that you would be at the Maxwell House that night, and would see him (Major O'Conner) again?

A. As I have above stated, the first thing that was said by O'Conner as to his having Tennessee bonds, was when I said to him, "You say there is money to be made in this thing; how much money can a man make, or how much money can be made?" To which he replied, "I have Tennessee bonds enough to make me ten thousand dollars clear, if the fifty cents proposition is passed, and a man can get one-fourth of that amount, or your can get one-fourth of that amount." If he ever said he had $100,000 of bonds I never heard it. I don't think he said how many he had, other than "enough to make me ten thousand dollars clear," etc.

As I before stated, as I went off, he asked me to come to his room, at the Maxwell House, to which I replied, as above stated: "I have business at the Capitol," etc. He said nothing about the Legislature making him lose $10,000. His language was, "I have Tennessee bonds enough to make me ten thousand dollars clear if the fifty cents proposition passes, or is passed," as I now remember it, and am positive this is his language in substance, and I think his words. I did not use the language you put in your question, to-wit: "If you (O'Conner) could make $10,000, how much could I make?"

Q. Did not Mr. John Overton, Mr. N. Gregg and Mr. A. S Colyar, go to you at the instance of Major O'Conner, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, while he, Major O'Conner, was in the House, and state substantially to you, that he had such a conversation as alluded to in the preceding question—and asked you to go into an ante-room of the House, in company with these gentlemen, and let them see if we (meaning O'Conner and yourself) understand each other as to what took place in the conversation in front of the Maxwell House? And did you not say to them, that was unnecessary—that you were satisfied that O'Conner was joking, and that there was nothing in it? In other words, did you not have such conversation in effect with those gentlemen?

A. As I have before stated, Mr. Gregg and Mr. Overton came to me on the next morning after the conversation, and told me that

O'Conner claimed that he was jesting in what he said to me. They never gave any version of O'Conner's as to the language used. They only said he claimed that he was jesting. I expressly asked them whether he denied what I said. They one or both said he did not deny what I said, but claimed to have been jesting. Colyar did not say anything to me about it that morning. I told him that day what had occurred between myself and O'Conner. After I told him, and asked his opinion as to what course should be taken in the matter, he told me he had seen Major O'Conner, and he claimed that I had misconstrued his language, that he was jesting, but did not undertake to give his version as to what was said in the conversation. After I had asked Messrs. Gregg and Overton whether O'Conner denied what I said, and after I was informed by them, or one of them, that he (O'Conner) did not deny what I said had occurred, but that he was jesting, I consulted Savage, Wilson, and perhaps others, as to whether I should meet O'Conner as requested by him. I said to them if O'Conner claimed it was all a jest, I saw no use in our having any conversation or meeting about the matter, and I was advised by Savage and Wilson, and perhaps others, that this was the proper course to take with the matter, and determined to take this course. I never told them, or any one else, that I thought the matter was all a jest, or that O'Conner was jesting or joking. I said to them if he (O'Conner) could show that he was jesting, let him show it, and if this was what he claimed, if he did not deny what I said, I saw no use or propriety in my having a meeting with O'Conner, and I should have nothing to say to him unless he denied what I had said.

Q. Did not Messrs. Gregg and Overton ask you to meet Major O'Conner in a room at the Capitol, in their presence and that of Colonel Colyar, and have the matter understood?

A. They told me that O'Conner wanted to see me and talk the matter over in their presence. I at first thought of complying with the request, but as above stated, after being informed that what I said was not denied, I determined, after advising with my friends, to have nothing further to say to Mr. O'Conner on the subject.

Q. Did not those gentlemen say that Major O'Conner wished to meet you then and there in their presence.

A. They said he wanted to see me in some private place—in the committee room or in a room at the Maxwell House—at such time

as might suit my convenience. The idea finally was to meet at the Maxwell House, as I now remember.

Please examine the question again, and answer it yes or no.

I have examined the question, and adhere to my answer.

Q. Did not those gentlemen propose to you to meet Major O'Conner in the committee room, then and there, in their presence, and did you not refuse—and was not this request made upon you before the House met?

A. I don't remember that they wanted an immediate meeting. I think they simply said that O'Conner wanted a private meeting of myself and him in their presence. They perhaps said in a committe room. But I was requested by one or both, Gregg and Overton, to write O'Conner a note, stating the time and place at which I would see him.

Q. Did you write the note?

A. I wrote a note, but did not send it, after I had advised further with my friends.

Q. Who were those friends?

A. I refer to Savage and Wilson. I may have advised with others.

Q. Did you show them the note?

A. I don't remember whether I did or not.

Q. You being a lawyer, and member of the Legislature, did you not feel competent to be master of your own action?

A. I have never thought it unsafe to advise with friends. I in this instance thought it proper to consult with others.

Q. On the evening of your conversation with Major O'Conner, did you not come to the Maxwell House and remain there until 12 o'clock at night?

A. I may have stopped in a few minutes at the Maxwell House as I passed from the Capitol to my boarding-house. I usually did in passing. But if I did, I did not go to see Mr. O'Conner, nor did I see him. I don't know what time the Legislature adjourned that night, nor how late at night it was when I was at the Maxwell, if there at all; nor whether I was at the Maxwell House at all that night.

Q. Did Major O'Conner approach you after the conversation in the evening in front of the Maxwell House?

A. We never even so much as spoke after that, except once, since the adjournment of the Legislature, when he approached me at the Court-house in Nashville, where I was attending as a witness in the case of the State vs. Atcheson.

Did Major O'Conner meet you in the Treasurer's office, at the Capitol, the next day after said conversation in front of the Maxwell House?

A. He did not.

Q. You will fix the day of your conversation with Major O'Conner in front of the Maxwell House?

A. It was about the time the fifty cents proposition had been voted down by the House, and it was pretty plain it could not pass. I do not remember the day of the month.

Q. You say in your deposition that you would not vote for the bondholders' proposition for a settlement at fifty cents in the dollar —why not?

A. As you will find by referring to a report made by me as one of a committee of nine, published in the Journals of the second extra session of the Legislature of 1877, I stated that I would not support any proposition which demanded that the coupons on the bonds should be made receivable in payment of taxes, as demanded in the propositions submitted to the Legislature.

Q. Did not the propositions of the bondholders—one at sixty cents, and the other at fifty cents—have the coupon feature payable or receivable in taxes?

A. Yes.

Q. Would you have supported a fifty cents proposition with the coupon feature omitted—"receivable for taxes?"

A. I did not vote for a proposition to settle at fifty cents with six per cent. interest. I did vote for the Senate bill which proposed to settle at fifty cents, with interest at four per cent. for the first five years, five per cent. for the next five years, and six per cent. after that. I might have voted for fifty cents with six per cent., without the coupons receivable for taxes, and with the small bond feature in the Senate bill.

Q. Did you not make a speech at Carthage, a short time before the meeting of the extra session of the Legislature, in which you took the position of settling the State debt upon the proposition of the bondholders?

A. I did not state that I would support the proposition as submitted by the bondholders. I made a speech in which I said I was opposed to repudiation, and was in favor of a fair and honorable settlement, but did not say that I would vote for the coupon feature.

Q. Did not Colonel Killebrew, on the same day, at Carthage, make a speech, in which he said he was in favor of accepting the bondholders' proposition?

A. He made a speech in which he took strong grounds against repudiation, but he did not say, as I now remember, that he was or was not for the fifty cents proposition. I don't think he said what his figures were.

Q. Did not Colonel Killebrew, in his speech, come out strongly in favor of the bondholders' proposition, and say further, if all the members of the Legislature were like your Representative, (meaning yourself) that the State debt would be settled—and did you not follow him, and say that you endorsed all that Colonel Killebrew said?

A. He did not refer to me in the connection suggested in the question. In speaking of the policy of the Legislature at its regular session, or of some of the members, on the subject of agriculture and general development of the State's resources, wool growing, etc., he said but for Trousdale and Fisher and such men as they, there would have been injury done the people, or words to that effect.

Q. On your arrival here, did you not go into the office of Gov. Porter, at the Capitol, and say to him that you were in favor of the bondholders' proposition? Answer yes or no.

A. No, sir, I did not. I may have told the Governor I thought the debt ought to be settled, and was opposed to repudiation. But I did not discuss the various features of the proposition, nor tell him or any one else, that I would vote for the coupon feature. What the Governor or any other high-tax man may have added to what I may have said against repudiation I do not know, but no man ever heard me say I would support the coupon feature.

Q. Did not the State credit Democrats (members of the Fortieth General Assembly) meet night after night in Judge Charles G.

Smith's room, at the Maxwell House, (who was a member of the Legislature) and then consult and converse about settlement of the debt?

A. If there was ever a State-credit meeting at Smith's room I do not know it. I never was invited to attend such a meeting at his room, nor did I ever go there to meet any one else to advocate the ideas of what was called the high-tax wing of the House, nor at any other room.

Q. Were you not on the Committee of Charitable Institutions during the session of the Fortieth General Assembly?

A. The records will show.

Q. Were you not a member of the Committee on Schools, or Education?

A. The Journals of the House of 1877 will show. I think I was on this committee.

Q. Did you not introduce a bill to enlarge the Trustees of the East Tennessee University?

A. I introduced a bill to add some additional trustees.

Q. Did you not strike out some names as trustees, and insert the name of Thomas O'Conner?

A. After I returned from Knoxville, where I went on the committee to visit East Tennessee University, etc., and our report was submitted to the Legislature. Some one from Knoxville sent me a list of names, who, it was said, would be beneficial to add to the Board. I think Colonel Caldwell sent the names. I introduced a bill in the House, and Mr. Rives the same bill in the Senate, to add these names. After the bill was introduced, Mr. McClung came down from Knoxville, and suggested that certain names should be stricken out and others put in, and whatever names were put in, were put in at his suggestion. I had no interest in the matter, and did simply what was suggested by Mr. McClung and other gentlemen from Knoxville. I acted more as their agent than on my own responsibility.

Q. Did you confer with Major O'Conner about the trustees—that is, who should be the trustees?

A. He may have said something about it. I do not remember his speaking to me. I do remember Mr. McClung, as he came down from Knoxville expressly on that business, as I understood.

Q. Do I (Major O'Conner) understand his name was not inserted as a trustee until Major McClung suggested it. Is that correct? Answer yes or no.

A. That is my understanding or recollection. I may be mistaken. I cannot be positive on these little matters that I never had any occasion to charge my memory with.

Q. Is there not a suit pending between Mr. Atcheson, the editor of Nashville *Banner*, and Mr. O'Conner, in which you are a witness for the *Banner* against O'Conner, the suit now pending in court at Nashville?

A. I have been summoned as a witness for the defendant in the case of the State vs. Atcheson. I don't think I have been summoned as a witness in any civil suit between said parties. I have been summoned twice, but I think both times in the case of the State vs. Atcheson.

Have not been several times in conversation or consultation with said Atcheson and his lawyers, one or both?

A. I was in attendance at one term of the court, and was talked to by Captain Dodd, and perhaps some other lawyer in the case, but have had no conversation with Atcheson as to what I knew or would testify in the case.

Q. What term of the court was that? Fix the date as near as you can.

A. It was last spring or summer, is my recollection.

Q. Were you not in consultation with Mr. Atcheson this morning, February 13, 1879?

A. I have not seen Mr. Atcheson to-day, at all.

Q. On your arrival here attending the term of the court, did you not see me (M. M. Brien, Jr.,) and have a conversation me, in which you said, in substance, that what passed between you and Major O'Conner in reference to a settlement of the State debt, was a matter of jest, that you did not regard it as anything, or words to that effect?

A. I did not say that. I may have said to Brien that under the libel as I understood it was laid in the case of the State vs. Atcheson, the publication being confined, as I understood, to the Penitentiary lease, that what occurred between me and O'Conner, being in regard to the State debt, and occurring after the Penitentiary lease, would be irrelevant. I told Mr. Frizzell the same

thing, while I was here at that time. I never told you it was all a joke. I may have told you Mr. O'Conner claimed to have been joking.

Q. Did Major O'Conner ever ask you to vote for any bill while you were a member of the Fortieth General Assembly?

A. I don't remember that he ever asked me to vote for any special bill, unless you construe what I have above stated into a request. He did not in that conversation say he wanted me to vote for any particular bill, but only used the language used as before detailed by me.

Q. Were you not in the habit of joking with Major O'Conner and others while a member of the Legislature—and in this connection I will ask you to state, if you did not jocularly say to Major O'Conner that, "You had better sell your bonds?"

A. During the sessions of the Legislature, I was in the habit of joking with the members of the body, and sometimes in passing, made jocular remarks to Mr. O'Conner, but he and I were not intimate, nor did we have much conversation. I may have said, as I walked up to the crowd in front of the Maxwell, "You would better sell your bonds," or something of that sort. If I did, however, as before stated, I do not now remember it.

T. J. FISHER, Sr.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, Feb. 13, 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS, *Chairman.*

EXAMINATION OF JOHN OVERTON.

Deposition of John Overton taken on behalf of Thos. O'Conner:

Question 1. State your age, residence and occupation?

Answer. Will be 58 the 26th day of May next, live in Davidson county, suppose I am a farmer.

Q. 2. Were you or not a member of the 40th General Assembly of Tennessee? If so, do you know Thos. J. Fisher a member of said Assembly from Smith county, Tenn?

A. I was, and do know Mr. Fisher.

Q. 3. If during the session of the Legislature, you had any conversation with Mr. Fisher in reference to a conversation had by him with Maj. Thos. O'Conner in front of the Maxwell House go

on and detail all what Mr. Fisher, said as near as you can? and also detail the facts as to said conversation between them?

A. I recollect one morning during the extra session of the Legislature as I was going up to the House, I found Mr. Thos. O'Conner and two other gentlemen (my recollection now is that Mr. Gregg, of Sullivan county, was one of them) standing near the front door of the Capitol. Mr. O'Conner stopped me and my impression now is, asked me if I was going up into the House, and if I knew Fisher, of Smith. When I answered in the affirmative, he requested me to say to him, Fisher, that he would like to see him in one of the committee-rooms and to bring with him, Fisher, any friends he desired in order that they might hear from both him and Fisher what was said by them some short time before in front of the Maxwell House, and Mr. O'Conner requested me to come along with him or be present in order that I might hear and determine whether he, O'Conner, had attempted to bribe him. Maj. O'Conner then went on to tell me what was said and as near as I can now recollect it was about this: They met before the Maxwell House and he, O'Conner, was arguing for the compromise of the State debt, contending that the Legislature ought to accept the compromise and Fisher asked him how many bonds he had and how much he would make by the compromise. To which O'Conner replied that he reckoned he had about $100,000 and he would make about $10,000. Mr. Fisher then said "well what will I make by it," or words to this effect. To which Mr. O'Conner replied "well I suppose I can afford to divide with you." The interview was then ended by Mr. Fisher saying he would meet him, O'Conner, that night at the Maxwell House. Mr. O'Conner then said to me that he was joking with Mr. Fisher and though he saw him at the Maxwell House that night, he did not mention the subject. As well as I can now recollect this was about all that was said by Mr. O'Conner.

I went up into the House saw Fisher, as soon as I could, in a short time, and delivered Mr. O'Conner's message about meeting him with friends. He either replied then or very soon thereafter that he would meet Mr. O'Conner at Mr. Wilson's room in the Maxwell House that night. I told him that I could not be present at night but I didn't suppose that would make any difference. I repeated to him Mr. O'Conner's recollection of the conversation

—I do not now remember whether he dissented from any part of it or not, but early the next morning as soon as I got into the House he, Mr. Fisher, said to me "we did not have the meeting last night at Wilson's room, and I have concluded to let the matter drop so as far as I'm concerned, as he O'Conner says he was joking in what he said and "I reckon he was" or "I'm now satisfied he was."

In conclusion, I will say that I was perfectly satisfied at the time that Mr. O'Conner was joking in what he said to Mr. Fisher, and that Mr. Fisher had become satisfied of this fact.

JNO. OVERTON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, Feb. 22, 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS, *Chm'n.*

EXAMINATION OF HON. HOLMES CUMMINS.

Question. By Mr. Roberts: What is your age, your occupation and place of residence?

Answer. My age is 34 years; my occupation, that of an attorney and counsellor at law; my residence is in Covington, Tipton county, Tennessee.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: Were you ever a member of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, if so, when and in which House?

A. I was a member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Tennessee, during the sessions of 1873 and of 1875—representing my county of Tipton.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: Did you, as a member of the House of Representatives in 1875, introduce H. B. No. 405, to provide for the management of the Penitentiary, and if so, did you advocate its passage?

A. I do not remember the No. of the bill. I did introduce at that session a bill, providing for the lease and management of the Penitentiary, and I did advocate its passage.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: Did you have any conversation with Major Thomas O'Conner in reference to the merits of the bill you introduced, and, if so, what did he say in regard to it?

A. As I now remember that matter, it is as follows: When I prepared the bill, I think I submitted the same, both to Major

O'Conner and to Gov. Porter (separately), and asked for any suggestions either might have to make regarding same. As I remember, Major O'Conner said to me in reply, that the former act (of 1871, I think,) contained all the provisions he could suggest regarding that matter. I remember nothing further that he said about it.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: Did Major O'Conner, or any of his partners, in the lease, or any one who was interested in having the Penitentiary leased ever make any proposition to you, or to any one else to your knowledge to pay any money or other valuable consideration to have the bill providing for the lease, passed?

A. Neither did Major O'Conner, or any other person or persons in any way, directly or indirectly make any such offer to myself, nor to any other person I so far or I have any knowledge.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: You have read H. J. R. No. 34, under which this committee is organized. Please state if you have any information in regard to the matters therein proposed to be investigated, and if so, give it to the committee.

A. I never knew of any member of either Assembly of which I was a member, being corruptly influenced. During the session of 1875, while a member of the committee to investigate the "sale of the Comptrollership" in 1873, some evidence was given (by whom and what particular individuals affecting, I do not remember,) tending to show corruption during the session of 1873. Thereupon (perhaps on my motion, I do not remember certainly,) a committee was appointed to investigate that matter. The result of that committee's work, I do not know. It did not affect myself, and I did not look after it, as it concerned some of my former fellow members. Besides that, I never knew or had any evidence of any corruption in those Legislatures.

By Mr. Andrews: Please state if you know of your own knowledge, or have any reason to believe, that any person, directly or indirectly, whether a member of the Legislature or not, who used or attempted to use any improper means to influence legislation in the interest of the Penitentiary lease; the railroad tax bill; the measures affecting the Torbett issue, or the passage of the funding bill of 1873? State all that you may know, or have reason to believe, in reference to these matters.

A. I, of my own knowledge, know nothing of any person, a

member of the Legislature or not a member, using or attempting to use any improper means to influence legislation in the interest of the said measures. It is very possible that at the sessions of 1873, or of 1875, some circumstances may have occurred that, at the time aroused suspicions in my mind; but now I do not remember any such fact or circumstance, nor what person or persons affecting.

By Mr. Andrews: Please state, if you know, or have reason to believe, that any person, during the session of the Legislature of 1871, whether a member or not, used or "lobbied" for the passage of the bill authorizing the sale of the State's interest in the railroads, and the taking in payment for the same any of the outstanding bonds of the State; if you know of any person who thus "lobbied," or worked for the depression of State bonds, or that received (from any railroad) any compensation for his services before the Legislature, or otherwise, for the depression of State bonds?

A. I was not in attendance on the session of any Legislature in Tennessee prior to January, 1873, and know, of my own knowledge, nothing as to the matters enquired of in foregoing question. Besides, such reports as have appeared in the public prints, and in the public speeches of certain of our State politicians I have never heard of any of said matters enquired of, possibly I have heard of such matters as developed by the investigation above by me.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Q. How long have you known Major O'Conner?

A. I do not remember meeting Major O'Conner prior to 1873, though it is possible that I met him in 1870.

Q. While you were a member of the Legislature of which you speak, were your relations with him intimate and sociable?

A. We were on very friendly terms, and I suppose, I may say yes to your question.

Q. While a member, if you had desired a loan of money, would you have hesitated to ask him to accommodate you?

A. I don't think that I would.

Q. Did you ask him for a loan while you were a member?

A. I never did. I never needed so to do. No money or other thing of value whatever at any time passed between Major O'Conner and myself, I never need during my legislative terms to borrow money from any person. My relations with Major O'Conner, how-

ever, were then of such a character that, had I needed means I would not hesitated to ask him therefor, as a loan.

To Oral Question: In the matter of the Penitentiary lease bill of 1875, if I remember correctly, Col. A. S. Colyar and Major O'Conner both spoke to me suggesting the "farming or parcel hiring" system of working the convicts as preferable to that of leasing all together. I did not concur with that idea, and pressed the bill that became the law at that session. Some amendments to my draft of that bill were suggested by the Governer, these were adopted. The bill was referred to the Penitentiary Committee (of which I do not think I was a member) which committee also recommended some amendments, which I think, were also adopted. The bill passed without opposition (save a few votes) in both Houses, by a large majority, and further, sayeth not.

HOLMES CUMMINS.

CUMMINGS.

Deposition of James Cummings, taken on behalf of Thomas O'Conner.

Q. By counsel for O'Conner.—State your age, residence and occupation?

A. I am fifty-one years of age, reside in the 18th civil district of Davidson county, Tennessee, and my occupation at the present time a farmer.

Q. State if you know Thomas J. Fisher, a member of the last session of the Legislature, the 40th General Assembly, from Smith county?

A. I do. I resided in Smith county while he was School Commissioner of that county in 1874.

Q. Do you remember seeing him in Nashville while a member of said Legislature, in conversation with Maj. Thomas O'Conner? If so, go on in your own way and detail all that took place between them.

A. Yes sir. During the call session of the Legislature to consider the proposition of the bondholders. I and Maj. O'Conner, on one evening, I don't remember the date, were standing on the pavement in front of the Maxwell House, on Cherry street, city of

Nashville, talking on a matter of business personal to myself, and while we were there standing Mr. Fisher came along and shook hands with me and Maj. O'Conner, and said, "Maj. O'Conner, (or O'Conner, I don't remember which,) you had better sell your bonds," to which Maj. O'Conner replied, "I have enough bonds to make me $10,000, but you damn fellows will make me loose $10,000." To which Mr. Fisher replied, "If you can make $10,000 how much can I make?" Maj. O'Conner said "you had better go in with me and make a fourth of that amount." Fisher said "I will see you to-night," and O'Conner said "All right." Such was the conversation. Both men were laughing at the time and joking. The conversation was loud enough for persons to hear it at some distance. Several persons were standing near us at the time, and no doubt heard the conversation, but who they were I do not remember. The whole conversation between Mr. Fisher and Maj. O'Conner was very brief, and as I took it, a joke, for both were laughing and in a public place, free for all to hear.

Q. Is the above the whole of the conversation that passed between Mr. Fisher and Maj. O'Conner at the time and place referred to by you?

A. Yes, sir. Mr. Fisher left us, and Maj. O'Conner and I went across the street together, opposite the Maxwell House.

J. F. CUMMINGS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, February 19, 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS, *Chairman.*

GREGG.

Question. By counsel of Thos. O'Conner.—Please state if you know Thos. J. Fisher, a member of the House of Representatives of the 40th session? also say if you were then a member of the House, and now? and then go on in your own way and relate what took place between you and said Fisher, as to what took place between him, Fisher, and Maj. Thomas O'Conner?

Answer. I know Mr. Fisher. He was a member of the 40th General Assembly. I was also a member then and I am now a member of the 41st General Assembly. I remember that during the session of the 40th General Assembly, Mr. Fisher related to me a conversation

he had with Maj. O'Conner in front of the Maxwell House. As I remember he said his conversation with Maj. O'Conner was about the fifty cents proposition of the bondholders to compromise the State debt. He stated, in passing the Maxwell House, that him and Major O'Conner became engaged in a conversation, and in the conversation Maj. O'Conner asked him what the Legislature would do with the bondholders' proposition, and he told him that he thought it was doubtful what they would do. My best impression is that he said that he told O'Conner if he had any bonds he had better sell them, and in reply to that Maj. O'Conner said if that proposition passed he had bonds enough to make him $10,000, and he, Fisher, asked O'Conner "if you can make $10,000 how much can I make?" That is my recollection of the conversation as I now remember. I think the impression was on Fisher's mind at the time he first talked to me, that O'Conner was offering to buy him. On separating at the Maxwell House he said to Maj. O'Conner that he, Fisher, would see him again. I think the above is about all he said to me in my first conversation with him.

Q. Did you see Maj. O'Conner in referrence to said conversation? If so, go on and detail all that followed.

A. Soon after Mr. Fisher made his statement to me, which was in the Hall of the House, I had a conversation with Maj. O'Conner. He told me he understood that Mr. Fisher was making some charges against him, as to what took place between them in front of the Maxwell House. My recollection of the conversation between Maj. O'Conner and myself, he and Mr. Fisher did not materially differ as to what occurred between them in front of the Maxwell House. Maj. O'Conner requested me to see Mr. Fisher and ask him to go in one of the rooms of the House before some of the members, and then they would talk the matter over in their presence. Major O'Conner claimed that the reason he made such a request was that his talk with Fisher was mere idle street talk, and he did not mean to offer a bribe to Fisher. He said he had no bonds. My impression is, he, Maj. O'Conner, claimed to have no bonds. Soon after my conversation with Maj. O'Conner, I, at his instance, went to Mr. Fisher while the House was in session, and told him all Maj. O'Conner had said. I told him that Maj. O'Conner wanted to go into one of the ante rooms of the House, and in the presence of some of the members, talk the whole matter over, that

Maj. O'Conner regarded the conversation as a joke; and then Mr. Fisher said it was unnecessary for them to meet in the ante room, as there was no material difference between him and O'Conner as to what passed between them in front of the Maxwell House.

Q. In your conversation with Mr. Fisher did he not say that he went in the Maxwell House that night after his conversation with Maj. O'Conner to see him, but failed to see him?

A. No, sir.

Q. In your conversation with Maj. O'Conner, did he, or not, say that Mr. Fisher was at the Maxwell House that night?

A. My recollection is that Maj. O'Conner claimed that Mr. Fisher was at the Maxwell House.

N. GREGG.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, Feb. 15, 1879.

EXAMINATION OF JAS. A. JONES, ESQ.

Question By Mr. Roberts: Please state whether or not you were ever a member of the Tennessee General Assembly? If so, when, and in which House? Also state whether or not while such a member, Thos. O'Conner ever made any proposition to you, or to any one else, to your knowledge, of a consideration in order to influence their vote or votes upon any measure pending before the General Assembly? In a word, you will please give this Committee any information you may have in regard to the matters proposed to be investigated?

Answer. I was a member of the State Senate in 1875, whilst the bill known as the Railroad Tax Bill was pending. Maj. O'Conner and myself were sitting on the sofa in the Senate Chamber, and he said if I would withdraw my opposition to the bill, he would make Cole come down, or that Cole would come down, or some words of similar import. I cannot be positive as to the exact language, because it has been a long time.

I will further state that at one time Maj. O'Conner told me, Masonically, that he believed a fine speculation could be made by investing in Torbett issue; that the State would eventually have them to pay or redeem. This was before the bill upon the Torbett

issue was introduced in the Senate. I was at that time in favor of the State paying the Torbett issue, which fact Maj. O'Conner knew. I afterwards came to the conclusion that the State was not bound for any of the Torbett issue except those that had been put in suit, or demand made within five years after the expiration of the charter of the bank. In other words, I came to the conclusion that all the notes not in the suit in the Duncan and Atcheson case were barred by statute of limitation. I then voted against the bill to redeem the Torbett, and I think it was principally through my efforts that the bill was killed in the Senate after it had been amended and passed in the Lower House. My remembrance is, Senater Logan made a motion to indefinitely postpone the consideration of this matter, upon which I made a speech, giving the result of my investigation in the matter. Major O'Conner had ample opportunity to know that I intended to defeat the bill, but he did not approach me on the subject.

At the time Major O'Conner approached me upon the railroad bill, it did not make much impression upon me, because, I suppose, I had my mind engaged in the subject that was under consideration in the Senate. But afterwards I got to thinking about it, and knowing Major O'Conner to be what we termed a lobbyist, I came to the conclusion that he thought I was a scoundrel, and I took him out to one side, on meeting him in the Capitol, and demanded what he meant by what he said to me in the Senate Chamber about "Cole coming down," and he said "he meant nothing wrong."

When I saw an account of the assault upon Atcheson, in the *Banner*, I was very much incensed at O'Conner. I regarded the assault, from the report I had of it, as brutal and cowardly. Happening to be at Nashville a short time afterwards, I made some statements to Mr. Atcheson, with the understanding that was not to be a witness, as I was at the time a candidate for Chancellor against Governor Marks, but afterwards withdrew.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Question. On your arrival at Nashville, and a
conversations with Mr. Atcheson, you will s
any conversation with Maj. O'Conner and

the N. & C. R. R. Co., as to the conversation about "Cole coming down?" If so, state whether or not your opinion was not changed, and if you are not now satisfied that Maj. O'Conner did not intend to bribe you?

Answer. I will state that I had a conversation with Maj. O'Conner and Mr. Cole. Maj. O'Conner said what he had previously stated—that he meant nothing. At the request of Maj. O'Conner I went to see Col. Cole. Col. Cole stated that he was satisfied that I had misapprehended Maj. O'Conner, for he was not authorized by him to make any promise to any one, and that he would not have given a dollar to influence legislation, if it would have prevented the sinking of the Capitol. I had a long conversation with Col. Cole on the morning after the conversation between Maj. O'Conner and myself on the sofa in the Senate Chamber. This conversation occurred in the library, and whilst he used arguments to influence me to withdraw my opposition to the bill, he did not, directly or indirectly, or even hint at anything that smached of bribery. When I was incensed at Maj. O'Conner, at what I thought to be a cowardly assault on Atcheson, from the report I saw in the *Banner*, I thought Maj. O'Conner mean enough to do anything; but if he and Col. Cole are to be believed, he meant nothing by what he said, and I misunderstood what he said, or he did not intend to convey the idea I drew from his remark.

Being further interrogated, the witness says:

The letter I wrote to Atcheson was strictly confidential, and had I had the least idea it would ever have been used or made public, I should have been much more guarded in my statements. I know nothing of my own knowledge that Maj. O'Conner ever give or offered a dollar to any member of the Legislature. It is but just to say that at the time I wrote the letter I was much incensed at Maj. O'Conner, and felt a deep sympathy for Atcheson. And the letter was writtem in a more partizan spirit than, perhaps, the facts would justify.

JAMES A. JONES.

Sworn to and subscribed before me January 27, 1878.

CLAY ROBERTS, *Chairman.*

RECEIPT OF M. C. GALLOWAY.

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 22, 1872.

Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company to Memphis *Appeal* Publishing Company, to personal services of *editors* before the Legislature and otherwise, as per contract with Maj. M. J. Wicks for the depression of State bonds, and for the recovery of taxes paid to the State of Tennessee through the Bank of Tennessee, and thrown out by Gov. Brownlow's administration, seven thousand dollars.—"$7,000."

Received payment of M. J. Wick, President.

M. C. GALLOWAY,
Pres. Appeal Pub. Co.

Approved and charged to suspense account.

M. J. WICKS, *Pres.*

SEAL.

A true copy, attest,

T. R. CRUSE,
Treasurer M. & C. R. R. Co.

FROM MINUTE BOOK, M. & C. R. R., PAGES 88, 89.

On motion of Mr. Beirne the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the payment made by President Wicks in January, 1872, to the Appeal Publishing Company for services rendered as indicated, the receipt of M. C. Galloway, President of said Company, was without the knowledge or authority of this Board, and the Board cannot recognize the appropriation of the money of this Company for any such purpose as indicated in said receipt.

A correct copy, attest,

JOHN D. ANDREWS.
M. A. DRISKILL.

EXAMINATION OF R. F. LOONEY.

Question. By Mr. Roberts: Please state what you may know in regard to the lease of the Penitentiary, in 1871?

Answer. R. F. Looney, a citizen of Memphis, Tenn., would state to your Honorable Committee, that his attention was called to the fact that the proper authorities of the Penitentiary at Nashville had determined to lease said institution for a term of years, by the late Samuel H. Jones, then a resident of Shelby county. He was advised by said Jones that he thought it would be a profitable investment if he could succeed in procuring the lease at a reasonable sum, and announcing that he desired to become a party in the arrangement. I came at once to Nashville, and met Maj. Thomas O'Conner, who I learned was here on the same business. We had several interviews on the subject of the lease, and finally succeeded in effecting it. Maj. O'Conner objecting to Jones as a partner, I agreed to give Jones a portion of any interest I might acquire under said contract, as he had first advised me of the action of the authorities of that institution, that induced me to bid for the lease. When I concluded after a short time to sell out my interest and did sell the same to Gen. W. Y. C. Humes, of Memphis, he gave me fifteen thousand dollars, and became responsible to pay my obligation to said Jones, giving, for his interest therein, the sum of ten thousand dollars.

This is a simple statement of the facts, so far as I am connected with said Penitentiary. Samuel H. Jones sustained no other relation towards me than as a partner, interested in my interest in said lease. I paid him nothing, nor did I agree to pay anything for his influence with the Legislature, nor indeed did I consider any influence with the members at all necessary—as there was great unanimity in both Houses of the Legislature in favor of the lease. Indeed, when the contract was made by the Inspectors of the Penitentiary, we considered the contract valid and binding, and only out of abundant caution desired its ratification by the General Assembly. So far as I know or am informed no monies were used by any of the parties in order to accomplish that end.

Q. By Maj. O'Conner, by Counsel: Please state how Mr. Jones was paid his $10,000?

A. I gave him an order on the company, which was guaranteed by Maj. O'Conner; and when I sold the whole interest (mine and Jones') to Mr. Humes, I had Mr. Humes to assume the whole interest. I did not pay Mr. Jones a dollar in money or in notes—I simply gave the order on the company for his $10,000.

Q. Did you have him, by the use of money, to use his influence to effect the lease entered into by you and Maj. O'Conner with the Inspectors of the prison, approved Nov. 22, 1871, by the General Assembly?

A. No, sir; nor do I know that he ever saw one of the Inspectors.

Q. Did either he, you or Maj. C'Conner use a dollar to effect a ratification of said lease by the General Assembly?

A. Not that I know of—either directly or indirectly.

Q. Please give the Committee the reason why you sold or disposed of your interest?

A. One was, I needed some money; and the other was, I doubted that it would be a success, and was advised by some of the best business men to sell, as it would be a failure.

R. F. LOONEY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, Feb. 20, 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS, *Chairman.*

DEPOSITION OF WM. M. DUNCAN.

Question. By Counsel for Maj. T. O'Conner: Please state if you know Thomas Atcheson, editor of the Nashville *Banner?* If so, for how long?

Answer. Yes, sir; I know him. Have known him four or five years.

Q. Please look at the *Banner* here shown you, of date February 14, 1877, in reference to a compromise of the State debt, under the heading "Approaching a Settlement," and state all the facts touching said article?

A. The article you mention was written by a gentleman from East Tennessee, and was handed to me with the suggestion that I get it published in the Nashville *Banner.* I had the article copied

by a clerk in our office; and then took it to Mr. Thos. Atcheson, editor of the *Banner*, and asked him to publish it as an editorial. He said he would do it; at same time wanted seventeen $\frac{50}{100}$ dollars. I did not give it to him at the time, but a day or two afterwards he called me in the *Banner* office and again asked me for the $17.50. I then gave him a check for the amount, and the check exhibited in Atcheson's deposition is the one I gave to him for publishing the article named.

Q. Did you, or not, ever have any conversation with said Atcheson, (editor of the *Banner*,) in reference to the bondholder's proposition as to a compromise of the State debt? If so, give all the facts, showing his views about the matter, or what he would do as editor of *Banner*, or what the *Banner* would do for a consideration?

A I do not recollect any particular conversation, having no authority to act for any bondholder, and not being a bondholder myself. Mr. Atcheson did, on more than one occasion, say that he thought there was money in Nashville to aid the bondholder's proposition, and he believed the *American* had been paid, and the *Banner* ought to be paid to take sides with the bondholders. I assured him more than once that I did not know of any such money, and did not believe there was any such money here.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Question. By Mr. Roberts: At the time you carried the article mentioned to the *Banner* for publication, did Mr. Atcheson refuse to publish it without being paid for it?

Answer. No, sir; he asked for the money at the same time, and I understood him.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: Did you understand him to mean that he would not publish the article without being paid for it?

A. No, sir.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: Do you not think, from the conversation that passed between you, that he would publish the article, whether he was paid for it or not?

A. I don't know. He might have done so, as I had frequently done favors for him.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: Did he not give you his due-bill or note for the money?

A. He certainly did not.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: Had you ever loaned him any money before that time? or have you ever loaned him any since then?

A. I had loaned him small amounts before that time, but not since.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: At the time you let Mr. Atcheson have the $17.50 spoken of, did you consider it a loan to him, or a payment to him in consideration of the publication of the article?

A. I considered it a payment or gift, not asking or expecting it back again.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: Did you understand that the $17.50 was to go to Mr. Atcheson individually, or to the *Banner* Publishing Company?

A. I did not know or care.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: In your various conversations with Mr. Atcheson, in regard to there being money in Nashville to secure the interest of the bondholders,did you understand him to mean that he would advocate the interest of the bondholders for a consideration?

A. I did.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: Do you know of any one, who has been a member of the Legislature since 1865, who has received any money or other valuable consideration for his vote or influence for any measure pending before the Legislature?

A. I do not.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: Do you know of any newspaper editor or publisher who has received any money or other consideration for the purpose of depressing State bonds?

A. I do not.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: At the time Mr. Atcheson published the article in the *Banner*, (marked exhibit B,) was the *Banner* support- the proposition alluded to therein, or had its editorials opposed it?

A. My recollection is not clear on this point.

Q. By Moss: State whether or not you have any reason to believe that any corrupt or improper means have been used at any

time to influence legislation in Tennessee prejudicial to the interest of the State?

A. I have no knowledge of any, and have no reason to believe that there has.

W. M. DUNCAN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, Feb. 15, 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS, *Chairman.*

MORROW.

Question. Please state your age, occupation?

Answer. Forty. President Tennessee Coal & Railroad Co.

Q. Were you or not ever State Treasurer of Tennessee? If so, when and how long?

A. Yes. From June 1870 to February 1877.

Q. Do you know Thomas Atcheson, editor of the *Banner*? If so, how long?

A. Yes. Have known him six or eight years, I believe.

Q. During your acquaintance with him, did he or not ever approach you about a settlement of the State debt? If so, state the facts.

A. About the time the extra session was being held I had several conversations with Mr. Atcheson. He was evidently under the impression that the bondholders had money here in Nashville to spend, and that the *American* was getting money from that source. He wanted the *Banner* to get its share. More than once he urged me to find out from Duncan it there were funds here. I saw Duncan who denied that any funds, to his knowledge, were being used to effect a settlement of the State debt, and finally said to him that I could not find out anything, and advised him to go to Duncan in person, which I think he did. No amount of money was ever named by Mr. Atcheson as being desired, but he evidently felt that his paper, the *Banner*, was not getting a part of the fund supposed to be here in the hands of some one. Probably because I was opposed to the Funding Act of 1873, the parties here interested in Tennessee bonds never made their plans known to me, and perhaps if there had been money here to use I should not have known it, though I was in favor of an adjustment of the debt.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Q. By Mr. Boberts.—Did Mr. Atcheson ever propose to you, or say in your presence, that he, as editor of the *Banner*, would support a settlement of the State debt for a consideration.

A. He never did, in express language, say that, but said the *American* was getting money from the bondholders, as he believed, to support a settlement, that he did not think the *Banner* was fairly treated, and he wanted some of the money also for the paper, (*Banner*).

Q. By Mr. Roberts.—Did you understand from your conversation with him that he would change the course then being pursued by the *Banner*, and change the course by supporting a proposition to settle the State debt if he was paid for it?

A. I do not remember that Mr. Atcheson said to me he would change the course of the *Banner* on the State debt settlement question, unless he got money from this source.

Q. By Mr. Moss.—State what you thought Mr. Atcheson's object was in making the inquiries he did of you?

A. He impressed me with the belief that he thought there was money being used by the bondholders, and that his paper, the *Banner*, ought to have share of it, and I might be able to aid him in securing the fund.

Q. By Mr. Moss.—State whether or not you have any reason to believe that Mr. Atcheson ever used himself, either as editor or otherwise, to corruptly influence legislation in any way prejudicial to the interests of the State?

A. I have no such information.

WM. MORROW.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, February 13, 1879.

EXAMINATION OF THOMAS O'CONNER.

In answer to questions put to him by the committee, Thomas O'Conner said:

That neither in the first or second lease was there any money or other valuable thing improperly used; indeed, there was no money paid except under the contract, which was public and ratified by the Legislature.

The first lease was made with Col. R. F. Looney; that is, Looney and myself were jointly interested, and I know the fact that Sam Jones was a partner of Col. Looney, but afterwards sold his interest, Looney agreeing to give him $10,000, and which was paid by an order on Cherry, O'Conner & Co.

No money was paid by anybody to lobby the Legislature. The contract was first made with the Inspectors and approved by the Governor, and the ratification was a matter of form, there being scarcely any opposition to it in either house.

The only conversation between myself and Mr. Fisher in reference to this matter, occurred in front of the Maxwell House, in the presence of James Cummings, and was about as Mr. Cummings details it. Fisher was understood by me to be a State credit man, and affiant believed the debt ought to be settled.

Fisher introduced the conversation by telling affiant he had better sell his bonds. Affiant did not contradict it, but jocularly said something about making $10,000, if it had not been for the Legislature. Thereupon Fisher asked what he could make, and affiant spoke of going in together and making money out of bonds. Fisher then said he would meet affiant at the Maxwell House that night. Affiant said all right, and they separated.

Fisher did come to the Maxwell House that night, and remained until late, but the conversation was not renewed.

In a day or two affiant heard that Fisher had made some remarks about it, and he went to the Capitol and stated the facts to several members of the Legislature and asked them to see Mr. Fisher and ask him for a meeting in the presence of members, where each could make his statement. There was no meeting, and affiant refers to depositions of John Overton, Nathan Gregg and A. S. Colyar for the reasons why there was no meeting.

The conversation with Mr. Jones was a jocular conversation, and was not intended to control him, and by no means was it intended to use money.

I had every reason to believe Senator Jones a man of the highest honor, and could not have entertained the idea for a moment of influencing him by unfair means. Just what I did say to Senator Jones may, with him, as well as myself, not be accurately remembered; but witness had never talked with Mr. Cole on any such

subject as using money in the way of controlling members, and had no authority to make any pledge for Mr. Cole, or anybody else.

When Jones mentioned it to me, in a day or two afterwards, I was much surprised that he should have remembered it, as nothing was thought of it by me afterwards.

The charge made by the editor of the *Banner*, that the lease of the Penitentiary was obtained by bribery, was made without a particle of proof; and, indeed, was entirely without foundation, and was the work of a man who had been entirely friendly, until witness declined to lend him money as he had formerly done. After this, the charge of bribery came, but when pressed for the proof, he admitted that he had no proof, and did not believe the charge, but said the *Banner* had made the charge and could not withdraw it.

The charge in the *Banner* in reference to the lessees, was:

"They have openly and brazenly committed their outrages and crimes under the forms of law enacted by Legislatures which they bribed by a moiety of their ill-gotten gains."

This being a direct charge of bribery, I was obliged to notice it, which I did by writing the editor a note, in which I said:

"This being one of many similar articles I am driven to ask you to publish, or at least furnish the proof of this grave charge, or retract it in the next issue of your paper."

As above stated, Atcheson admitted that he had no proof, and did not believe the charge, but declined to withdraw the charge, and this led to a personal difficulty, and a civil suit against affiant for damages for an assault and battery.

Affiant has tried in every way to have the charge investigated, and is glad of the opportunity of having your committee examine the facts.

During the called session of that last Legislature, Mr. Atcheson approached me a number of times to get money from the bondholders, and in one of these conversations he said the *Banner* had been on the fence long enough, that his inclination was, to take sides against the bondholders and for low taxes; but if the bondholders would pay him five thousand dollars for the influence of the *Banner*, he would advocate their proposition, and do all in the power of the *Banner* to settle the State debt, and would continue to advocate it without any additional charge, if it take two years more.

My reply was, that I was not agent for the bondholders, and was doing what I did, thinking it was the best interest of the State, and that I was simply urging him and others to advocate the settlement on that ground, and that I knew of no money being used by the bondholders. THOS. O'CONNER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this February 24, 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS, *Chairman.*

EXAMINATION OF HON. C. MARCHBANKS.

Question. By Mr. Roberts: Please state whether or not you were ever a member of the Tennessee General Assembly? If so, when, and in which House?

Answer. I was a member of the Senate in 1875–6.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: Please state whether or not you knew Thos. O'Conner during the time you were a member of the Senate?

A. Yes, sir; and some time before.

Q. Please state whether or not you received from Thos. O'Conner, during the time you were a member of the Senate, his check for $500? If so, what was that check given for? and state all transactions between you and O'Conner in regard thereto?

A. Yes, sir; I borrowed $500 from Maj. O'Conner, and got it in his check on one of the banks here; do not remember the bank. I had, some days before the Legislaiure convened, compromised some old debts, and expected to get the money out of a steam mill sale, made by me in some time in 1874, but had failed to get the money; having agreed to pay it on a certain day, and knowing Maj. O'Conner well, borrowed it of him. That money transaction was the only one made or had with him at any time, that I have any recollection of.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: During the time you were a member of the Senate did Major O'Conner pay you, or offer to pay, any money to secure the passage of any measure pending before the Senate?

A. He did not. If he had any pet measure before that body, I did not know it.

Q. By Andrews: Please state whether or not you, as has been publicly charged against you, borrowed any money to make your canvass when you were elected to the Senate? and whether or not you bought a fine law library?

A. I do not know that the charge first spoken of was made. I did borrow some money, and am glad that I have always been able to do so. It was said that Mr. Bransford made a charge about the purchase of a library, but he explained that publicly.

Q. By the same: Has the notes executed by you to Thomas O'Conner, on Cherry, O'Conner & Co., ever been paid? If not, why so? or were they ever intended to be paid when executed? State fully all in reference to the matter?

A. It was only one note for $500, executed to Maj. O'Conner individually, and not to Cherry & O'Conner. It has been fully paid, principal and interest. It was an honest, *bona fide* transaction for borrowed money, borrowed to be paid back, and has been paid. There was no legislative measure or action in it, or in any way connected with it, by word or implication, or otherwise.

Cross examination waived.

C. MARCHBANKS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, Feb. 21, 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS.

EXAMINATION OF COL. A. S. COLYAR.

Question. By Counsel of Thos. O'Conner: Please state what transpired between you and the editor of the *Banner*, Mr. Thomas Atcheson, in reference to your speech at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in which you charged that the *Banner* was ready to sell out to the bondholders? Give your version of the facts as you understand them?

Answer. In a speech made by me at Murfreesboro, when a candidate for the nomination for Governor, some time last summer, I was discussing the question as to the influences by the money power, as exerted through the public press. I said, in substance, that the editor of a newspaper in Nashville, while his paper was seemingly indifferent, had gone round among persons in the city supposed to

be in the interest of the bondholders, and said the paper had been on the fence as long as it could be, and it would not take the side of the bondholders without pay, and asked five thousand dollars.

This speech was published, after being written out by me, and the next day the *Banner* said I meant that paper, and denied the charge. I thereupon wrote the editor, Mr. Atcheson, a letter, saying, in substance, that I did mean him, and that I again repeated the charge, and put it in writing, so that if it was not true, he could take out a State's warrant against me for libel, and that this would enable me to bring the witnesses; that it could all be done in one day; and my recollection is that I said in this letter that I would prove it by several witnesses if he would give me a chance, by having me arrested for libel.

To this letter I got no reply; but waiting about four weeks, and hearing nothing from him, I read a copy of the letter, which I had kept, to a large crowd in a speech at the corner of Union and Cherry streets, and renewed my proposition to prove it, if he, Atcheson, would give me a chance.

Q. Do you know Mr. Thos. J. Fisher, a member of the House of Representatives of the 40th General Assembly? If yes, please state if you had a conversation with him at any time? If so, when, as to what took place between him, Fisher, and Maj. O'Conner in reference to the bondholders' proposition of compromising of the State debt? If yes, detail what he said?

A. I was a member of the extra session with Mr. Fisher, and at one time I did have some conversation with him. This came about in this way: Maj. O'Conner made known to myself and, I think, Mr. Overton, and perhaps other members from Davidson county, that Mr. Fisher had made some charge against him, and that he wanted an investigation, and asked me to see Mr. Fisher and tell him that he, O'Conner, desired an investigation, and desired to meet him in a room at the Capitol, before members of the Legislature, so that they might both make their statements. I did see Mr. Fisher, and communicated to him what O'Conner desired, and I think I gave him O'Conner's version of the conversation. I cannot give his reply, but I think it was, in substance, that he did not see the necessity of it, as there did not seem to be much difference, or that he supposed it was a joke. I cannot remember the words, but as I

recollect there was no meeting for investigation. My recollection is that Maj. O'Conner urged the meeting two or three times.

Q. From the version given you by Major O'Conner, did you think there was any effort on his part to bribe Mr. Fisher?

A. I did not so understand it. I was struck with O'Conner's statement, because he admitted at once that he had talked to Fisher about making money on bonds, and saying something about $10,000, or about making $10,000 on bonds, and that Fisher had asked how much he could make, and that they separated to meet at the Maxwell House that night, and that Fisher did come to the Maxwell House and remained till late, but that the conversation was not renewed.

Q. Do you know the general character of Thomas Atcheson? If so, is it good or bad? and from that character would you believe him on his oath?

A. I think I know his general character. His character for truth has not been as much discussed as it has for other things. The striking feature of his character is that he uses the paper in a small way to get money out of people. On this subject his character is not good. I would believe him, unless he was embittered against a man, and then I would not.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Question. By Mr. Roberts: Do you know, of your own knowledge, that Mr. Atcheson has ever used the *Banner* for the purpose of getting money out of any one unfairly?

Answer. I do not. I only spoke of the striking feature in his character, which has been fully discussed in the community.

Q. By Moss: State whether or not you can furnish the charge made by you against Mr. Atcheson? and if so, please give the charge, if not fully stated in your chief examination?

A. I have already given the substance of the charge, but I suppose I can produce the newspaper in which my speech was published, and I think I have the copy of the letter which I wrote him, but I have neither with me.

Q. State what you know of Mr. Atcheson or any other person proposing to take the side of the bondholders for pay?

A. I had no conversation with Atcheson on that subject. During the extra session last winter, when the contest was close, I frequently went to Atcheson, and urged him to advocate what I termed the people's side against the bondholders, but he generally said the paper could not take that side, as it would be charged that it was for repudiation, and when I made the charge at Murfreesboro, it was from what gentlemen had told me who said they had been approached by him, asking money to take the side of the bondholders. I believed these men would swear what they told me, and hence I made the charge upon their statement.

Q. By Moss: Please give the names and residences of those gentlemen who told you as charged by you?

A. My conversations were mainly with members of the firm of Newell, Duncan & Co., Brokers, at the corner of Union and College streets, and I also had the same information from Dr. Wm. Morrow and Thomas O'Conner; they both live in the city. In my letter to him I think I said I could prove his offer by at least three men, and I meant Duncan, O'Conner and Morrow.

Q. By Moss: You speak in your examination in chief of the versions given by Maj. O'Conner and Mr. Fisher, please give the version of each as to what took place between Maj. O'Conner and Mr. Fisher?

A. I cannot now remember the words. I can only remember the substance, and it was that they had talked about making money on bonds. I remember that O'Conner admitted that he had talked to Fisher about making money on bonds, when he said he did not have any bonds, and that O'Conner claimed that when he he told Fisher what he could make that Fisher asked what he (Fisher) could make, and that he (O'Conner) said they had separated to meet that night. I do not remember Fisher's words, but he made the impression on me that there was not much difference in their statements.

Q. By Moss: Did you or not understand Fisher to admit or deny that he met Maj. O'Conner at the Maxwell House the night spoken of by them?

A. My recollection is not distinct, but I got the impression from what he said that he was at the Maxwell House, but I did not understand from either that they had any further meeting.

Q. By Moss: State whether or not you know, or have reason to believe, that corrupt or improper means have been used in Tennessee to influence legislation detrimental to the interest of the State? and if so, please give your knowledge or reasons?

A. I know of none. Since 1865, I have been impressed that legislation was frequently had by the activity of lobbyists and outside men who did work, but I have had no knowledge of anything more than earnest, active work, and I have only know of that from what I could see and hear while I was going about my ordinary business—having only once been a member, and then nobody approached me, and I know of no money or other valuable thing being used.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: Please state whether or not you are familiar with the lease of the Penitentiary? and if so, please give the Committee any information you may have on that subject, and if you know of any undue means having been used to secure the lease, please state by whom, what it was, and all the information you may have on that subject?

A. My familiarity with the lease of the Penitentiary came about in this way: Before the first lease I had contracted with the State for working a part of the convicts in a coal mine, and when the first lease was made, my contract for five years was turned over to the lessees, and during about four years the company of which I was President, settled with the lessees. Before the lease expired I sold the coal property to the lessees.

By the time the first lease expired, working convicts in mines had proved to be a great success for the State, and I was anxious that the Penitentiary as a work-shop should be entirely broken up, and all the coal mines in the State given a chance to work convict labor. And when the Governor, under an act of the Legislature, was offered about $50,000 a year for a re-lease of the prison, I did what I could to prevent it until the Legislature met, believing that the whole system ought to be changed. The Penitentiary Committee, of which Mr. Overton was Chairman, of the General Assembly, summoned me before it, and I urged the Committee not to make a lease. The present lessees were then equally divided, as I believed, and as I now believe, two of them wanting a lease and two of them

desiring that there should be no lease. Without consulting them I did everything in my power to prevent the lease.

My reasons for this were, that for more than forty years the Penitentiary had been a dead expense to the State, and as a work-shop had been the greatest draw-back to the Nashville mechanics, and because I desired that all the coal companies in the State should have the benefit of this labor, and that no one company should have a monopoly in the labor; believing at the time that if this entire labor was turned into the different coal mines in the State, putting them all in competition with each other, it would build up manufacturing in the State, by making coal cheaper than anywhere in the United States.

At the time the Bill was passed to re-lease the Penitentiary, the present lessees, as a whole, were comparatively indifferent about it, believing it would be about as cheap for them to hire the labor from year to year from the State as to lease, and much safer; they regarding such a contract as a lease for a long time, with the uncertainties of specie resumption as quite dangerous.

The Legislature came to believe that $70,000 or $80,000 could be realized by a lease, and they were afraid to try the experiment of hiring the labor, and to return to the old system of working them at different trades inside the walls, was to return to a contest with all the mechanics of the State, and incur every year a heavy expense instead of an income of nearly $100,000. I was trying to prevent the lease, and watched the legislation with a good deal of interest, and I am sure there was no corruption; indeed it has, I believe, only been charged by the editor of a Nashville newspaper, and perhaps one other country paper. I asked the Nashville editor, Thomas Atcheson, what evidence he had to sustain the charge, and he admitted that he did not have any, and said he did not believe there was any corruption. In several conversations I had with him he did not put it upon any higher ground than that the charge had been made and the paper had to stand up to it.

My main reason for believing there was no corruption was, first, the high character of the Committee which reported in favor of the lease; second, the fact that in my opinion nobody that wanted to use convict labor was anxious to have the lease, believing it was as safe or safer to hire the labor from the State; and third, nothing but the highest order of business capacity with good luck can save the

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EXAMINATION OF W. L. BRANSFORD.

Question 1. By Mr. Roberts: What is your age, where do you live, and what is your occupation?

Answer. I am 28 years of age: live in Edgefield, Tenn., and am in the wholesale shoe business.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: Were you acquainted with Columbus Marchbanks, who was a member of the Senate in 1875?

A. I was.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: Please state whether or not you ever heard C. Marchbanks say anything about having received a sum of money from Major Thomas O'Conner while he was a member of the Senate, and if so, what did he say about it?

A. The Sparta *Index* said that Walter L. Bransford stated publically in the streets of Livingston, Tenn., That C. Marchbanks while Senator lived high and paid $3,000 worth of debts; also, that he bought a large library of books of Tavel, Eastman & Howell, and that he saw him with a check of $500, drawn by Thomas O'Conner.

In answer to the above charges, I stated that I saw in Ras. Goodbar's hands receipts for $450.00, and that Mr. Marchbanks asked me to cash the check for the above stated amount, $500.00.

These remarks were not made to effect the canvass, nor for publicity, as when I saw Marchbanks last we were on good terms.

In explanation of this card, Mr. Marchbanks retracted the language used, and I deemed it due to myself and the gentlemen connected to place him in a proper altitude.

In conclusion, I would state that my remarks had no other foundation than the facts set forth, and I felt it due all parties to make public this statement.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: Please state whether or not you saw C. Marchbanks have in his possession a check, drawn by Major Thos. O'Conner for $500, while he Marchbanks was a member of the Senate, and if so, did he say for what the check had been given to him?

A. I saw Marchbanks with the check, he did not say for what purpose the check was given to him. He merely stated that he wanted me to cash the check for him. I told him that I could not cash the check, but would loan him some money.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: Please state whether or not as a matter of fact Marchbanks did pay a large amount of debts while he was a member of the Senate, and if so, how large an amount.

A. He had been a customer of our house, and had been unfortunate, and was owing us about $500, and other houses similar amounts. We compromised with him at 50 cents on the dollar, while other houses compromised for less, and I think, with the $450, he paid off about $1,500 in debts. He had been a partner with his brother in the dry goods business a short time before the meeting of the Legislature, and after he had come to Nashville he made these propositions to compromise, which we agreed to, and he came in and settled up about the time of the adjournment of the Legislature. When Marchbanks came down here, and before the meeting of the Legislature, he proposed to pay the amounts agreed upon in sixty or ninety days. The check that I saw Marchbanks have, signed by Major O'Conner, was in Marchbanks' hands during the session of the Legislature, of which he was a member, but I can not remember the date of it.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Question 1. How long have you known Mr. Marchbanks?

Answer. I have known him ten or fifteen years.

Q. 2. Do you know his general character, if so, is that good or bad?

A. Yes sir. It is very good.

Q. 3. Where were you with him, when you saw him with the $500 check?

A. In the Maxwell House at Nashville.

Q. 4. On the presentation of the check to you, was there anything said or done by him which caused you to think of any suspicion one way or the other—as to a criminal intent—or how did you regard the transaction, as one of business or otherwise?

A. I regarded the transaction as open and free. I had no suspicion whatever of anything criminal. I looked upon it as a matter of business. The check itself coming from a responsible party was evidence to me that it was all right.

WALTER L. BRANSFORD.

Sworn to and subscribed before me Feb. 7, 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS, Chairman.

EXAMINATION OF WM. RULE.

Question. By Mr. Roberts: Please state your age, residence and occupation.

Answer. I am 40 years of age, reside in Knoxville, and editor and pub'isher of the Knoxville *Chronicle.*

Q. By Mr. Roberts: As editor of the Knoxville *Chronicle,* have you or not written and published articles, charging that there had been fraud and bribery in connection with the lease of the Tennessee Penitentiary?

A. I do not remember that I have ever stated that there had been fraud and bribery, but I have charged the existence of a Penitentiary Ring.

Q. By Mr. Roberts. Do you know of your own knowledge, or from information derived from others, that there has ever been any fraud or bribery connected with the lease of the Penitentiary?

A. I have no specific information on the subject. I have made such charges—based upon general rumor—which appeared to me well enough grounded, to be given to my readers as a matter of news bearing upon political questions.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: Can you give this committee the names of any parties, from whom proof could be obtained in regard to any fraud and corruption in regard to the lease of the Penitentiary.

A. I can not.

Q. By Mr. Driskill: Do you know of any person or persons paying any money or other valuable consideration to any newspaper in the State, to write editorially and publish the same, any articles for the purpose of effecting the value of State bonds, if so, state all you may know in regard to the matter?

A. I heard Col. A. S. Colyar charge in a public speach that the Memphis *Appeal* was paid the sum of twelve thousand dollars, I think, that was the amount, by the President of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, for services rendered in the manipulation of the price of Tennessee bonds. He read what purported to be a copy of a receipt from the proprietors of that paper for the amount paid, and I have seen the same printed in the newspapers. I speak from memory, and may not be precisely correct as to the amount. I have no personal knowledge of the matter.

Q. By Mr. Andrews: State if you know of any person about the

years 1871 or 1872, when the bill to authorize the sale of the State's interest in the railroads was pending; that "lobbied" to depresss State bonds, or that improperly or corruptly received from any railroad, or President of any railroad any sum of money or other thing of value for his or their services before the Legislature or otherwise?

A. I have no information whatever on that subject.

WM. RULE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, Feb. 7, 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS, Chairman.

EXAMINATION OF G. S. NEWSOM.

Question. By Mr. Roberts: What is your age? where do you live? and what is your occupation?

Answer. I am 64 years of age, live in Nashville, and am engaged in the real estate business.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: Please state whether or not you were familiar with the lease of the Penitentiary to Thos. O'Conner and others at the time they first leased it, and state whether or not you made an offer for the lease for a larger amount than was paid by O'Conner and others?

A. On Sunday I saw in a paper published in Nashville that O'Conner and others had made an agreement with the Commissioners to take the Penitentiary at $30,000 per annum. I at once made arrangements with other parties and went to the Capitol and made an offer of $40,000 per annum for it. I made the offer to the House of Representatives, through Mr. Vaughn, the member from Davidson county, and he presented the proposition to the House in open session. Some member from West Tennessee got up and said he supposed that it was only a straw bid, only thrown in to delay matters. I then had Mr. Vaughn to ask to postpone the matter for three days, until it could be investigated, which the House refused to do, and ratified the lease to O'Conner & Co.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: Do you know, of your own knowledge, or from information received from others, of any money, or other valuable consideration, being paid to any member of the Legislature to

have the lease made to O'Conner and others? If so, state to whom was such money or other valuable consideration paid?

A. I do not know of any.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: How did you account for the action of the House in accepting a bid of $30,000 per annum for the Penitentiary, while your bid of $40,000 was before them?

A. I cannot account for it, unless it was that the members were determined to put it throught at that price. I called on Mr. Enloe, Chairman of the Committee, and requested him to present my bid, which he refused to do, and told me that if I presented it, that O'Conner & Co would bid over me, and it would only delay matters. I told him to let them bid, and if necessary that I would bid up to $50,000. He however refused to present my proposition.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: Did you have any conversation with Maj. O'Conner in regard to the lease? and if so, did he make any proposition to you in regard to the matter?

A. I never had any conversation with O'Conner in regard to the matter until after the vote was taken and the lease made, when he called on me and asked me why I had made a bid.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: Did you, after the lease was made, have any conversation or receive any message from either of the Commissioners in regard to the matter? and if so, what was the conversation, if any? and what was the message, if any? and by whom was it delivered?

A. After the lease was made, Davy Hicks, of Nashville, came to me and said he had been requested by Dr. T. A. Atchison to ask me if I would give a $5,000 bonus for the lease; and I told Hicks to return and ask Atchison if he would take the $5,000 bonus, and I never heard anything more from it.

Q. By Mr. Moss: State how much you would have given for the Penitentiary, hands, &c., per year, if allowed to participate in the bidding? State whether or not you and associates were able to comply with the contracts you might have entered into?

A. We would have given $50,000 per year for the use of the convicts, and we could have made as good bond as could be made in Nashville.

Q. By same: State whether your proposition seemed to be heard

and understood by the different members of the Legislature, made through the member representing you?

A. My proposition seemed to be generally understood in the House. It made a perfect flutter in the House.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Question. 1. Where did you reside prior to Nov. 17, 1870, and for how long prior thereto?

Answer. I resided in Edgefield, Davidson county. Have lived in this county pretty much all of my life.

Q. 2. Then were you not familiar with the Act of 1870, empowering the Inspectors of the Penitentiary to lease it out prior to Nov. 17, 1870?

A. I was not, and did not know it was in existence.

Q. 3. Then, if I understand you, you never knew the prison was for lease until you learned that the Inspectors had leased it to Messrs. O'Conner & Looney? Am I correct?

A. You are correct.

Q. 4. Then on learning that fact—which I believe you say was on Sunday—you determined to form a company and bid $40,000? In other words, you were willing to go $10,000 better over O'Conner & Looney, but your proposition was unheeded by the Gene Assembly? Is that so?

A. That is so.

Q. 5. Of your own knowledge can you say that Maj. C exercised in any way or manner any undue influence ove ber of that Legislature to have the contract or lease ratified?

A. No, sir, not to my own knowledge. I di thing about it until Sunday before the vote wa lowing Monday. I had then no acquaintan ner.

Sworn to and subscribed before me

BROOKS.

B. F. C. Brooks, aged 54 years, being first duly sworn, deposed and said as follows:

Question. State your residence and occupation.

Answer. I reside in the 13th civil district of Davidson county, Tennessee. I edit and publish a newspaper, or rather I am getting ready to publish a paper.

Q. State whether or not you know of any corrupt or improper influences used by notorious lobbyists or other persons to influence legislation in the State of Tennessee? If you do, please state all you know either of your own personal knowledge or circumstantial.

A. Of my own knowledge I know nothing, and except what I heard Col. Bab Looney say in regard to what he paid Sam Jones for his services in securing legislation favorable to the ratification of the first lease made to Messrs. O'Conner, Looney & Co., I know but very little. Mr. Looney and Sam Jones both admitted that Mr. Jones had received ten thousand dollars ($10,000) for his, Jones', services, or rather that Looney had agreed to pay Jones that amount for his services in influencing legislation favorable to the lease. R. F. Looney, I think, said that he had paid Jones one thousand or two thousand dollars, and given his note or notes for balance, and that Jones had got into a spree or something of the kind, or had sold the notes or given them away. Jones admitted to me that he had to sell the notes for a great deal less than they called for.

Q. State when this was that you heard these parties speak as you have said.

A. As to the definite time, I cannot say, but I think it has been four or five years. It was in the summer, I think, after the lease was ratified by the Legislature.

Q. State whether or not you ever heard Mr. Thomas O'Conner say anything to that effect, or anything to make you believe that he had any connection with improperly influencing legislation? If you say yes, state where and what he said.

A. I never heard Mr. O'Conner say that he had.

Q. State whether you have stated all that you know about the matters about which you have already been interrogated?

A. I have stated all I know relating to Messrs. O'Conner, Looney & Co.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Q. Where did you reside Nov. 17, 1871?

A. In this county, where I now reside.

Q. You spoke of a conversation between yourself, Looney and Jones. Please state where that conversation was at and who was present?

A. The conversation between myself and Jones occurred first, and I think on the corner of Cherry and Deaderick streets, of the city of Nashville, in the room of Wash Harding and W. H. Funston, no one present at the time. After that I met Looney at the Maxwell House and spoke to him of what Jones had said, when he replied as stated in my original examination. No one present when I and Looney had our conversation at the Maxwell House. These are the only two conversations I ever had, and they were separate. I never had a joint conversation with them. Possibly I may have had another conversation with Mr. Looney, but whether I did or not I am not positive, but I am inclined to think I did.

Q. Was Mr. Jones a member of the Legislature which ratified the first lease of Nov. 22, 1871, of which you speak?

A. I don't think he was.

Q. Is he living or dead?

A. I learn from the papers that he is dead; he died about two weeks ago.

Q. Dr. Brooks, I will ask you to state if, in your conversations with Mr. Jones or Looney, if you did not understand that Jones had an interest in the lease, and that Mr. Looney bought his interest for the sum of $10,000, and it was not for lobbying?

A. I did not; it might have been said, but have no recollection, but my recollection is Mr. Looney said that Mr. Jones had been a member of the Legislature, and was very influential, and he got him on that account.

Q. Are you positive that Looney told you that he gave Jones $10,000 for his influence among the members of the Legislature of 1871, to have the lease ratified and adopted?

A. I am satisfied that Looney admitted he had done so.

Q. What object had you to get Looney to make such admissions?

A. I was informing him what Sam Jones was telling about him.

Q. By Mr. Roberts.—Please state whether or not you know of any money having been used by any one for the purpose of depreciating State bonds? If so, by whom used and what amount?

A. All I know about the matter is what is contained in the receipt here filed as part of my answer:

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 22, 1872.

Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company to Memphis *Appeal* Publishing Company. To personal services of *editors* before the Legislature and otherwise, as per contract with Maj. M. J. Wicks, *for the depression of State bonds*, and for the recovery of taxes paid to the State of Tennessee, through the Bank of Tennessee, and thrown out by Gov. Brownlow's administration, seven thousand dollars ($7,000).

Received payment of M. J. Wicks. President.

M. C. GALLOWAY,
Pres. Appeal Pub. Co.

Approved and charged to suspense account.

M. J. WICKS, Pres.

This receipt I obtained from Col. A. S. Colyar, who handed it to me in manuscript to be printed in a speech I was printing for him. The manuscript purported to be a copy of the original receipt.

Q. By Mr. Roberts.—Please read House Joint Resolution No. 34, a copy of which is now shown you, and give the committee any information you may have in regard to all or any of the matters therein expressed, proposed to be investigated by this committee, if any, which you have not already alluded to.

A. I do not know of my own knowledge anything more than I have stated. I have heard many things in a general way, but nothing that I could tell of my own knowledge.

B. F. C. BROOKS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, Feb. 8, 1879.

EXAMINATION OF COL. N. N. COX.

Deposition of Col. N. N. Cox before a joint committee of the Legislature to investigate penitentiary and other rings:

Question. What is your age and at what point do you reside?

Answer. Forty-two years, reside in Williamson county, Tenn., and am a practicing lawyer.

Q. Please state what you know with regard to the lease of the penitentiary to its present lessees?

A. I was a member of a proposed firm consisting of Newton Cannon, J. P. McEwen and myself; Col. Lavender was also associated with us in the attempt to secure the property. Several bids were made and the contest eventually narrowed down between the present lessess and our firm. Several bids were made by us, sealed and filed, as the statute directed. The reason different bids were filed we were trying to get it as cheap as we could, and as we concluded some one was outbidding us, we would file another bid, and so continued until we got as far as we were willing to go. I think our last bid was $65,000 or about that. The present lessees I think put in their bids in the same way. When the bids were opened the present lessees had the highest bid and the lease was given to them.

When the bids were opened I offered and accompanied the offer with good security to advance over the bid of the present lessess $45,000, which was rejected, and I think properly, because the bid was made after the bids were opened, and not as the law directed, to-wit: A sealed bid.

I know of no fraud or improper conduct on the part of any one. Each of us tried to get the property as cheap as possible and we offered as much as we were willing to give.

Q. Please state if you had any conversation with the present lessees regarding the lease pending—the bidding for it, and if so, the purport of the said conversation in regard to any propositions about the bidding?

A. I was informed by some one of the men associated with me that O'Conner had offered us $2,500 to withdraw our bid. I saw him about it and told him if he wanted our bid he could have it, but that the State should have the benefit of it, and if it was the highest he should take the penitentiary at that bid, if not the high-

est, of course the highest bid would take the lease. In other words, we offered to assign our bid to him for five thousand dollars but the State to have the benefit of it if it should prove to be the highest when the bids were opened,. That he declined to do.

Q. State whether or not Maj. Thos. O'Conner offered to buy your company off as bidders, and if so at what price? State all that passed between you and him or any of his associates in regard to the bidding?

A. I understood from my associates that he had offered $2,500 to us if we would withdraw our bids and when I heard it, just before the bids were opened, I approached him and understood from him the same my associates had told me. We declined the proposition, and I then submitted the one above stated and he declined that. This was just before the bids were opened and after all the bids were in.

N. N. Cox.

Sworn to and subscribed before me Feb. 6th. 1879.

Clay Roberts, *Chm'n.*

EXAMINATION OF W. H. FUNSTON.

Question. By Mr. Roberts: What is your age, your place of residence and occupation?

Answer. I am 42 years of age, live in Nashville and my occupation that of a special detective police.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: Do you know Samuel Jones, formerly of Memphis, who was a member of the Legislature in 1869–70?

A. I do.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: Please state if you ever heard Jones say anything about having been employed by Robert Looney or any one else to "lobby" with the Legislature in order to secure the ratification of the lease of the penitentiary, or did you ever hear him say anything in regard to the matter as to whether he had any interest in that lease?

A. When Jones was here he often called at the room where Wash. Harding and myself stayed, and he said he was here in the interest of some friend of his but do not know in what way.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: Did you or not ever hear him say anything about the lease of the penitentiary?

A. If I ever did, I do not remember it.

Q. State when and where you heard Mr. Sam. Jones say that he was here in the interest of some friend of his.

A. It was when Senter was Governor.

Q. State whether or not you saw him do anything in the way of lobbying, etc., to make you believe that he was here for the purpose of corrupting or influencing the Legislature or any other official of Tennessee?

A. I know nothing about it. I saw him come up here to the Capitol every day talking with the members but do not know what he was talking about.

CROSS EXAMINED BY THOS. O'CONNER.

Question. State whether or not Jones was sick here at any time and if so state when?

Answer. He was sick here at the Battle House the first time I ever saw him. This was during the session of the Legislature. I don't remember the session this was that he was sick. He was laid up about two weeks or probably more than that.

WM. H. FUNSTON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me 8th Feb. 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS, *Chm'n.*

EXAMINATION OF R. P. COLE.

R. P. Cole, aged 35 years, being first duly sworn, d
stated as follows:

Question 1. State your residence and occupatior

Answer. Paris, Tennessee; lawyer.

Q. 2. State whether not you have any k
rupt or improper influences having been
fluence legislation, either about the leas
the State bonds, or about anything e
you know.

A. I do not know of anythi

Q. 3. State whether not you have been a member of the State Legislature, and if yes, state when.

A. I was a member of 39th General Assembly 1875.

Q. State whether or not during that session, or at any other time, you saw anything that gave arise to suspicion in your mind that improper influences were or had been used to influence legislation?

A. I saw nothing of the kind; nor have I since the adjournment of said Legislature seen anything which would justify such a suspicion, nor did I before the meeting of the Legislature.

And further, this deponent saith not. R. P. COLE.

Cross examination waived.

EXAMINATION OF W. A. BICKFORD.

Question. By Mr. Andrews: Please state your age, residence and occupation?

Answer. I am seventy years of age, live in Memphis and am in no business except attending to my real estate.

Q. By Mr. Andrews: State if you know of any improper influences or corrupt practices used directly or otherwise to depress State bonds?

A. I know nothing of my own knowledge, only from the information of others.

Q. By Mr. Andrews: Will you please state from which sources you received your information and what that information was?

A. In a conversation with Mr. Moses J. Wicks, President of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, he (Wicks) told me that he had paid the publishers of the *Appeal* seven thousand dollars to write articles to depress the Tennessee State bonds. Mr. Wicks informed me that his contract with the *Appeal* was for ten thousand dollars but the *Appeal* was at the time of this conversation at work in the interest of the funders and he was glad of it as he had bought all the bonds he wanted for the Charleston Road and he would now save the balance of his contract or about three thousand dollars.

Q. By Mr. Andrews: What do you mean by the publishers of the *Appeal?* Was M. C. Galloway President of the *Appeal* Pub-

lishing Company, and did he receive any sum of money or other valuable consideration on behalf of said company to the amount of $7,000 more or less for services before the Legislature or otherwise for the depression of State bonds in order that the railroads might buy up State bonds and discharge their indebtedness to the State in that way?

A. I don't know that Mr. Galloway was President of the *Appeal* Publishing Company but I think he and Mr. J. M. Keating were principal owners. I only know what Mr. Wicks and others told me about their receiving money for depressing State bonds.

Q. By Mr. Andrews: Please state if Mr. M. J. Wicks, President of the M. & C. R. R., paid Mr. Galloway $7,000 for his services to depress State bonds, did he not?

A. So Mr. Wicks told me.

Q. By Mr. Andrews: Please state if the contract between Mr. Galloway and Mr. Wicks was originally for $7,000 for depressing State bonds, or was it for a greater amount of money?

A. Mr. Wicks told me that his contract with the *Appeal* was for ten thousand dollars but for the reason before stated, he had only paid seven thousand.

Q. Please give the reason before stated and whether or not Mr. Galloway was the representative of the *Appeal*, when he was on' paid $7,000 instead of $10,000, according to the original contr Please tell us all you know in regard to the matter, whether formation was from Mr. Wicks or other responsible perso

A. Mr. Galloway and Mr. Keating were understo representatives and chief owners of the *Appeal* at conversation with Mr. Wicks on the subject of the *Appeal.*

The contract price for depressing the Sta carried out, as Mr. Wicks informed me changed its policy in regard to State b ating the bonds to appreciating the change in its policy Mr. Wicks sa balance on the contract.

Q. By Mr. Andrews: P

the Memphis & Charleston R. R., had then according to the conversation between you and him, made a contract with M. C. Galloway (President of the Memphis *Appeal*) for ten thousand dollars for his services before the Legislature and otherwise, and if on account of relaxation of his efforts, he (Wicks) refused to stand by the original contract and compromised, or settle the difference between him and Galloway for the sum of $7,000 instead of $10,000 per original contract between Galloway upon the part of the *Appeal* and Wicks upon the part of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad?

A. I understood from Mr. Wicks that he was relieved of the balance of the contract by the change of policy in the *Appeal* but he (Wicks) did not say whether he had made a final settlement with the *Appeal* or not. He said he had bought all the bonds he needed and would save to the railroad about three thousand dollars by the change in the policy of the *Appeal* as it could not then claim the balance of the contract.

Q. By Mr. Andrews: You are thoroughly convinced that a contract existed between M. C. Galloway and M. J. Wicks President of the M. & C. R. R. for a valuable consideration, to depress State bonds, that the railroads might be enabled to buy up the same and discharge their indebtedness to the State, and that M. C. Galloway was the recipient of said valuable consideration?

A. I believe from my conversation with Mr. Wicks that such was the fact.

Q. By Mr. Andrews: Please read the receipt marked exhibit "A" purporting to be a receipt of M. C. Galloway, President of *Appeal* Publishing Co., to M. J. Wicks, President of Memphis & Charleston R. R., for a consideration of $7,000 before the Legislature and otherwise for personal services rendered (before the Legisture) to depress State bonds in the interest of the railroads to enable the railroads to buy up the bonds of the State and discharge their indebtedness to the State (in the same)? Please state all that you may know directly or indirectly in reference to said contract between Galloway and Wicks? Give the full facts in the matter?

A. The bill of seven thousand dollars receipted by Mr. Galloway appears to be a copy of the one heretofore published in our city press, but I only know about the contract as before stated that is, from the information I received from Mr. M. J. Wicks, Presi-

dent of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, at that time, and also the sum of seven thousand dollars paid by Mr. Wicks for such services to the *Appeal.*

W. A. BICKFORD.

Sworn and subscribed before me this, 11th Feb., 1879.

JOHN D. ANDREWS, *Chm'n. Com. of Inv.*

EXAMINATION OF G. M. FOGG.

G. M. Fogg, deposed as follows:

Question 1. By counsel of Thos. O'Conner: You will please state if you know Thos. Atcheson, Editor of the *Banner*, a newspaper published in Nashville, Tenn.? If so, how long have you known him?

Answer. Yes, I know him and have known him for several years.

Q. 2. As an Attorney and Receiver of the Opera House did you ever have any business transactions with him?

A. I advertised in his paper the performances to be given at the theater or Opera House up to the time that I leased it to Mr. Edwards in Dec. 1877.

Q. 3. Are you an Attorney-at-Law of the Nashville Bar?

A. I am, am thirty-five years of age.

Q. 4. Did the said Thos. Atcheson ever apply to you, in writing, or otherwise for money? If so, please detail the facts?

A. He wrote me a note I think, in the fall of 1877, asking to borrow a small sum of money. During the same day he called on me in person in regard to the same matter. I stated to him that I would loan him the amount he desired if he would credit on the amount due or that might become due from the Opera House to his paper on account of advertising. This he declined, saying that it was a personal matter with which he did not wish the paper connected. I thereupon declined to make the loan.

Q. 5. Did or not Mr. Atchéson say in your conversation that the paper (meaning the *Banner*) could or would be of great advantage to you or the theater?

A. I do not remember his exact language but the substance of

it was that either he or his paper had been a good friend of the Opera House or would be.

Q. 6. After you declined to loan him the $50 or the amount requested, did, or not, the *Banner* commence criticising the management of the Opera House?

A. I remember that shortly after this there appeared in the *Banner* a short article with some adverse criticisms upon the management of the Opera House. My impression is that it was after the conversation above related and that the criticism related to the order kept in the house and suggested the necessity of employing additional special police.

Q. Did you not think at the time that the criticism was in consequence of your failure to loan him, Atcheson, the money?

A. That is the impression I now have about the matter.

Q. In the matter interrogated upon state if you were, or not, as Receiver of the theater, or Opera House, under order of the court at Nashville?

A. The property had been conveyed to me in trust and afterwards under certain proceedings in the Chancery Court at Nashville I was appointed Receiver of that court. I do not now remember whether I was at the time referred, acting as Trustee alone or as Receiver also.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

Question. By Mr. Roberts: At the time Mr. Atcheson called on you for the loan of the money, did he make any threats of damaging you in person or property, or damaging the Opera House, if you did not let him have the money?

Answer. He did not.

G. M. Fogg.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, Feb, 13, 1879.

EXAMINATION OF SAMUEL DONELSON BY MAJ. THOS. O'CONNER.

Question. State whether or not you are acquainted with Thos. Atcheson? If so how long have you known him?

Answer. I am acquainted with Mr. Atcheson and have known him six or eight years, but have been more familiar with him during the past five years.

Q. Do you know his general character for truth and veracity in the community in which he lives? If so, what is that character?

A. I do know his general character in the community in which he lives, and it is bad.

Q. Please state whether or not he is considered a blackmailer in the community in which he lives?

A. I consider him so, and have so expressed myself on former occasions.

Q. Please state what you mean by a blackmailer?

A. I mean by a blackmailer while I was a candidate I was appealed to to do a personal favor beyond my power and being forced to decline was opposed by Mr. Atcheson in my aspirations when I had assurance from him satisfactory to myself that had I complied with his request he would have supported me.

Q. By Mr. Moss: State what he said or did to induce you to believe that he would change from an opponent to a supporter?

A. Up to that time he had been a supporter of mine and I had no reason to think otherwise. I was at the time a stockholder in the *Banner* and had every right to expect from him a warm support having given it, the *Banner*, my assistance in everything it was in any way in my power.

Q. Capt. Donelson you say that at the time Mr. Atcheson opposed you in your aspirations that you were a stockholder in the *Banner* and had every reason to expect from it a warm support? What do you mean by that answer? Do you mean that the fact of your being a stockholder entitled you to its (the *Banner's*) support if you were not deserving of that support on your personal merit?

A. About that time I transferred my stock, but expected the support for former favors. I did not expect the *Banner* to support me unless worthy in the eyes of the people.

Q. You speak of a demand made on you; state whether that was for money, and if so, was it for his own use or for the use of the *Banner*?

A. It was a personal request for money for his own private use.

SAMUEL DONELSON.

Sworn and subscribed before me, Feb. 17, 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS, *Chm'n.*

EXAMINATION OF ROBERT EWING BY THOS. O'CONNER.

Question 1. Please state your age, your occupation and your place of residence?

Answer. I am twenty-nine years of age. I am Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court at Nashville and reside in the city.

Q. 2. Are you acquainted with Thos. Atcheson? If so, how long have you known him? Also state whether or not you are acquainted with his general character? And if so, what is that character for truth and veracity?

A. I am acquainted with Thos. Atcheson; I have known him for the last ten years; I think I am acquainted with his general character—that is to say—the general estimation in which he is held or spoken of by those with whom he has associated. His character for truth and veracity among those is bad.

ROBERT EWING.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, Feb. 17th, 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS, *Chm'n.*

EXAMINATION OF GEN. JAMES HICKMAN.

Question. By Counsel for Major O'Conner: Gen. Hickman, independent of the facts for which you have been called to testify by Thomas Atcheson, I am requested to ask you this: Have you not read and heard a great deal about the Penitentiary; its management; its being a ring to manipulate legislation to the detriment of the State; if yes, will you give this committee your version in your own way, concerning the management of the Penitentiary by the present lessees?

Answer. I have been familiar with the management of the Penitentiary since 1845, and I say unhesitatingly, that since the lease it has been better managed in the interest of the State than ever before; and further, although Major O'Conner and myself are not on friendly terms, in consequence of our personal difficulty, yet, I say his management has been a blessing to the State, and I feel like saying: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." Let it be a ring, or what not, I wish the State had more rings like it.

Q. By Atcheson: Do you know anything of the private

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Q. Please state whether or not you are acquainted with Thos. Atcheson, if you, how long have you known him?

A. I am acquainted with him, and have known him from two to four years.

Q. Please state whether or not you are acquainted with his general character in the community in which he lives, if so, is that character good or bad?

A. I am acquainted with his general character, and it is bad, judging from those I have heard speak of it. B. LANIER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me Feb. 17, 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS, *Chairman.*

EXAMINATION OF T. COOLEY, BY MAJOR THOS. O'CONNER.

Question. Do you know Thomas Atcheson, if so, how long have you known him?

Answer. I have known him for five or six years.

Q. What is your age; what is your occupation, and where do you live?

A. I am 36 years of age; am cashier of the First National Bank, and live in Nashville.

Q. Are you acquainted with the general character of Thomas Atcheson in the community in which he lives for truth and veracity, and if so, what is that character.

A. I am acquainted with his general character, and it is bad.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Question. By Mr. Moss: State in what respect Mr. Atcheson's character is bad.

Answer. He makes promises and don't keep them.

Q. In what other respect is it bad?

A. I don't think it can be worse than untruthful.

T. COOLEY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me Feb. 17, 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS, *Chairman.*

EXAMINATION OF S. A. DULING, BY THOS O'CONNER.

Question. Please state your age; your occupation and your place of residence.

Answer. I am near fifty years of age; am Recorder of the city of Nashville, and reside in said city.

Q. Please state whether or not you are acquainted with Thos. Atcheson, if so, how long have you known him?

A. I have been acquainted with him a number of years, but have had no personal acquaintance with him until within the last two years.

Q. Please state whether or not you know his general character amongst the community in which he lives for truth and veracity; if so, is that character good or bad?

A. I think I know his general character, it is bad, for truth and veracity. S. A. DULING.

Sworn to and subscribed before me Feb. 16, 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS, *Chairman.*

EXAMINATION OF W. A. KNIGHT, BY MAJOR THOS. O'CONNER.

Question. What is your age; you occupation, and your place of residence.

Answer. I am 42 years of age; Trustee of Davidson county, and reside in Edgefield, Tenn.

Q. Are you acquainted with Thos. Atcheson, if so, how long have you known him?

A. I am acquainted with him, and have known him between three and five years.

Q. Are you acquainted with his general character in the community in which he lives, if so, is that character good or bad?

A. I am acquainted with his general character for truth and veracity, and it is bad.

Question. By Mr. Andrews: Is your opinion formed from any personal hatred or dislike of Mr. Atcheson?

A. No, ir.

Q. Please state whether or not your statement is upon h

eral character, that is, from the estimation in which he is held as a gentlemen in the community in which he lives. Is he by the public at large received and recognized as a gentleman of truth and veracity, and whose testimony could be received in a court of Justice?

A. Agreeably to my information, he is not.

Q. There was never no difference between you and Atcheson at any time; that you were a candidate for Trustee or any other office in the gift of the people, and your bad opinion of his character is from his general standard and estimation placed upon it, the public at large.

A. There was never any difference between Mr. Atcheson and myself, while I was a candidate for any office, nor at any other time, and my opinion is formed from his general standing in the community in which he lives. W. A. KNIGHT.

Sworn to and subscribed before me Feb. 17, 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS, *Chairman.*

MAJOR JO. D. LOCKHART.

Question. By Counsel of Thos. O'Conner: Please state if you know Thomas Atcheson, if so, how long; also, do you know his general character; if yes, is it good or bad?

Answer. I have known Thos. Atcheson about ten years. Don't known his general character. Have had some transactions with him myself, and have heard of other transactions from which I formed an opinion of him.

Q. From what you know yourself, and from what you have heard others say, is his character good or bad?

A. I regard his character as bad.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Q. By Mr. Roberts: Do you mean that the charaeter of Mr. Atcheson is bad, as a business man, or for truth and veracity?

A. I mean for truth and veracity.

JO. D. LOCKHART.

Sworn to and subscribed before me Feb. 15, 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS, *Chairman.*

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Q. Do you know whether or not Thos. O'Conner occupied that room?

A. I do not.

Q. Did you ever tell Mr. Atcheson the room was occupied by O'Conner?

A. I did not. ROBERT J. G. MILLER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me Feb. 17, 1879.

DEPOSITION OF WM. M. BOWLES.

Question 1. By Major O'Conner, by counsel M. M. Brien, jr.: Mr. Bowles, please state the number of Major Thomas O'Conner's room as now occupied by him, and how long he has so occupied it in the Maxwell House up to the present time.

Answer. My impression is, he has occupied the rooms he now occupies, Nos. 36 and 34 in the Maxwell House ever since he has been here, which has been for several years past. I am one of the clerks of the Maxwell House, and he occupied said rooms in December, 1877 and January, 1878. His room is number 36 which he and wife occupies, then and now, and number 34 adjoins, and his mother-in-law occupies that, then and now.

Q. Do you remember what room Mr. McKinnon occupied while he was here during the extra session of the Legislature, December, 1877, and January, 1878?

A. Number 24 was his room at first, afterwards number 22, adjoining number 24, I know positively.

Q. What is the number of the room adjoining his room?

A. Number 22 on one side and number 26 on the other.

Q. Did Major O'Conner occupy any room next to Mr. McKinnon's room, or any one near it?

A. He did not. W. M. BOWLES.

Sworn to and subscribed before me Feb. 21, 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS, *Chairman.*

EXAMINATION OF S. H. BELL, BY ATTORNEY FOR T. ATCHESON.

Question. Are you acquainted with Thos. Atcheson and for how long, and do you know his general reputation and character in the community in which he resides? If so, is that character and reputation good or bad?

Answer. I have known him for about three years—know his general reputation to be good.

Q. From that knowledge would you or not give him full faith and credit before any tribunal or body?

A. I would.

Q. Answer the above two questions, first and second, also as to Mr. Thos. O'Conner.

A. I have known him five or six years. I make a distinction between character and reputation. Reputation is what the public think of a man, character is what he deserves to have thought of him. As man's knowledge of another's *general* reputation must necessarily be limited to those he hears speak of it. Reasoning from these sources of information I would say that his reputation is that of a man who is unscrupulous in the pursuit of any object he may have in view.

Q. State if from your sources of information O'Conner is, as you regard it, unscrupulous in the use of money to accomplish his ends?

A. Take my general answer above as a reply to this.

Q. If you please state any facts you are in possession of going to make up the estimate above given?

A. General tenor of conversation I've heard and remarks made in my presence.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Question. What is your present occupation?

Answer. I am not engaged in any business at present.

Q. Did you not have a personal difficulty with Maj. O'Conner?

A. He seemed to so construe it. I never did.

Q. Were you not (both) before the Recorder of this city in consequence of a difficulty between you?

A. We were both before the Recorder—charged with carrying

pistols. In that trial Maj. O'Conner swore that he saw a pistol on me, but it was proven to the satisfaction of the court that I obtained my pistol after the conversation in which you alluded as a difficulty as was also the case with his pistol. Both of us were discharged in consequence of that fact, but both of us were put under bonds to keep the peace in consequence of hot words between us in the court-room before Judge Duling, the Recorder.

I also in explanation will file here with a letter—as Exhibit A——which was delivered the next day after the trial before the Recorder.

Q. Did not witnesses swear before the Recorder that there would be a hostile note instead of a friendly one?

A. No, because they could not swear as to my intentions.

Q. Did not Col. Key, President of the First National Bank, swear before the Recorder that he thought the note would be given for a hostile meeting?

A. He might have done so—I don't remember.

Q. Did not the clerk of the Maxwell House so swear?

A. He might have done so—I don't remember. But there was just as competent testimony as to my peaceable intentions as to hostile intentions.

Q. At the Maxwell House, in your conversation with Maj. O'Conner about your bet, did you not put yourself in a threatening attitude, and then and there did not Maj. O'Conner say to you—you have your hand upon your pistol and he was unarmed?

A. All the evidence of this point was brought out before the Recorder. At that time Maj. O'Conner had a short hand reporter present who took down the evidence which Maj. O'Conner threatened in open court to have published in the *American* in vindication of himself against an alleged inaccurate report as published in the *Banner*, this was before any evidence was taken however; I also had a *Banner* reporter present who took down all the evidence of the witnesses. After the trial, and my note, marked Exhibit A, had been delivered to Maj. O'Conner, and after a personal interview had ensued, in which he agreed in the most friendly spirit, apparently, to the proposition therein contained. He stated to me he had concluded not to publish the testimony in the *American* and requested me to use my good offices with the *Banner* not to publish its reporter's report, which I accordingly did. That testimony is

now in existence and is certified to by Percy Kinnard, who wrote it, as correct. It is at the committee's service or Maj. O'Conner's, for publication, if desired

Q. Please answer the above question yes or no?

A. I refer for particulars to the evidence.

Q. I ask then please answer the above question? Answer "yes" or "no."

A. Maj. O'Conner said that he judged from my attitude that I was armed, and that he was not. I replied that if the case was as he supposed it to be, I was not the man to take the advantage of such a circumstance.

Q. Did not O'Conner say "you have your hand upon your pistol and I (meaning O'Conner) was unarmed?

Q. The language used by both of us to the best of my recollection was as I have described above.

Q. Are you certain O'Conner said that he had an *American* reporter at the trial before the Recorder?

A. That is what I understood him to say.

Q. Now were not the facts about the reporters being at the trial, this way: Did not you first have the *Banner* reporter, Mr. Kinnard, at the trial, and thereupon did not Maj. O'Conner ask for a postponement until he could get a reporter from the *American*, and then did he not say the *Banner* had made a false report about him the day before, and in consequence of this remark, did you and him not have hot words; and did not the Recorder postpone the trial until the *American* reporter arrived?

A. I remember the facts as I have stated them.

Q. Where was your residence before coming to Nashville?

A. Mobile, Ala.

Q. Are there not charges in Mobile affecting your personal honor?

The Chairman and the members of the committee who were present, rule this question out of order, but the witness stated that he desired to answer emphatically in the negative.

Q. Before secrecy was removed by that committee did you not say to one or more citizens that this committee had evidence sufficient to ruin Dr. Wm. Morrow, Wm. M. Duncan and Maj. Thos. O'Conner?

The Chairman ruled that the question was irrelevant as to Morrow and Duncan and relevant as to O'Conner?

Q. I do not remember to have used such extreme language, but if I spoke of him at all in this connection it was in consequence of my knowing of evidence that would go before the committee and not from anything I heard from the committee directly or indirectly.

S. H. BELL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, Feb. 19, 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS, *Chm'n.*

EXHIBIT "A" TO BELL'S DEPOSITION.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 3, 1878.

Maj. Thos. O'Conner, City:

DEAR SIR.—Referring to my statement made Thursday night in the Maxwell House, that I would write you on the subject matter then in controversy, I beg now to suggest that a very proper mode to settle our differences in regard to *our bet* would be to leave the same to arbitration of our friends, on the basis of the testimony given in the trial to-day. I trust this suggestion will meet with your acquiescence, if it does, my friend, Mr. Hughes, is authorized to arrange details. I beg to assure you that, in my remarks Saturday night, in reference to corresponding with you, I intended only to write about the business aspect of the case and not to any demand for personal satisfaction. In fact, I did not think any reason existed for such demand. I would have written you this note yesterday but concluded to defer it until after the trial to-day.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

S. H. BELL.

Examination of Travis Winham by attorney of Thomas Atcheson.

Question. Mr. Winham, are you acquainted with Thomas Atcheson, and for how long, and do you know his general reputation and character in the community in which he resides? If so, is that character or reputation good or bad?

A. I am acquainted with him, and for twelve years have been; and I know his general reputation and character, and they are good.

Q. From that knowledge would you or not give him full faith and credit before any tribunal or body?

A. And I would give him full faith and credit before any body or tribunal.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Q. Have you not heard his character discussed unfavorably?

A. I have heard his character discussed in various ways; that is to say, I have been sitting by when I heard other people discuss his character—not with me, for I never discuss any man's character. I have heard Mr. Atcheson's character discussed both favorably and unfavorably. The unfavorable comments came from three or four persons, and I attributed such unfavorable comments to business complications, coming from persons whom I consider enemies of his. I considered them but the ebulition of a momentary pet · temper, and paid but little attention to them.

Q. Were those persons men of character and standing · community?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you name them?

A. I don't care about doing that.

Q. Do you mix much with the people?

A. Not much—very little.

RE-EXAMINED IN CHIF

Q. Mr. Winham, have you also hear
character and reputation discussed?

A. I have, sir.

Q. Have you also heard them favorably and unfavorably discussed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, what was the conclusion you reached as to same from those discussions?

A. That his character was generally good.

Q. What was the character of those discussions, as compared with those about Atcheson, of which you spoke?

A. They were very similar except those as to O'Conner were of a political character. I mean they grew out of politics.

Q. Are you a Republican or a Democrat?

A. I am a Republican in politics.

Q. What is that of Maj. Thomas O'Conner?

A. I don't know—never conversed with him in my life. I mix very little with the people. From report he is placed as a Democrat.

TRAVIS WINHAM.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, February 19, 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS, *Chaiman.*

MCCORMACK.

Examination of Michael McCormack.

Question. Mr. McCormack, do you know Thomas Atcheson, and for how long, and do you know his general character in this community? If so, from your knowledge of that character would you or not give him full faith and credit in any tribunal or before any body? But first answer if his general character is good or bad?

Answer. I do know him and have for ten years, and know his general reputation in this community, and it is good as far as I know. And from that general character I would give him full faith and credit in any court or before any body.

Q. Can you also speak as to Atcheson's private business conduct and character? And if so, tell the committee as to it.

A. I don't know his private character, or any one else's.

Q. How long have you lived here, and what is your occupation?

A. I have lived here twenty years, and am now a tea merchant.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Q. From what you have said, I take it you speak from your own knowledge, and not from others' say. Am I correct?

A. Yes, sir, and from what I have heard others say.

Q. You say you do not know his private character; is that so?

A. I do not know his private —

Q. You say his general character is good so far as you know; do you mean by that you never heard his character discussed for good or bad?

A. All that I heard is that his character is good. I never heard any one speak wrong about it.

Q. Name the persons you have conversed with about his character?

A. That I cannot do—I never took any notice of it.

M. M'CORMACK.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, Feb. 19, 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS, *Chairman.*

TESTIMONY OF J. O. GRIFFIT, HTAKEN BY THOS. ATCHESON.

Answer of J. O. Griffith to the general question as to character.

I believe I know the general character of Thos. Atcheson, and from that I would give him full credence in a court of justice. I have heard his character discussed, but never unfavorably, except by his opponents politically during campaigns; but in that I heard nothing to make me doubt his veracity and integrity as a man of truth and honesty.

Questions. By Atcheson: Have you heard Mr. Thos. O'Conner's public and private character discussed? and if so, say favorably or unfavorably?

Answer. I have heard his public character variously discussed, some favorably and by others otherwise.

Q. Would you state the subject matter of the unfavorable conversations you speak of?

A. I cannot, except what has from time to time appeared in the prints by innuendos and otherwise.

Q. Maj. Thos. O'Conner requests that I ask you the same gen-

eral question, the answer to which is, written by yourself in chief in relation to Mr. Atcheson? Please answer?

A. I believe I know his general character and from that I would give him full faith and credit as a man of truth and honesty.

J. O. GRIFFITH.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, Feb. 19, 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS, *Chm'n.*

EXAMINATION OF WM. AIMISON, BY ATTORNEY FOR T. ATCHESON.

Question. Are you acquainted with Thos. Atcheson, and for how long, and do you know his general reputation and character in the community in which he resides? If so, is that character and reputation good or bad?

Answer. I have been acquainted with Thos. Atcheson slightly since 1865, and somewhat intimately since 1870. His reputation is good.

Q. From that knowledge would you or not give him full faith and credit before any tribunal or body?

A. I would.

WM. AIMISON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, Feb. 19, 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS, *Chm'n.*

EXAMINATION OF SERGEANT TIGNOR, OF THE POLICE FORCE, BY ATTORNEY FOR THOS. ATCHESON.

Question. Are you acquainted with the general character of Thos. Atcheson in the community in which he lives? If so, is it good or bad?

Answer. I am acquainted with the general character of Thos. Atcheson in the community in which he lives, and it is good so far as I have heard.

Q. From what you know of his general character would you give him full faith and credit on his oath in a court of justice?

A. I would.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Question. Have you heard his character discussed as a black-mailer?

Answer. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever hear it discussed unfavorably?

A. I never heard it discussed favorably or unfavorably—one way or the other. What I mean to say, is, I speak from my own personal knowledge and nothing else.

F. G. TIGNOR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, Feb. 20, 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS, *Chm'n.*

EXAMINATION OF JAS. HICKMAN, BY THOS. ATCHESON.

Question. Are you acquainted with the general character of Thos. Atcheson in the community in which he lives? If so, what is that character, good or bad?

Answer. I have been acquainted with him two or three years, and from my knowledge of his character, it is good, so far as I know.

Q. From your knowledge of his character would you give him full faith and credit on his oath in a court of justice, or other tribunal before which he might be examined?

A. I would.

Q. Do you know Thos. O'Conner, and for how long? Do you know his general reputation in this community? Is that reputation good or bad?

A. I have known Thos. O'Conner for five or six years, partially, I know his general reputation, partially. I would prefer not to answer the question as to the character of his reputation as asked, as he and I had a personal difficulty and might be prejudiced in my testimony.

Q. General, if you know his private character or anything derogatory to it, upon which you have formed an opinion, state it, and state the facts you may know derogatory to him?

A. I have the same objections to answering this as the former question.

Upon motion to the Chairman to compel Gen. Hickman to answer this question, the Chairman declined, to which the said Thos. Atcheson excepts to the committee.

JAS. HICKMAN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, Feb. 20, 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS, *Chm'n.*

EXAMINATION OF JNO. W. PEACOCK, BY THOS. ATCHESON.

Question. Are you acquainted with Thos. Atcheson and his general reputation in the community in which he resides?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that reputation good or bad?

A. It is good.

Q. From that reputation would you give him full faith and credit in a court of justice or before any tribunal or body who might ask this question?

A. Before any tribunal body or anything, or under any circumstances whatever.

Q. How long have you known him?

A. Over seven years.

Q. Are you intimately acquainted with his private character and conduct, and what do you say of that?

A. It is good.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Question. What is your occupation?

Answer. Am clerk of the Commercial Hotel.

Q. You say you know Mr. Atcheson's general character; do you speak from own knowledge?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever have any business relation with him?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What?

A. Money—business advertisement connected with said hotel.

Q. From that you have formed your opinion of his general character?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were your "money—business advertisement," etc., etc., of an open character and such as you are willing to explain and disclose?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You answer Mr. Brien in reference to your knowledge of Atcheson's general character, that you speak from your own knowledge? Do you mean to qualify or change the answer to the question three in the original examination?

A. I do not mean to qualify or change it in any way.

J. W. PEACOCK.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, Feb. 19, 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS, *Chm'n.*

THE EXAMINATION OF D. N. NEYLAN, TAKEN BY THOS. ATCHESON.

Question. Do you, Mr. Neylan, know Thomas Atcheson, and for how long, and do you know his general reputation in the community where he lives, if so, is that reputation good or bad?

Answer. I have know him for several years. His general reputation is good.

Q. Now, from that general character, would you give him full faith and credit before any tribunal or body where you might be called?

A. Yes.

Q. How long have you known him, and what is your occupation?

A. I have known him about ten years. I am a bookseller and stationer.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Question. Do you form your opinion from what you know of your knowledge, or from what others say?

Answer. From my own knowledge,

Q. I will ask you to look at my question put to Judge Jo' Lawrence [cross question 1] and answer it.

Upon motion to the Chairman
answer this question, the Chairman
Thos. Atcheson excepts to the comm

Sworn to and subscribed before me

EXAMINATION OF JNO. W. PE

Question. Are you acquainted w
eral reputation in the community ?
Answer. Yes, sir.
Q. Is that reputation good or
A. It is good.
Q. From that reputation we
credit in a court of justice or
might ask this question ?
A. Before any tribunal body
stances whatever.
Q. How long have you kn
A. Over seven years.
Q. Are you intimately a
and conduct, and what do yo
A. It is good.

CRO

Question. What is your
Answer. Am o
Q. You say
you speak from
A. Yes,
Q. Di
A.

CROSS EXAMINED.

O'Conner: Please state whether or not you Thos. Atcheson has ever used his position as for the purpose of borrowing money?

heard of such a thing.

NEILL S. BROWN.

bscribed before me Feb. 20, 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS, *Chairman.*

OF ROBT. L. CARUTHERS, BY THOS. ATCHESON.

you acquainted with the general character of in the community in which he lives, if so, how long him?

am, about as well as I am of seven out of ten of my I have known him for several years.

what you know of his general character, would you faith and credit ou his oath in a court of justice?

ld unquestionably.

R. L. CARUTHERS, JR.

nd subscribed before me Feb. 20, 1879.

TION OF JUDGE JOHN A. CAMPBELL, BY ATTORNEY FOR THOS. ATCHESON.

ion. Are you acquainted with the general character of cheson in the community in which he resides, if so, is it ?

I think I am acquainted with the general character of n. I think his character very good; and am surprised d such a question.

om what you know of his general character, would you full faith and credit on his oath in a court of justice?

I know of no man I would more readily give credit to under than Mr. Atcheson. Until further advised, I would believe

A. I answer as Judge Lawrence answers, with the exception—I ask to substitute a "Greenbacker" for "Republican," and his answer is mine. D. N. NEYLAN, J. P.

Sworn to and subscribed before me Feb. 19, 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS, *Chairman.*

EXAMINATION OF JAMES BROWNE, BY ATTORNEY FOR T. ATCHESON.

Question. Are you acquainted with Thos. Atcheson, and for how long, and do you know his general reputation and character in the community in which he resides, if so, is it good or bad?

Answer. I have known Thos. Atcheson about 8 years, and his general character is good.

Q. From that knowledge, would you or not give him full faith and credit before any tribunal or body?

A. I would. JAMES BROWNE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me Feb. 19, 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS, *Chairman.*

EXAMINATION OF GOV. NEILL S. BROWN, BY THOS. ATCHESON.

Question. Gov. Brown, do you know Thos. Atcheson, here present. How long have you known him? Do you know his general reputation in this community, if so, is that general reputation good or bad? If good, would you give him full faith and credit in a court of justice, or any tribunal before whom the question may pend?

Answer. I know him, and have known him for two or three years, or more, as editor of the *Banner.* I know his general reputation somewhat, but not as well as that of some other men. He is a reticent man, and attends very close to his business. He passes my door daily three or four times, and I have had some little business with him and have written something for his paper occasionally at his request, and always found him polite and accommodating. And so far as I know, I would give him full faith and credit before any tribunal.

Mr. A. on the streets, or in court under oath, as soon as any man in Nashville.

Q. Do you know Thos. O'Conner, and for how long, and from your knowledge of him, his conduct and character from general reputation and other sources, whatever they may be, what is the conclusion you have arrived at? If you have heard remarks derogatory to him and conversations, state it, and, if you please, state what was charged fully.

A. I know Thomas O'Conner when I see him, and have known him on sight for several years, but have not a personal acquaintance with him. As to his personal conduct I have no personal knowledge. As to his general reputation, I think I may say he has the character of a very smart man. I had heard statements derogatory to the conduct of Mr. O'Connner. I have heard it charged that Major O'C. mixed too much with legislators, and was a power as to measures and means, but personally, and of my own knowledge, I know nothing. I only speak from report.

Q. Judge Campbell state from the reports and information in your possession what the reputation of Thos. O'Conner is in this community.

A. I am at a loss how to answer this question, but must confess, that the question suggests to me the memory of Jim Fisk, of New York. I mean by this, Major O'Conner, no doubt, is generous, but yet of a reputation for good jobs in behalf of his friends, including himself, with no malice against any one, and no great consideration for the public weal. My best judgment is the foregoing is a reasonable diagnosis of Major O'Conner in this the Nashville community. JOHN ALEX. CAMPBELL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me Feb 20, 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS, *Chairman.*

EXAMINATION OF D. H. RAINS, BY THOMAS ATCHESON.

Question. Mr. Rains, do you know Thomas Atcheson, and for how long have you known him? Do you know his general reputation in this community? Is that reputation good or bad? If good, would you give him full faith and credit before any Court or Tribunal before whom you might be asked this question?

Answer. I know him, and have for about twelve years. As far as I know his character or reputation is good in the community at large. With regard to having his character discussed, I have heard it discussed by a few person, who said it was not good. Some of them were persons who have testified before this committee. One of the gentlemen said he had had some money transactions with him and he had found him not faithful to his promises. Another said he did not think he intended blackmail in a certain transaction about which he testified. I would give him credit before any Court or Tribunal before whom I might be asked this question.

Q. How many persons spoke unfavorably of Mr. Atcheson, and were they friends or enemies of him, and who was the man who said that he did not believe Atcheson intended to blackmail him?

A. There were two persons who testified before the Committee. I cannot say that they were his enemies. I know no reason why they should be his enemies. But I have heard others (say three or four persons) who spoke bitterly of him. They were his friends at one time, once. I would prefer not to state the names of the *two* gentlemen alluded to.

Q. Please state your business and also your other professio
any? And where you were reared, and whose son are you?

A. I am the business manager of the *Banner*, and a r
the New Church. I was reared in Nashville, Tennesse
son of Rev. John Rains, a Methodist minister of
more.

Sworn to and subscribed before me Feb. ?
CLA

EXAMINATION IN CHIEF OF

Question. Judge L
Atcheson, and for he
tion and characte
that characte
Answer

close of the late war. I know his general character. His general character is good.

Q. From that knowledge would you or not give him full faith and credit before any tribunal or body?

A. I would give him full faith and credit.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Q. Have you made it a point to talk with people who have been familiar with him and his transactions, and if so, does it not constitute a part of his general character, that he uses the paper, the *Nashville Banner*, and his position as editor to get money in an improper way from men who are dependent upon the public?

A. I have not made it a point to talk with any one in regard to his character and transactions. I do not know that he uses the *Banner* for any such purpose indicated. Being a Republican I am not familiar with the internal troubles of the Democratic family.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me Feb. 19, 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS, *Chairman.*

KERCHEVAL.

Examination of Hon. Thomas A. Kercheval, Mayor of Nashville by attorney for Thomas Atcheson.

Question. Are you acquainted with the general character of Thomas Atcheson in the community in which he lives; if so, is it good or bad?

Answer. I am acquainted I think with the general character of Mr. Atcheson, and I would pronounce it good.

Q. From what you know of his general character would you give him full faith and credit on his oath in a Court of Justice?

A. I would give him full faith and credit on his oath in a Court of Justice.

THOMAS A. KERCHEVAL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me Feb. 20, 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS, *Chairman.*

LINDSLEY.

Examination of Dr. J. B. Lindsley, by Thomas Atches

Question. Are you acquainted with the general char Thomas Atcheson in the community in which he lives; that character good or bad?

Answer. As far as I know his character is good.

Q. Are you sufficiently acquainted with his general to say that you know the general reputation he bears in munity in which he lives?

A. I am not.

Q. Do you know him personally, and, if so, please s that knowledge, *your* opinion of him?

A. I have known him since 1866, and have always reg as an impulsive, truthful and kind hearted man.

J. B. LIN

Sworn to and subscribed before me Feb. 20, 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS,

EXAMINATION OF R. H. SINGLETON, BY ATTORNEY FO ATCHESON.

Question. Are you acquainted with Thos. Atcheson? a long? and do you know his general reputation and chara community in which he resides? If so, is that character tation good or bad?

Answer. I have known Thos. Atcheson for some ten years. His character is good, so far as I know, and I kn eral character.

Q. From that knowledge, would you or not give him before any tribunal or body?

A. I would.

R. H. SI

Sworn to and subscribed before me, Feb. 19, 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS,

EXAMINATION OF M. T. BRYAN, BY ATTORNEY FOR THOMAS ATCHESON.

Question. Are you acquainted with Thos. Atcheson? and for how long? and do you know his general reputation and character in the community in which he resides? If so, is that character and reputation good or bad?

A. I think I know his reputation in the community, and my opinion is that it is good.

Q. From that knowledge, would you or not give him full faith and credit before any tribunal or body?

A. I would. I am one of the attorneys for Mr. Atcheson in the law suit now pending in the civil and criminal courts, between Maj. O'Conner and himself, and the *Banner* Publishing Company.

M. T. BRYAN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, Feb. 19, 1879.

CLAY ROBERTS, *Chairman.*

EXAMINATION OF CAPT. YATER, CHIEF OF POLICE, BY ATTORNEY OF T. ATCHESON.

Question. Are you acquainted with the general character of Thos. Atcheson in the community in which lives? If so, is it good or bad?

Answer. I am acquainted with his general character, and consider him a perfect gentleman.

Q. From what you know of his general character, would you give him full faith and credit on his oath in a court of justice?

A. I would, as much so as any man I ever saw.

W. H. YATER.